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TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION OF 1925

Page

Tariff—The Main Issue; Many Cross-Currents, East and West 21
Quebec and Mr. Patenaude 27
In the Maritime Provinces 28
The Western Campaign 30
Finishing the Campaign 33
Nominations and Elections; List of Members-elect 35
Press Opinions 41
The Popular Vote 45

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

Events of Political Importance Before the 1926 Session 46
Ministers Resign 47
North Huron Recount 48
Hon. Mr. Meighen's Hamilton Speech 48
Parliament in Session, January—July, 1926 50
February 53
March 55
April 57
May 59
June 61
The Closing Scenes 64
Resignation of the King Government; The Hon. Mr. Meighen Called 65
The Budget; Tariff Changes; Taxation and Finances 67
The Trade Balance 69
Debate on the Budget 72
Amendments on Automobile Tariff 74
Other Sales Tax Exemptions: Income Tax Again Amended 75
Some Tax Remissions: Changes in Auto Excise Tax 75
Final Income Tax Amendments: Cigars and Excise Tax 76
Public Views on Tariff Changes 76
Editorial Comment On the Budget 78
Probe of the Customs Department; Debate on the Report 79
The Senate 83
The Ministry 84
The Bagot By-election of 1925; Prince Albert, Regina and Middlesex of 1926 85
Other Incidents of Importance 88
Federal Appointments 89
Report on Customs and Excise 90
Department of Public Works 91
Department of the Interior: Department of Health 92

007413

Page

Soldier Settlement Board of Canada 92
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment 93
Vital Statistics 93
Divorces in Canada in 1925 94
Report of the Postmaster-General 94
Penitentiaries and Criminal Statistics 95

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Signing of the Locarno Pact: Debt Settlements; Great Britain's Return to the Gold Standard 96
France 98
Great Britain 100
Germany 102
Italy 104
Russia 106
Spain and Other Countries of Europe 107
Conditions in Asia 110
The United States 112
The League of Nations 118
The Locarno Conference 121
The Greco-Bulgarian Trouble 122
Opium and Drugs—The First Conference 123
The Second Opium Conference 124
Other Work of the League 125
Canada and the League 126

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

The General Strike; The Budgets of 1925 and 1926; Canada's Position in the Empire 127
Tour of the Prince of Wales: Death of the Queen-Mother 127
The Governor-General 128
The High Commissioner's Office 129
Dominions and Colonial Office 130
Wembley Exhibition—Second Year 131
The Government of Great Britain 131
Mr. Churchill's Imperial Budgets 132
Britain's Return to the Gold Standard 134
The General Strike 134
Trade and Fiscal Policy; Settlement Schemes; Empire Defence 137
Imperial Economic Committee 139
Empire Migration and Land Settlement 140
Dominion Status and Empire Foreign Policy 141
Naval and Land Defence 144
British Air Defence and Imperial Airways 146
Empire Wireless and Empire Cables 146
Rhodes Scholarships 148
War Graves Commission and Memorials 148
Empire Honours, Appointments and Other Incidents 149

Page
The Irish Boundary Question; Other Countries of the Empire 150
Australia 151
New Zealand 153
South Africa 155
India 157
Kenya: Egypt: Palestine 159
Iraq 160
Newfoundland 160
The British West Indies 161

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

The Immigration Movement in 1925 and Its Chief Features 163
General Activities of the Year 166
The C. P. R. and Immigration 170
The C. N. R. and Immigration 172
Child Immigration 173

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Railway Results; General Problems and Incidents 175
Relations of Transcontinental Systems 177
Railway Service to Rouyn Gold Fields 180
Hudson Bay Railway 182
The Peace River Railway Situation 184
Pacific Great Eastern Railway 186
Movement of Alberta Coal to Ontario 186
The Crop Movement in 1925-26 187
Express Companies 188
Self-propelled Cars in Canada 189
Grade Separation in Toronto 189
The Canadian Industrial Traffic League 190
Competition of the Motor Vehicle: Miscellaneous Incidents 191
The Railway Association of Canada 192
The Railway Commission; Freight Rates; and Other Problems 192
The Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case 193
The Manitoba Agreement Case 194
Equalization of Freight Rates 195
The Pacific Rates Case 195
Other Cases Involving Rates 197
The Canadian National Railways in 1925 198
Comments on Canada's Railway Problem 199
G. T. P. Debenture Holders 201
Miscellaneous Happenings 202
Sir Henry Thornton's Activities in 1925 203
The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1925 206
General Happenings of the Year 208
Activities of President E. W. Beatty in 1925 209

Page

Electric Railways; Their Position and Results in 1925 213
British Columbia Electric Railway 213
Winnipeg Electric Company 214
Toronto Transportation Commission 214
Hamilton Street Railway 215
London Street Railway Company 215
Ottawa Electric Railway 216
Montreal Tramways Company 216
Quebec Power Company 216
Halifax Street Railway: Saint John Street Railway 217
Regina Municipal Railway: Edmonton Street Railway 217
Calgary Municipal Railway 217
Canadian Electric Railway Association 217
Highways and Motor Transportation in 1925 218
Motor Transportation in 1925 221
Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1925; The Navigation Companies, etc... 224
Great Lakes Navigation 226
Canada's Canals in 1925 229
Canada's Ports in 1925 229
The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1925 232
Telegraphs 234
Radio Service 235

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The Agricultural Industry of Canada; Field Crops and Live Stock in 1925 237
The Royal Grain Commission 239
The Board of Grain Commissioners 240
The Canadian Council of Agriculture 241
National Dairy Council of Canada 242
The Canadian Horticultural Council 242
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited 243
Canadian Seed Growers' Association 243
Other Agricultural Organizations 244
Forest Resources and Forest Products Industries 245
The Lumber Industry 247
The Pulpwood Embargo Question 248
The Pulp and Paper Industry 249
Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1925 251
The Dominion Fuel Board 254
Canada's Fisheries: Their Progress in 1925 255
The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1925 256
Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations in 1925-26 258
Industrial Appointments of 1925-26 261
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association 262
Produced-in-Canada Campaign 265
Other Industrial Associations 265
External Trade and Matters of General Trade Interest in 1925-26 ... 267

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Page
The Volume of Employment During 1925 271
Canadian Labour Organizations During 1925 274
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada 275
Canadian Federation of Labour 278
Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada 278
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees 278
Other Canadian Conventions 278
American Federation of Labour 278
"Red" Activities 279
Labour and Politics 279
Trade Disputes During 1925 280
Wages and the Cost of Living 282
Labour Legislation in Canada During 1925 284
Legal Decision Affecting Labour, 1925.—Dominion and Provincial Jurisdiction in Labour Matters 287
Workmen's Compensation Decisions 288
Master and Servant 289
Miscellaneous Legal Decisions 290
General Notes 290

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1925

Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions..... 293
Statistics Illustrating the Economic Trend 299

BANKING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

Canadian Banks; Financial Conditions and Bank-Policy 304
The Taxation of Dividends 306
A Tendency to Mergers 307
The Canadian Stock Exchanges 309
Trust and Loan Companies 310
Home Bank Developments 311
Payment of Double Liability 313
Purchase of Union Bank by Royal Bank of Canada 314
Reduction of Bank Branches 316
Commercial Failures in Canada 317
Canadian Bankers' Association 317
Bank Clearings in 1925 318
Financing in Canada During 1925 319
Provincial Borrowing 320
Prices of Government Bonds 321
Investment Bankers' Association of Canada 322
Financial Appointments 323
Insurance in Canada During 1925 324
Canadian, British and Foreign Life Companies 324
Canadian Companies and Foreign Business 325
Fire Insurance 326

Page

Fraternal Insurance 326
Insurance Incidents 327
Insurance Appointments 329
Other Incidents 330

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Incidents of the 1926 Session of the Legislature 331
The Budget 335
The O.T.A. in the Debate 337
Prorogation of the Legislature: The Redistribution Measures ... 339
United Farmers of Ontario 340
Conservatives and the O.T.A. 341
Power Plans 341
Bond Transactions Echoes 342
The Provincial Secretary's Department 343
Agricultural Inquiry Committee; The Report of the Department 345
Women's Institutes 347
The Department of Public Works 348
Highways and Their Development 348
The Department of Mines 349
The Lands and Forests Department 351
The Public Accounts Committee 352
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission 354
Health Conditions in the Province 356
Department of Labour 357
Department of Education 358
Higher Education: The University of Toronto 361
Queen's University, Kingston 362
Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto 363
Victoria, Trinity, Knox, McMaster and St. Michael's, Toronto... 363
The University of Western Ontario, London 365
The University of Ottawa, Ottawa 365
Other Schools and Colleges 365
Ontario College of Art, Toronto 366
Children's Aid Department 366
Workmen's Compensation and Minimum Wage Boards 366
Mothers' Allowances 367
Board of Licence Commissioners 368
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway 368
Department of Fish and Game 369
Ontario Government Appointments 369

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

General Conditions; The 1925 Session; The Budget; By-elections ... 370
Session of the Legislature, 1925 371
By-elections 375
Bonne Entente Visit 375

Page

1926 Session; The Budget; Legislation; Departmental Reports 376
Legislation 377
Municipal Affairs 379
Lands and Forests 379
Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries 380
Department of Roads 381
Department of Public Works and Labour 381
Department of Agriculture 382
Macdonald College 382
Oka Agricultural Institute 382
Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Agricultural School 383
Department of Secretary and Registrar 383
Department of Education 384
Laval University 384
L'Université de Montreal 385
L'Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales 385
McGill University 385
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville 387
Loyola College, Montreal 387
Lower Canada College, Montreal 387
Quebec Liquor Commission 387
Women's Institute 388
United Farmers of Quebec 389
The St. Lawrence River Bed and Foreshore Case 390
Union of Quebec Municipalities 390
The Public Service Commission 391
Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League 391
The Jewish School Case 391
The Police Probe 392
Visit of Lieutenant-Governors 392
Other Incidents of Interest 393

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

The Maritime Rights Movement; Its Progress in 1925-26 395

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Sessions of 1925 and 1926 400
The General Election of 1925 402
The New Government 404
The 1926 Session 405
The Coal Strike 410
Agricultural Conditions 412
Mines 412
The British Empire Steel Corporation 413
Power 414
Workmen's Compensation Board 414
Highways 414

Page
Health 415
Educational Affairs 416
Dalhousie College and University 416
St. Francis Xavier College 417
Acadia University 417
Conference of Canadian Universities 417

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The 1925 and 1926 Sessions of the Legislature; The General Election of 1925 418
The Budget 419
The General Election, 1925 420
The 1926 Session 422
Department of Lands and Mines 426
Highways 427
Game: Fisheries 427
Agriculture Conditions 428
Department of Public Health 428
Power Conditions 429
Workmen's Compensation 429
Education 429
University of New Brunswick 430
Mount Allison University 430
The University of Saint Joseph's College 430

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Sessions of 1925 and 1926; Departmental Reports 431
The 1926 Session 431
Education 433
Agriculture 433
Other Reports 434
Events of 1925 434

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

On-To-The-Bay Association 436
The 1925 Grain Crop 436
Western Canada Livestock Union 437
Co-operative Handling of Grain 437
Pool Policy on Elevators 439
Early Rust-Resisting Wheat 441
Coal Combine Inquiry 441

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

The 1925 Session of the Legislature 443
The Hon. John Bracken's First Budget 444

Page
The 1926 Session of the Legislature 446
The Budget of 1926 448
Manitoba Suburban Municipalities 450
Manitoba Power Commission 450
Government Liquor Control Commission 451
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands 451
Workmen's Compensation Act Report 452
Educational Affairs; The University of Manitoba 453
The Manitoba School Trustees' Association 454
The University of Manitoba 454
Wesley and Manitoba Colleges 455
Brandon College 455
Provincial Agricultural Conditions 455
The Manitoba Wheat Pool Policy 456
The United Farmers of Manitoba 457
The United Grain Growers 458
Livestock Breeders' Associations 458
Manitoba Women's Institutes 458
New Pulp and Paper Mill; Other Industrial Conditions 459
Power and Light Zone Agreement 459
The Industrial Development Board 460
The Winnipeg City Hydro 460
The Winnipeg Grain Exchange 461
The Manitoba Economic Conferences of 1925 and 1926 461
Other Municipal Affairs 462
Other Important Incidents 463

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Final Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly 465
The Hon. Mr. Dunning's Budget 467
General Election of June, 1925 468
First Session of the 6th Legislative Assembly 468
The Zurowski Case 470
Hon. C. A. Dunning's 10th Budget 471
The Hon. J. G. Gardiner Appointed Premier 472
Provincial Highways 473
Department of Municipal Affairs 473
Department of Public Works 474
The Liquor Act in Effect 474
The Provincial Secretary's Department 475
The Department of Public Health 475
Bureau of Child Protection 476
Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance 476
Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities 477
Labour and Industries 477
Educational Affairs 477
The Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association 478
The University of Saskatchewan 479

Page
Regina College 479
Agricultural Conditions and Organizations 480
The Saskatchewan Grain Growers and the Farmers' Union 481
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited 482
Saskatchewan Grain Pools 484
Other Co-operative Operations 485
Livestock Conditions in Saskatchewan 485
The Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association 486
Swine Breeders' Association 486
Other Important Incidents 487

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The Political Situation; Legislative Sessions of 1925 and 1926; The General Election 488
The Budget 489
Adjourned Session 490
Hon. J. E. Brownlee as Premier 491
The King's Printer's Office Inquiry 491
The 1926 Session of the Legislature 492
The Budget 494
The Adjourned Session, 1926 494
Provincial General Election, 1926 497
Department of Education 498
University of Alberta 498
Alberta Catholic College 498
Concordia College 498
Technical Training 499
Alberta College 499
Superintendent of Neglected Children 499
Liquor Control Board 499
Department of Agriculture 500
Hail Insurance 501
Department of Public Works 501
The Bureau of Labour 502
Department of Railways 502
Freight Rates 503
The Coal Commission: Other Mining Conditions 503
Oil Development in 1925 504
The Department of Municipal Affairs 504
Health Conditions 504
The United Farmers of Alberta 505
Alberta Wheat Pool 507
Other Organizations 507

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Government and Legislative Matters in 1925 509
Second Session of the 16th Legislature 510
University Buildings Over-Payment 511

Page
Doukhobor School Problem 512
Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean's Budget 512
Land Grant for P. G. E. Railway 514
Sumas Reclamation Project 515
British Columbia's 67th Birthday 516
The Ku Klux Klan Problem 516
Committee on Insanity 517
Brewers' Deal Investigated 517
Other Legislative Events 517
Educational Affairs and Activities of Other Departments 518
The Public Schools 520
University of British Columbia 520
New Record in Mining 521
Forests and Timber 522
Fisheries 523
Farm Production and Values 523
The Department of Labour 524
Fire Losses 524
Fire and Life Insurance 525
Highways, Roads and Trails 525
Liquor Control Board 525
Provincial Health 525
Neglected Children 525
Revision of the Statutes 526
Fruit Combine Inquiry and Trial 526
B. C. Library Association 527
Enforcement of Liquor Act 527
New Grazing Area 527
Automobile Traffic 528
The Janet Smith Case 528
General Events of Interest in 1925 528

JOURNALISM

Press Incidents of the Year 530
The Imperial Press Conference 532
Other Journalistic Affairs 535

LITERATURE, HISTORY, ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA

Progress of Canadian Literature; The Canadian Authors' Association 537
Centenary of Thomas D'arcy McGee; The Champlain Memorial; Other Historical Incidents 542
Art Progress in Canada; The National Gallery 546
Musical Activities in Canada, 1925-26 551
Canadian Drama; Community Theatres 556

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1925

Classed Books 560
Fiction 564

Page
Poetry and Drama 565
Pamphlets, Yearbooks, Government Documents, Society Reports. 567
Ouvrages in Lange Française; Romands and Nouvelles 571
Poesie 572
Histoire 572
Histoire Regionale Ou Locale 572
Histoire Religieuse 572
Biographies 573
Essais 573
Etudes Economiques Et Sociales 573
Drame 573
Education Et Enseignement 573
Sciences 573

THE CHURCHES IN CANADA

Consummation of Church Union; The Church Property Commission .. 574
The Presbyterian Church in Canada 580
The Ontario Church Property Commission 581
The Roman Catholic Church 584
The Church of England in Canada 588
The Baptist Church in Canada 592
Other Religious Organizations 593

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Garnet Wheat; Other Biological and Medical Research 594
Exploration 597
Natural Phenomena 598
Discoveries in Medicine 599
Engineering Science 600
Industrial Research 601
Scientific Societies 603
Honours for Research 606
Other Incidents 606
Honorary Degrees Conferred by Universities in 1925-26 607

WOMEN'S ORGANIZED WORK

The National Council of Women; The I. O. D. E. and Other Organizations 609
The National Council of Women 610
The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire 612
The Canadian Women's Press Club 613
The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada 614
The Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture 615
Department of Immigration and Colonization 616
Women's Canadian Clubs 617
Women's Political Organizations 617

Page
Professional, Cultural and Social Organizations 617
The Catholic Women's League of Canada 619
International Federation of Catholic Alumnae 621
The Protestant Women's Federation 621
The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada 621
The Young Women's Christian Associations 622
Canadian Girl Guides' Association 623
Canadian Girls in Training 623
The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations 623
Other Organizations 624
Women's Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches 625

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1925 626
Municipal and Kindred Organizations 631
National Council of Education 632
Canadian Education Association 633
Canadian Teachers' Federation 633
The Canadian Bar Association 634
The Engineering Institute of Canada 634
Canadian Engineering Standards Association 634
The Canadian Clubs 635
The Empire Club of Canada 635
The Canadian Red Cross Society 636
The St. John Ambulance Association 636
Canadian National Institute for the Blind 637
The Y. M. C. A. 637
Big Brother Movement, Inc. 637
Montreal Association of Big Brothers 638
Safety Associations in 1925 638
Canadian National Parks Association 638
Native Sons of Canada 639
Canadian Order of Foresters 639
Grand Orange Lodge of Britsh America 639
The Canadian Legion 640
The Great War Veterans' Association 641
The Army and Navy Veterans' Association 642
Grand Army of United Veterans 642
The Navy League of Canada 642
Canadian Cavalry Association 643
The Masonic Order 643
Independent Order of Oddfellows 644
Knights of Pythias 644
The Rotary Club 645
The Kiwanis Club 645
Some Sporting Events of 1925 646

OBITUARY, 1925

List of Prominent Canadians 649

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Page

The Canadian Pacific Railway, Presidential Address of E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., and Reports of the 45th Annual Meeting 661

Transportation Misconceptions; An Address by E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President, Canadian Pacific Railway 672

Progress of The Canadian Natonal Railways; Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1925, as Presented to Parliament; Net Operating Revenue Increased from $17,244,251 to $32,264,414 680

Canadian Business and Finance in 1925; Annual Addresses and Reports of The Bank of Montreal 687

Abiding Faith in Canada, Annual Addresses and Reports of The Royal Bank of Canada 701

A Clearer Outlook for Canada by Sir John Aird, President and General Manager of The Canadian Bank of Commerce 716

National Economy and Increase of Population, Addresses of the President and the General Manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia .. 726

Canadian Commercial Affairs; Annual Addresses and Reports of the Imperial Bank of Canada 736

Passed Billion Dollar Mark; Annual Statement for the Year 1925 of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada 742

A National Business Organization, The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Proceedings of Annual General Meeting, 1926 746

Harbour of Montreal; Greatest Grain-handling Port in the World... 763

Twenty-one Years of Farming in Saskatchewan; Educational Progress 773

The Province of Alberta, Natural Resources and Remarkable Increase in Grain Production 778

The Ontario College of Art, 1876-1926: Fifty Years of Art Endeavour. 782

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT AND OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

The Ontario Department of Education .....Toronto
The University of Toronto .....Toronto
The University of Western Ontario .....London
Ontario Agricultural College .....Guelph
School of Higher Commercial Studies .....Montreal
Appleby School .....Oakville
Bishop's College School .....Lennoxville
University of Alberta .....Edmonton
University of Saskatchewan .....Saskatoon
Loyola College .....Montreal
Confederation Life Association .....Toronto
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation .....Toronto
The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited ....Toronto
Houston's Standard Publications .....Toronto
The Copp Clark Company, Limited .....Toronto
Heaton-Kortright, Limited .....Toronto
Canadian Pacific Railway .....Montreal
Canadian Pacific Railway .....Montreal
Canadian National Railways .....Montreal
A. E. Ames & Company .....Toronto

INDEX OF NAMES

INDEX OF AFFAIRS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Page

THE CHAMPLAIN MEMORIAL, Orillia, Ontario ..... FRONTISPIECE

THE HON. PHILIPPE ROY, M.D., "Commissaire Général du Canada" in France 19

THE HON. HEWITT BOSTOCK, Speaker of the Senate 19

THE HON. RAOUL DANDURAND, K.C., P.C., LL.D., President of the 6th Assembly, League of Nations 19

THE HON. ESIOFF L. PATENAUDE, B.A., Leader of the Conservative Party in Quebec during the General Election of 1925; and appointed to the Meighan Cabinet, July, 1926 52

THE HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING, Appointed to the King Cabinet as Minister of Railways and Canals, 1926 52

THE HON. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS, Instigator of the Customs Inquiry of 1926; and appointed to the Meighen Cabinet, July, 1926 52

THE RT. HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, Appointed Member King's Privy Council, 1925. Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, 1926 52

ROBERT SMEATON WHITE, M.P., Returned to House of Commons in 1925 after 30 years' absence 83

THE HON. VINCENT MASSEY, M.A., Appointed to the King Cabinet in September, 1925 83

OSCAR DOUGLAS SKELTON, PH.D., Appointed Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1925 83

PAUL MERCIER, LL.M., B.A., K.C., Chairman of the Special Committee of the Customs Inquiry, 1926 83

THE HON. PETER C. LARKIN, P.C., High Commissioner for Canada, London, England 148

THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P., Distinguished Visitor to Canada, 1926. 148

LOUIS J. LEMIEUX, M.D., Agent-General for Quebec in London, England 148

J. BRUCE WALKER, Appointed Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, England, 1925 148

FRANK P. JONES, President, Canada Cement Co., Ltd., Montreal 244

JOHN H. PRICE, President, Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec 244

JAMES HENRY GUNDY, Vice-President, St. Maurice Valley Corporation 244

JOHN WILSON MCCONNELL, President, St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Montreal 244

TOM MOORE, President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada 260

JAMES PETER MURRAY, Father of the "Produced-in-Canada Movement" 260

THE HON. MÉDÉRIC MARTIN, M.L.C., Re-elected Mayor of Montreal in 1926 260

A. R. MCNICHOL, Well-known Financier and Philanthropist of Winnipeg 260

FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CANADA, 1925 292

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1921-1925 292

CHARLES ERNEST NEILL, Elected President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, 1926 308

Page

ALBERT WILLIAM AUSTIN, Appointed President of the Dominion Bank of Canada, 1925 308

ALBERT ERNEST AMES, President, A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, Toronto. 308

JOHN ANDREW MCLEOD, General Manager, The Bank of Nova Scotia .. 324

SYDNEY H. LOGAN, Appointed General Manager, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1926 324

ALBERT EDMUND PHIPPS, General Manager, The Imperial Bank of Canada 324

MRS. GEORGE HOWARD FERGUSON, Wife of the Premier of Ontario, Presented at Their Majesties' Court, June, 1925 340

THE HON. GEORGE HOWARD FERGUSON, B.A., K.C., LL.B., Premier of Ontario, Present at Their Majesties' Court, June, 1925 340

THE HON. WILLIAM H. PRICE, LL.B., K.C., Provincial Treasurer of Ontario 356

CHARLES A. MAGRATH, P.L.S., D.L.S., D.T.S., Appointed Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 1925 356

THE HON. LOUIS ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU, LL.D., LL.L., Premier of Quebec 372

THE HON. JOHN BABINGTON MACAULAY BAXTER, D.C.L., K.C., Appointed Premier of New Brunswick, 1925 404

HIS HONOUR JAMES CRANSWICK TORY, Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1925 404

THE HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, B.A., Appointed Premier of Saskatchewan in 1926 500

THE HON. J. E. BROWNLEE, B.A., K.C., Appointed Premier of Alberta in 1925, and returned in June, 1926 500

HIS HONOUR WILLIAM EGBERT, M.D., Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, 1925 500

JAMES HOSSACK WOODS, Chairman, Canadian Delegation to Imperial Press Conference, 1925 532

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Appointed Editor of "Saturday Night," 1926. 532

JOHN W. DAFOE, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Managing-Editor, *Manitoba Free Press*. 532

W. T. ALLISON, M.A., PH.D., President of The Canadian Authors' Association, 1925 580

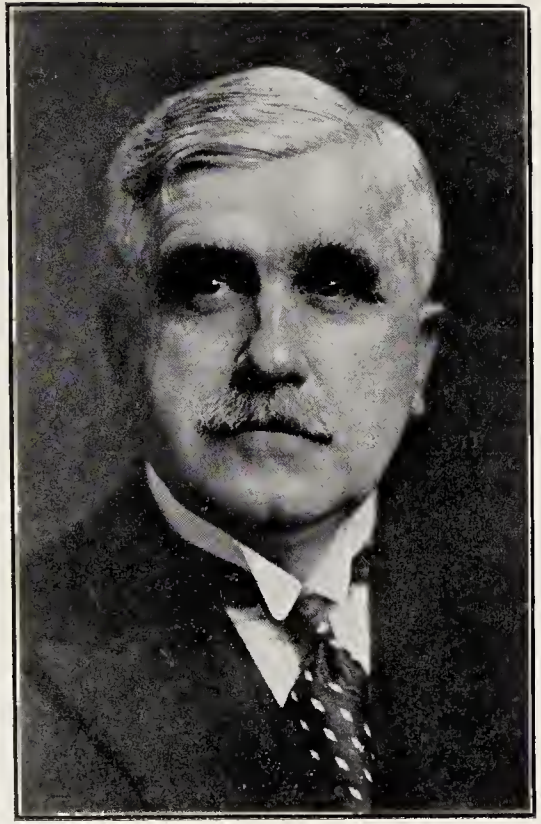
REV. GEORGE C. PIDGEON, D.D., Appointed Moderator of the General Council of the United Church in Canada, 1925 580

JOHN D. FALCONBRIDGE, M.A., LL.B., K.C., Appointed Chairman, Ontario Church Property Commission, 1925 580

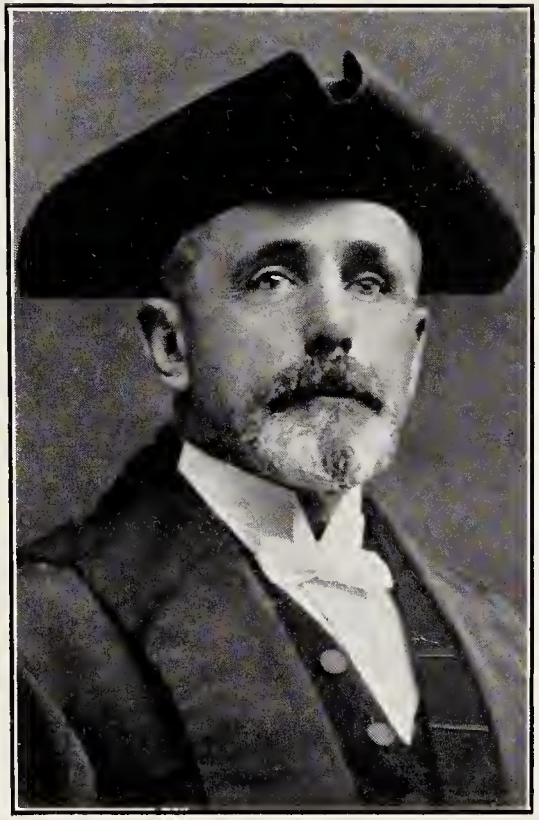
JOHN M. TAYLOR, President of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1926 750

OCEAN LINERS AND LAKE VESSELS at the Alexandra and King Edward Piers, Harbour of Montreal 766

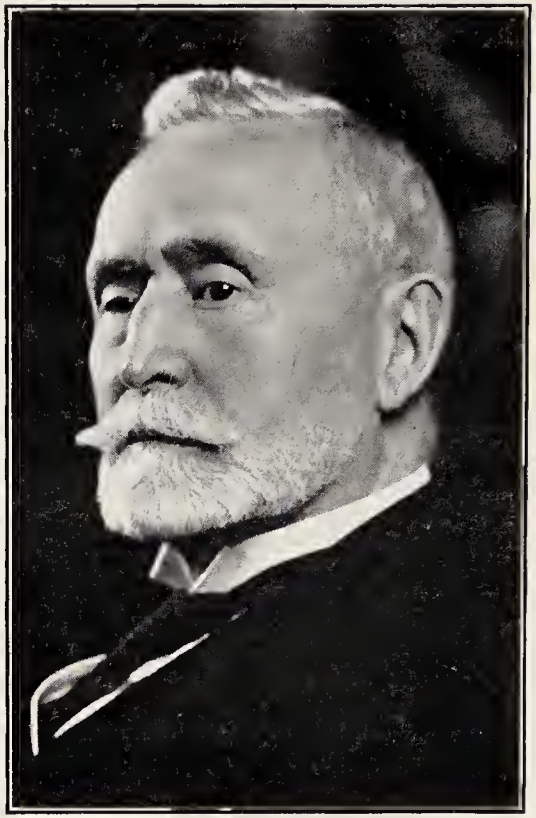
AERIAL VIEW OF THE COMMISSIONERS' COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND ELECTRICAL POWER HOUSE, Harbour of Montreal 766



Hon. Philippe Roy, M.D.
"Commissaire Général du Canada" in France.



Hon. Hewitt Bostock
Speaker of the Senate.



Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C., P.C., LL.D.
President of the Sixth Assembly.

(Canadian Representatives to the League of Nations, 1925.)

THE
CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

THE DOMINION GENERAL ELECTION OF 1925

By

William Banks

Tariff—the Main Issue; Many Cross-Currents, East and West.

Following a single Session of turmoil from the day of its opening on Jan. 7, 1926, until its close, the Fifteenth Parliament of Canada was dissolved on July 2, 1926. Crowds had gathered on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, in the hope of admission to the Commons Chamber where, amid scenes of excitement, the resignation of one Government, that of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal, had been announced, and the other, led by the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative, had sustained a defeat by one vote, within a period of three days. Mr. King was denied dissolution by the Governor-General, Lord Byng, and Mr. Meighen, having accepted the Premiership and the task of forming a ministry, was automatically deprived of his seat in the House, pending re-election by his constituents. In the *interim* Sir Henry Drayton (York West) was acting as House leader and several acting Ministers were looking after the various Departments. Defeat of the Government by a vote of 96 to 95 on a motion challenging the constitutional right of its members to sit in the House, was recorded at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 2. Adjournment followed. At one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Hon. Mr. Meighen announced that His Excellency had granted his request for dissolution, the waiting crowds around the Parliament buildings dispersed, and the country prepared for another general election.

On the night of July 13, 1926, Premier Arthur Meighen announced that the following had been sworn in as members of his Ministry:—

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and President of the Privy Council	Right Hon. Arthur Meigben.
Postmaster-General	Hon. R. J. Manion, Ontario.
Minister of Justice	Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Quebec.
Secretary of State	Hon. Sir George H. Perley, Quebec.
Minister of Finance	Hon. R. B. Bennett, Alberta.
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. James D. Chaplin, Ontario.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. S. F. Tolmie, British Columbia.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Ontario.
Minister of National Defence	Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ontario.
Minister of Customs and Excise	Hon. H. H. Stevens, British Columbia.
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. W. A. Black, Nova Scotia.
Minister of Labour	Hon. George B. Jones, New Brunswick.

Without portfolio—Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, Hon. Donald Sutherland (South Oxford), Hon. Raymond Morand (East Essex), and Hon. John A. Macdonald (King's P.E.I.)

It was added that the portfolios left vacant temporarily were: Interior; Mines and Indian Affairs; Marine and Fisheries; Immigration and Colonization; Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and the post of Solicitor-General. Three of these, according to the official statement would be allotted to Quebec, and two were expected to be filled shortly. The portfolio of Interior, the statement said, was to go to Saskatchewan.

Pending the filling of the other portfolios, the following were named as Acting Ministers in charge of those unfilled: Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. E. L. Patenaude; Acting Minister of the Interior, Hon. R. B. Bennett; Acting Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Hon. Raymond Morand; and Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Sir Henry Drayton.

John Leo Chabot, M.D., former Conservative member for Ottawa, it was stated, would be sworn to the Privy Council, and during the absence of Premier Meighen on the campaign, Sir Henry Drayton would be Acting Leader of the Government.

For the unsatisfactory nature of the Session, and the manner of its ending, the results of the General Election held Oct. 29, 1925, were primarily responsible. Instead of the hoped-for decisive majority for one or the other of the traditional political parties, the standing was:

Conservatives, led by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen	117
Liberals, led by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King	101
Progressives, led by Robert Forke	24
Labour and Independent	3

It was at once apparent that the Progressive party, reduced from its standing of 65, elected to the last Parliament, held the balance of power as clearly as if it had exceeded or equalled its former membership. That was the more noticeable after Parliament met and the older parties came to grips. (The Session of the House is dealt with elsewhere in this volume.) In the following survey of the 1925 Election an attempt is made to give an idea of the outstanding and interesting events and features.

The Prime Minister opened his campaign at Richmond Hill, Ont., in his own constituency of York North, on Sept. 5. Hon. Mr. Meighen began his at Wingham, Ont., on Sept. 10. Hon. Mr. King, in his address, emphasized four problems which he believed of the greatest importance, namely: transportation; fiscal, including reduction of taxation and tariff questions; immigration; and the constitution and powers of the Senate. In elaborating upon these he expressed the view that none could be "dealt with effectively by a Government which is not supported by a substantial majority in the House of Commons. Group government and minority government may be inevitable in transitional phases of our political history, but neither is

the kind of government wherewith to achieve great reforms. Neither is the kind of government Canada needs to-day."

In the matter of transportation, including the problem of ocean and rail rates, he declared it to be one of the fundamental principles of the Liberal party to ensure that the control and management of the National Railways "is divorced completely from political influence and control." He paid a tribute to the C.N.R. management intimating that Sir Henry Thornton had been re-engaged as President and Chairman for a three-year period at an annual salary of $65,000; and also complimented the enterprise and progressiveness of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The two roads, he suggested, might agree upon a voluntary system of regulated or controlled competition which would result in operating savings to both without stultifying service to the public or tending to create monopoly. The death of Sir William Petersen, the ship owner, with whom negotiations were in progress, had not altered the Government's steps to secure reasonable ocean rates. Efforts to increase immigration of a desirable character were outlined, and other policies present and future explained.

Mr. King defined the tariff policy of the Liberals as "primarily one for revenue"; of the Conservatives as one "primarily for all-round and higher protection." To bring about a tariff best suitable to national needs the Administration believed it had found a better way than any yet followed: that was "an Advisory Board on Taxation, which will be functioning, not spasmodically, but continuously, to which special problems as they arise may be referred and which will be in a position to advise the Minister of Finance and, through the Ministry, Parliament, with respect to the tariff and other forms of taxation in such a way that the interests alike of revenue and of industry may be safeguarded, and, what is equally important, the interests also of the taxpayer." In taxation and tariff matters the Government felt that the views and opinions of women had been too largely ignored, and representation would be given to them on this Board. Propositions for reform of the Senate to make it more responsive to the popular will were detailed, and appointees whose names were announced during the course of the speech were, Mr. King said, pledged to support any measure of reform the Government might ask both Houses of Parliament to adopt. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General, whose translation to the Senate was announced among other appointments that day, also addressed the meeting.

Other ministerial changes announced included Hon. J. A. Robb (Chatauguay-Huntingdon), from Immigration to the Ministry of Finance in succession to Hon. W. S. Fielding whose retirement on annuity had been provided for in the previous Session of Parliament; Hon. Jacques Bureau, appointed to the Senate, succeeded as Minister of Customs by Hon. G. H. Boivin (Shefford); Hon. H. S. Béland, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Re-establishment, to the Senate;

Hon. Hal. B. McGivern (Ottawa), Minister without portfolio, retired from public life for health reasons, replaced by Hon. Herbert Marler (St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal); Hon. George N. Gordon (Peterborough East), Minister of Immigration, in succession to Acting Minister J. A. Robb; Hon. Lucien Cannon (Dorchester, Que.), was made Solicitor-General. At dissolution the standing of the parties was: Liberals, 116; Conservatives, 49; Progressives, 63; Labour and Independent, 3; seats vacant, 4. The death of Senator Bradbury, Selkirk, Man., a Conservative, took place in Ottawa on the day after the opening of the campaign, Sept. 6.

Hon. Mr. Meighen, in his address at Wingham, North Huron, where George Spotton was the Conservative candidate against J. W. King, Progressive (who was subsequently elected) stressed the necessity of a protective tariff. He averred that he was not so sure that the people in the "confusion and tornado" of misrepresentation that had swept the country in the previous Election (1921) had given a verdict on the tariff question. In any event he stood by that policy. The whole country he declared was relieved because there had come an end to the most sterile Parliament the nation had known, and still more because they felt themselves close to the end of the most feeble and futile Government Canada had been called upon to endure. He characterized as "ineffable nonsense" the argument of Mr. King that speeches by himself (Mr. Meighen) had the effect of disturbing the belief of Canadians in their own country, and influencing them in going to the United States.

Proceeding, the Opposition leader said the Prime Minister had alluded to four problems which must be decided: transportation, immigration, tariff policy and Senate reform, and asked if any human being could define now what the Government's policy was on them. He contended that there had been huge debt increase on the Canadian National Railways System during the King administration. The Government, he argued, was absolutely powerless to rescue the System. Were he (Mr. Meighen) in power he would stop some of the Railways' new capital investments with a strong hand, such as the Scribe hotel (a Paris, France, transaction), a proposed sky-scraper on Yonge Street, Toronto, "extravagant golf courses and radio systems" here, there and everywhere. The contention that the Public Debt had been reduced, Mr. Meighen argued, was based upon the plan of leaving out of the calculation the debt on the railways which was owed just the same. What Canada wanted was more immigrants, more products of the soil, more goods to transport, more traffic for the railways, more work for the people. These objects could not be reached by mere talk; there must be a basic policy upon which retrogression could be checked and expansion begun. That policy was expressed in the resolution moved by the Conservatives at the last Session of Parliament and demanding "an immediate revision of the Canadian tariff on a definitely and consistently protective basis." He read the full text of the resolution, adding, "if this

is not the right policy for Canada, the Conservative party should not be in power."

"Not a single country in the world," said Mr. Meighen later, "requires a tariff so vitally as does this Dominion. Competing as we do chiefly with the United States we have no chance in the race whatever while they pursue unswervingly their strong, traditional protective policy if we alongside them waver timidly under the wand of low tariff, common sense tariff and all the other meaningless labels under which these debilitating nostrums are paraded." He alluded to the loss of Canadian population to the United States, believing that a protective policy here would be a factor in bringing "the exiles" back, and said that he would give the farmers of the country the same hold on the home market that the American farmers had on theirs.

These two speeches may be taken as the keynote attitude of the traditional parties throughout the campaign. There were some amplifications to meet conditions in Eastern and Western Canada: the main policies stood as outlined by Hon. Messrs. King and Meighen in their opening addresses.

The attitude of the Progressive party was outlined by its Leader, Robert Forke, in the course of a statement made at Winnipeg, Sept. 16, to the Provincial Progressives Executive Committee and other Progressives. It embraced full and fair trial for public ownership of the Canadian National Railways System, involving reductions of capitalization to a reasonable figure and elimination of unnecessary duplications of service between the two great railway systems. Immigration and the retention of the people already in the country were advocated; these ends to be attained by making "agriculture and the primary industries profitable and prosperous." The "removal of protective duties upon all necessaries of life and instruments of production" were regarded as indispensable to the growth of population and the development of natural resources. The retention of the Income Tax without reduction until the proposed fiscal reforms were established and revenue requirements reduced to the lowest possible figure, was held to be imperative. The Progressive leader also held that the Senate should be elective. Mr. Forke flatly denied rumours of a Progressive-Liberal election pact in Western Canada. Absorption of the Progressives by the Liberals "under whatever guise effected" would, he said, postpone for a generation "attainment of necessary reforms, the re-shaping of national policies and the infusion into Canadian public life of that moral courage and idealism which slavish partisanship has well-nigh destroyed."

A few days later Manitoba Progressives began their campaign with the nomination at Shoal Lake for the riding of Marquette of C. S. Stevenson, who was defeated in the Election by H. A. Mullins, Conservative. Hon. T. A. Crerar, former member of the riding and former Progressive leader, who declined re-nomination for business reasons, and Mr. Forke, were present and spoke. Both declared that but for the Progressives the Crow's Nest agreement, fixing maximum

rates on grain and flour would have been abrogated, and Western farmers would be paying millions more for the shipment of their grain. Mr. Forke challenged Mr. King to say definitely what he was going to do with the four major questions: transportation, immigration, tariff and Senate reform. He "viewed with alarm the inclusion of Hon. Herbert Marler, of Montreal, in the King Cabinet, that gentleman, he said, being a protectionist. Mr. Forke was unanimously selected as Progressive candidate for Brandon on Sept. 28.

Meanwhile the Liberal and Conservative leaders had been pursuing a vigorous speaking campaign in Ontario, a strenuous schedules of meetings taxing each to the uttermost. At Exeter, in Huron South, the Premier found himself in the position of supporting T. McMillan, Liberal, against his brother R. C. McMillan, a United Farmers of Ontario candidate. A Conservative nominee was also in the field. The Liberal was subsequenly elected. In Hamilton West, C. W. Bell, K.C., a successful lawyer, as well as a playwright popular with New York producers, was the Conservative choice, and subsequently went to Parliament; while in York South, the Conservatives again selected W. F. Maclean, dean of the Commons, who was also re-elected. The Prohibition Federation of Canada, with affiliations in all the Provinces and headquarters in Toronto, issued a statement, Sept. 12, outlining the Federal action it deemed necessary in support of its aim to eliminate from the Dominion the traffic in and use of alcohol for beverage purposes. Its declaration of policy was given out so that local units might bring it before Parliamentary candidates and invite statements of their relation to it. The prohibition issue did not have any apparent influence in the campaign. The Union of Ontario Municipalities also urged that candidates in that Province be pledged to support St. Lawrence power development plans.

Miss Agnes Macphail, Canada's first woman member of Parliament, who was re-nominated by the U.F.O. of Grey Southeast, and subsequently elected, recalled that at her previous nomination she had announced that if elected she would accept only $2,500 of the $4,000 Sessional indemnity. She had been foolish to so bind herself as she could have used this declined money for many useful purposes instead of contributing it to the Dominion Treasury. If re-elected, she declared, she would take the full indemnity but would also work for reduction in the amount paid to all members.

The appointment to the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio of C. Vincent Massey, Toronto, President of the Massey-Harris Co., and prominent in the educational life of the city and country, was officially announced, Sept. 14. It coincided with re-nomination of the former member, Fred W. Bowen, by the Conservatives of Durham riding, where Mr. Massey ran as candidate. On the same day it was recalled that the Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Meighen were both born in 1874, graduated in Arts from the University of Toronto in 1895 and 1896 respectively, and were first elected to Parliament in 1908.

Quebec and Mr. Patenaude. An interesting situation developed in Quebec Province where Hon. E. L. Patenaude, a former Nationalist, a member of the Legislature and a former Secretary of State for the Dominion, re-entered the Federal arena as a Conservative with independent views and apparently without connection with the regular Conservative organization, becoming a candidate for Jacques-Cartier. Hon. Mr. Meighen was quoted in an interview, on his way to Halifax, as welcoming the news of Mr. Patenaude's reappearance in the Dominion field. The latter denied any intention on the part of himself or his friends to form a third party. The Montreal *Gazette,* which was most friendly, in a news article dealing with the situation regarded the Patenaude decision as "the pivot on which all political doings of the day centred." The *Montreal Star* was a strong supporter of the Patenaude movement which placed Quebec problems in the forefront.

In the opening address of his campaign in St. Laurent, Montreal, Mr. Patenaude declared himself as "a free man. I am free of Mr. Meighen, even as I am free of Mr. King." The movement which had commenced at the meeting was due, he said, to the belief of the people of Quebec Province that they ought to take action which would "allow their thoughts to be known not in a spirit of egoism, but in order to give the country the policy that the situation demands." He declared that he was profoundly attached to the British alliance and institutions; that Imperialism from the Canadian point of view meant that the interests of Canada must be the first consideration from which our problems must be viewed, and these should be settled by Canadians; that no definite decision should be taken toward putting Canada into warfare without an appeal to the people; that if necessary he would have no hesitation in abolishing the British preference in order to deal on a new basis—"giving something in exchange for something else." He favoured protection, and complete separation of the National Railways from politics. The Senate he described as a rampart to protect the rights of minorities, and it could not be touched except by consent of the contracting Provinces.

Le Devoir (owned and directed by Henri Bourassa, famed in bygone days as a Nationalist) which had foretold the Patenaude campaign in a series of articles, criticized Mr. Patenaude and the *Montreal Star* for the erection of what *Le Devoir* described as a *"parti Quebecois"* to promote and guard established Eastern interests, particularly the Port of Montreal. This course it thought could only be disastrous to national unity. It was natural and proper to make Quebec's interests and sentiments known; but those who desired to perpetuate Confederation would try to harmonize the interests of the different Provinces and "reduce to the minimum the inevitable collisions." In its earlier articles *Le Devoir* had contended that Hon. Mr. Meighen was not to be directly recognized by the Patenaude movement, but that "there would be some conditions of possible agreement." There was also to be "understanding and co-operation"

from certain "powerful Liberal protectionists" and some important "financial and commercial institutions"; and that Mr. Meighen was not to appear in Quebec during the campaign.

Mr. Bourassa, himself, after many years of retirement from public life, entered the contest as independent candidate for Labelle, which had first sent him to Parliament in 1896. The step was taken, he said, that he might aid in the greatest of all Canadian movements, that of the preservation of the very country itself. He declared himself free of alliances or leaders, and demanded of Mr. Patenaude particulars as to the meaning of the Quebec movement. Mr. Bourassa, to whom official Conservative recognition was given, but who in Parliament later was friendly to the Government, was successful in the Election against Henri Jodouin, official Liberal candidate.

Another erstwhile Nationalist, Armand Lavergne, accepted the presidency of the Quebec Conservative Association and the nomination of the Party in Montmagny—where he was defeated by L. K. Laflamme, Liberal. Mr. Lavergne was chief lieutenant of Mr. Patenaude in the campaign.

Sir George Perley was another entrant in Quebec for the riding of Argenteuil, which he had represented for some years before going to London as High Commissioner for Canada. Since retiring from that position he had not re-entered politics. Sir George was elected. Sir Lomer Gouin, a former Minister of Justice, declined to contest a Montreal riding in the Liberal interests. Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs and Excise; Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, and other Quebec Liberals who spoke at various gatherings immediately following that of Mr. Patenaude, devoted much attention to combating his views of the Government's inefficiency. Throughout the rest of the fight in the Province as a whole, the battle between Mr. Patenaude and his opponents was aggressively conducted.

In the Maritime Provinces. From Ontario Hon. Messrs. King and Meighen proceeded to the Maritime Provinces. Here for some time "Maritime Rights" had been a matter for discussion. The feeling, irrespective of party, was that Confederation had not brought to the Maritimes the expected benefits, and that the Federal Government should extend special consideration. Hance J. Logan, K.C., Liberal candidate for Cumberland, N.S., put the question in a single phrase at his nomination meeting: "What we desire in the Maritime Provinces is a fair deal. . . . 'Canada for export trade,' should be a slogan." The Prime Minister opened his Maritime campaign at Amherst, N.S., Sept. 15, where he stressed Overseas trade, and in particular the British West Indies Trade Treaty, as one method of producing and maintaining prosperity for the Maritime Provinces. Their vision of prosperity lay not to the westward in Quebec and Ontario, but to the eastward, southward and farther westward through the Panama Canal to British Columbia.

Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of Defence, maintained that the Government was a champion of every legitimate Maritime right, while the Conservatives had absorbed the Intercolonial Railway into the National Railways System, removed its head office to Toronto and had opposed votes for certain works in the Maritime Provinces. At a gathering in St. Martin's, N.B., subsequently, Hon. W. Foster, former Premier of New Brunswick, who was appointed Sept. 25, 1925, as Secretary of State in the King Cabinet, succeeding Hon. A. B. Copp, who retired and was made a Senator, said, among other things, that "Maritime Rights" meant "the right to import British goods under the British preference through the ports of the Maritime Provinces." The *Telegraph-Journal* of Saint John in an editorial at a later date (Oct. 17), put the attitude of the Maritime Province thus:

"The Maritimes have paid in full for something they have never received. In such matters as transportation, freight rates, the increased use of our ports to which the Dominion was pledged when this country was taxed to extend the new railways to the West, in the matter of immigration publicity and expenditures, the Maritimes have been treated as if they were not partners in Confederation although they have paid fully for a just share in the benefits which should flow from that partnership." (And continued) "Any political party, any candidate, any political advocate, who believes the feeling in the Maritimes will subside before justice has been done signally fails to appraise rightly the sentiment prevailing in these Provinces to-day and the depth of the determination of their people to secure justice. It should not be thought for a moment that the Maritimes are depending entirely upon the betterment of their relations with the Dominion. They will demand that betterment and insist upon it, but they realize also that they themselves must be active and enterprising in promoting a greater use of their own resources and the expansion of their own industries so far as this may be accomplished by themselves."

At points including Halifax, Kentville, Charlottetown, St. John, and Moncton, the Prime Minister stressed his arguments regarding the efforts of the Government for Overseas trade expansion and its benefits to the Maritimes. He made a particular allusion at Kentville to the Reciprocity agreement in natural products with the United States, which would have greatly benefited Nova Scotia and which, he said, had been defeated by the Conservatives. On the return to power of the Liberal Government, Hon. W. S. Fielding, one of the negotiators of the original agreement, had moved a resolution resulting in placing on the Statute books a standing offer to the United States for reciprocity in natural products. That offer Mr. Meighen was trying to defeat. On his return journey the Prime Minister addressed an open-air gathering in Quebec City, with Premier Taschereau of Quebec Province presiding. As in nearly all of his addresses, Mr. King pleaded for national unity and deprecated any tendency that would encourage sectionalism.

While the Prime Minister was addressing gatherings in various parts of the Maritimes Hon. Mr. Meighen was speaking at meetings in the same part of the country. Criticisms of the Trade Treaties with France and Australia were uttered, and a warning that the British

West Indies Treaty, from a cursory reading of it, did not warrant any great optimism was given by the Opposition leader, with a reiteration of his argument that the Prime Minister was without policies on many issues.

Premier J. D. Stewart of Prince Edward Island presided at one of the meetings there, where Mr. Meighen denied a statement that he was in favour of increased railway rates for the West or any other part of Canada. Here as elsewhere he advocated a protective tariff as the first step toward recovery from the ills that burdened the country. He pledged his Party to the policy of giving assistance from the Federal Treasury to the isolated sections of Canada to ensure means for their products reaching the great central markets of the Dominion. This would implement the Confederation pact and draw the Provinces into closer union. He would also limit the application of the British preference to goods coming through Canadian ports. He repeated previous declarations in favour of what was formerly the Intercolonial Railway and its branches, right up to Montreal, being made a division of the Canadian National Railways System, with headquarters in the Maritime Provinces.

At Mr. Meighen's Sussex meeting, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, declared himself first and foremost an advocate of Maritime rights and interests, and he would have had no hesitation in opposing the Conservative leader had his policy been valueless or injurious to them. This was not necessary in his view, because Mr. Meighen, in contrast to Mr. King, knew what Maritime rights were and was prepared to grant them.

The Western Campaign. The campaign in Western Canada was well under way by this time. In the three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—the presence of the Progressives gave to the battle an additional aspect of perplexity and uncertainty not present in other Provinces. An understanding in Ontario, between Liberals and Progressives, had obviated a number of three-cornered fights. There were no signs of any such understanding in the three Western Provinces named, while in British Columbia the contest was practically limited to the two traditional parties, although Progressives and Independents were also in the field. Possible fusion of Western Liberals and Progressives was constantly a matter of interesting speculation.

The Prime Minister, in opening his Western campaign at Neepawa, Man., Sept. 28, frankly appealed to Progressives to drop their spirit of isolation and aloofness and to unite with their "natural friends," the Liberals. Reconstruction of the Cabinet with a Western man as Minister of Immigration, and a definite pledge for completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, were salient features of Mr. King's general plea for Western support of the Government and its policies. The Hudson Bay Railway would be finished as a Government undertaking and not as an investment of the Canadian National Railways.

On the same day, Robert Forke, Progressive leader, was unanimously nominated at a Party gathering in Brandon for the riding of that name. J. L. Brown, subsequently nominated and elected for Lisgar, who was present at the gathering, said the Progressives were not the "rabid, dangerous, upsetting everything and endangering British connection advocates" that some would have people in the East believe. It was deplorable that the question of secession had ever been suggested, and that conditions had been allowed to prevail that had fostered such a sentiment in some quarters. Nothing, he thought, would do more to allay secession talk and to bring satisfaction throughout the Prairie Provinces than the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

On Sept. 29, Hon. Mr. Meighen opened his Western campaign at Portage La Prairie, Man., where he had been nominated Sept. 16, though not present. He had been defeated there in 1921, but in his address reminded the audience that he still stood by the cause he had then advocated—protection. The railway position he regarded as serious; to repair it Canada needed men in office with more political spine than those in power in the last four years. In commenting upon the Prime Minister's references to the completion of the Hudson Bay road he said the West wanted that as a right, not as a bribe. He (Mr. Meighen) denied statements that he favoured amalgamation of the railroads in Canada, and said he had never made such a proposal, but he had heard it made by Liberal members in Parliament.

At a later date, speaking in Regina, Mr. Meighen said, in respect to the Hudson Bay Railway, that there was a big range between the lowest and highest estimates by engineers of the cost of completing the road. If it could be done for a reasonable sum,—$3,000,000 had been mentioned—there could be no excuse for delay: if the $50,000,000 estimate proved to be the correct one, then Canada was not in a position to complete the road now.

At Regina, Mr. King stated his intention of inviting Premier C. A. Dunning of Saskatchewan to enter the Ministry in the event of his being returned to power. Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan spoke in support of the Prime Minister.

Messrs. King and Meighen covered a wide range of territory in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. At Victoria the Conservative leader emphatically denied that he had ever suggested that equalization of freight rates in the West, and particularly in British Columbia, was indefensible. The principle of equalization had been enunciated by the Government headed by himself for the guidance of the Railway Board in 1920, and with beneficial results in the way of reductions.

The Western Canada Development and Unity League which had been organized earlier in the year at Edmonton, completed its organization at a meeting of the Executive held in Vancouver toward the end of September. Mayor K. A. Blatchford of Edmonton, Chairman of the Executive, and others, explained that the objective was to

co-ordinate the efforts of Western sections and Provinces in securing better results on matters affecting them, including equalization of freight rates and the like. The League, he said, was non-partisan. Telegrams were sent to the Prime Minister, Hon. Mr. Meighen and Mr. Forke, as well as to the Railway Board, regarding the freight rate questions. The League does not seem to have had any weighty influence with respect to election results; it was one of several incidental interesting intrusions into the campaign in different parts of the country.

Premier John Oliver of British Columbia, who took part in the campaign for the Liberals, was a strong defender of the progress made by the King administration on the freight rates matter. Hon. J. H. King, Federal Minister of Public Works, and nominated and subsequently elected for Kootenay East, in one of his addresses opening the Party campaign in British Columbia, pictured the Conservatives talking high tariff and blue ruin; the Progressives, no tariff and blue ruin, and the Government—which he thought would have a good majority—taking the middle course to the advantage of the country at large.

On the other hand, President H. W. Wood of the United Farmers of Alberta, speaking on behalf of L. H. Jelliff, later elected as a Progressive for Lethbridge, ridiculed the traditional parties for holding up the tariff as the great issue. The economic ills of the producers, in his opinion, went further than the tariff which could not solve them; it lay in the inefficient group organization of the producers which made them unable to resist deflation. Among other interesting developments in the Western campaign were the nominations of Hon. Robert Rogers, as Conservative candidate in Winnipeg South, and the selection of Hon. T. C. Norris to oppose him on behalf of the Liberals. Against these two veterans of the Provincial and Federal arenas, who conducted a hot contest, J. Kelly, a Labour man, was also entered. Mr. Rogers was returned.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, subsequently to attain fame with his charges against the administration of the Customs Department, one of the direct causes leading to the resignation of the King Government, in June, 1926, was accorded his fourth nomination as Conservative candidate in Vancouver Centre, and on this occasion it was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, within two minutes after the delegates had come to order. Hon. R. B. Bennett, elected later for Calgary West, in a speech at Camrose, a mining centre, said that while the collieries of Canada had been working only part time in 1924, some 20,000,000 tons of United States coal had been shipped into Canada in that year. He proposed a prohibitive duty against United States coal, which would give our own collieries a chance to supply this imported 20,000,000 tons of coal, give the miners a full working week, and enable the collieries to supply cheaper coal to the consumers because of increased output and relatively lower production costs.

An odd incident occurred at Fort William on Oct. 12, when the Prime Minister, addressing a meeting on his way East following his Western tour, was interrupted by Hon. Dr. Manion, Conservative candidate, who was in the audience, and who challenged the correctness of Mr. King's allusion to a pair in the voting on a Bill in the House in the previous Session. Mr. King invited Dr. Manion to the platform whence he was given a few minutes in which to explain, following which the Prime Minister said he left it to the audience to judge.

Mr. King, strongly stressing Canadian unity, spoke with Hon. Ernest Lapointe and others at a gathering in Montreal on Oct. 17. Hon. Messrs. Lapointe and Cardin dealt vigorously with the campaign of Hon. Mr. Patenaude, which had been maintained with energy since his entry into the field.

Mr. Robert Forke, in the *interim*, had indulged in some criticisms both in speeches and published statements, of both the older political parties, contending that between their policies there had been no observable difference notwithstanding variations in their election platforms. Hence the Progressive movement which represented "the popular determination to break the bonds of blind partisanship and to secure from any Government willing to carry them into effect those reforms which are essential to the well-being of the primary industries and of the people generally."

Finishing the Campaign. The Prime Minister after addressing a number of meetings in various parts of Ontario was in his own riding, York North, for the official nominations, Oct. 22. T. Herbert Lennox, Conservative, a veteran battler in the Provincial arena, was the only nominee against him. Sir Clifford Sifton, who had been a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, but of recent years inactive in politics, held two meetings in the constituency on the Premier's behalf. He paid particular attention to the Patenaude campaign in Quebec. The issue, he declared, was not primarily about the tariff; it was monopoly or no monopoly of money power; monopoly of transportation on land and sea; control of the Government by half a dozen plutocrats in Montreal, instead of by the people.

Premier C. A. Dunning of Saskatchewan was one of the speakers at a Liberal rally in Toronto, Oct. 23, at which the Prime Minister was the principal figure. This was said to be the first time that the Premier of any Western Province had ever spoken in Toronto on behalf of a Dominion Government during an election campaign. On Oct. 24, in the course of an address at Ottawa, the Prime Minister deprecated a *questionnaire* to the various candidates asking their views on the Locarno Treaty which, he said, imposed no obligation upon any British Dominions or India without their consent.

Thence Mr. King returned to his own constituency where, in an address at Thornhill, discussing the Conservative proposal of a tariff against United States coal, he feared that reprisals might

follow and many Canadians would find themselves without the fuel supplies they needed.

Hon. E. C. Drury (formerly the United Farmer Premier of Ontario) Progressive candidate in North Simcoe, and W. A. Boys, Conservative candidate and chief Parliamentary Whip of the Party, engaged in a joint debate at Barrie on the night of Oct. 25, an unusual occurrence in recent election battles in Ontario. The gathering was orderly.

Returning to Ontario Hon. Mr. Meighen, as in the West, continued to place the tariff issue in the forefront of his arguments, reiterating his belief in protection as beneficial for the farmer and fruit grower, as well as the manufacturer and the worker. As in the case of the Liberal campaign, many meetings were held besides those at which it was possible for the Party leader to be present. One of these was in Toronto on Oct. 17, where Sir James Woods, manufacturer, declared that he was not a politician. He had voted Liberal as well as Conservative, and would vote the latter this time believing the Liberal tariff to be all wrong and sometimes working irreparable injury. Premier Ferguson of Ontario who, with several of his Ministers, took an active part in the campaign; Hon. Dr. Manion, Fort William; H. G. Fester, a Labour man, were also among the speakers, and with those on the platform was Sir Joseph Flavelle.

While the campaign was progressing on its usual lines elsewhere, a unique meeting was held at Amherst, N.S., Oct. 22, at which three Provincial Premiers appeared on the same platform: Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Nova Scotia; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, New Brunswick, and Hon. J. D. Stewart, Prince Edward Island. With them was Robert K. Smith, Conservative candidate for Cumberland, N.S. Maritime rights, Maritime recognition, problems of transport, immigration, the exodus to the United States and the necessity of protection were discussed. The necessity of National unity and the abandonment of sectional dissensions were also urged. Premier Baxter said the three Premiers were speaking for 1,000,000 people, and urged "let us find out what to say with that one voice." The requirements of the Maritime Provinces were greater than either Party.

On Oct. 26, Hon. Mr. Meighen and Premier Ferguson were chief speakers at a Toronto meeting. The Opposition leader wound up his campaign at Ottawa on Oct. 28. He indulged there, as at a number of meetings, in prophesies of victory, and as the Prime Minister had also done at several of his gatherings.

On the whole the campaign throughout the country was singularly free from turbulence. Some Party meetings were of a noisy character, Senator the Hon. Jacques Bureau having an unpleasant experience at a meeting in Three Rivers, Que., where there was a continual uproar against his attempts to speak. Hon. Edmund Bristol had a similar encounter at the official nominations in Toronto Centre East, where he was the regular Conservative candidate and where Cecil Armstrong, Independent Conservative, contested the seat. Mr.

Bristol was victorious at the polls. Earlier in the campaign a lively battle was staged for the Conservative nomination in Toronto North-west, between T. L. Church, the last sitting member, and John R. MacNichol, President of the Conservative Association of Ontario. Mr. Church ultimately carried the Convention and the riding.

Nominations and Elections. The official nominations found 582 candidates named for 241 constituencies, with 245 seats, Ottawa, Ont.; Halifax, N.S.; St. John-Albert, N.B., and Queens, P.E.I., each being entitled to return two members. Not a single acclamation was recorded, a striking commentary upon the vigour of the fight. Four women were nominated: Mrs. M. B. Adney, Ind. (Victoria-Carleton, N.B.), said to be the first woman to receive a nomination in that Province; Mrs. Rose Henderson, Lab. (New Westminster, B.C.); Dr. Caroline Brown, Ind. Con. (Toronto North-west); and Miss Agnes Macphail, U.F.O. (South-East Grey). The latter, who was previously the member, was the only woman elected. In Northumberland, N.B., the death of W. B. Snowball, former Liberal M.P., who had been re-nominated at the Party Convention, Sept. 1st, had resulted in the selection, on Oct. 2, of F. M. Tweedie, who went to the polls, while Lloyd Harris, prominent as a manufacturer and financier, died a few hours before he was to have received the Conservative Party nomination at Brantford, Ont., for that city.

The Election on Oct. 29, 1925, resulted in heavy gains for the Conservatives, particularly in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and some advances in Quebec and the West. The Prime Minister and eight Cabinet Ministers were personally defeated, while Hon. Mr. Meighen and most of the former Conservative Cabinet Ministers and leaders were returned. The victory of T. H. Lennox over the Premier in York North was part of the wave that returned Conservatives for all of the Toronto city and York (Ont.) county ridings. Some 14 or 15 of the candidates in these ridings polled so small a percentage of the votes that they lost their deposits. By midnight it was clear that Mr. Meighen who was successful against the Progressive who had defeated him in 1921, would have the largest group in the new House, but might fall short of a majority of one to attain which he would require 123 followers. This surmise proved to be correct, the final results, not definitely known for a number of days later, giving the Conservatives 117 seats in a House of 245.

The Ministers defeated, in addition to the Premier, were Hon. Messrs. George P. Graham, T. A. Low, Vincent Massey, Herbert Marler, G. N. Gordon, James Murdock, W. E. Foster, and J. E. Sinclair.

Conservative gains generally from the Liberals outnumbered those from the Progressives, though both were substantial. Liberals made a few gains from Progressives.

In Quebec, Hon. E. L. Patenaude was defeated, and only four Conservatives were elected in that Province, namely, Leslie G. Bell,

St. Antoine; C. H. Cahan, St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal; Sir George Perley, Argenteuil, and R. S. White, Mount Royal, Montreal. The other 61 from Quebec, including Speaker Lemieux, were Liberals or friendly to that Party, and usually supporting them. They included J. E. A. Dubuc, an economist of note, who ran as an Independent Liberal in Chicoutimi. Mr. White, in Montreal, was another of the group of men who returned to Parliament after varying absences from public life. At one time he was in the Customs service, and he was, for many years, a journalist.

The Maritime Provinces returned 23 Conservatives and 6 Liberals —a very decided swing toward the former compared with the previous Election.

In Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia, the Conservatives recorded gains, while Saskatchewan was strongly Liberal, with several Liberal-endorsed Progressives also victorious.

Most pronounced of all the changes, however, was that in Ontario for which Province, at dissolution, the standing in the House was: 23 Liberals, 22 Progressives and 35 Conservatives. There were a dozen Liberals and only two supporters of the Progressive Party returned, Hon. E. C. Drury being among the vanquished Progressive candidates. W. D. Euler, the Liberal-Protectionist candidate in Waterloo North, was among those returned to Parliament. The following are the returns of the Election under Provinces:

ONTARIO

Constituency	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Government Candidate	Member Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Algoma East	G. B. Nicholson	Con.	J. Carruthers	G. B. Nicholson	544
Algoma West	T. E. Simpson	Con.	T. J. McCauley	T. E. Simpson	3,193
Brant	F. Smoke	Con.		F. Smoke	978
	E. H. Standing	Prog.			
Brantford City	R. E. Ryerson	Con.	W. G. Raymond	R. E. Ryerson	2,443
Bruce North	Hugh Clark	Con.	James Malcolm	James Malcolm	Clark 193
	N. S. Landon	Prog.			Landon 1,488
Bruce South	W. A. Lippert	Con.	W. A. Hall	W. A. Hall	Lippert 603
	J. W. Findlay	Prog.			Findlay 1,837
Carleton	W. F. Garland	Con.	M. N. Cummings	W. F. Garland	2,009
Dufferin-Simcoe	W. E. Rowe	Con.	R. J. Woods	W. E. Rowe	3,006
Durham	F. W. Bowen	Con.	Hon. C. Vincent Massey	F. W. Bowen	946
Elgin West	H. C. McKillop	Con.	G. H. Sloggett	H. C. McKillop	1,825
Essex East	R. Morand	Con.	E. G. Odette	R. Morand	197
Essex South	E. J. Gott	Con.	Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham	E. J. Gott	834
Essex West	S. C. Robinson	Con.	E. B. Winter	S. C. Robinson	2,521
Fort William	Hon. R. J. Manion	Con.	DeWitt C. Garver	Hon. R. J. Manion	3,375
Frontenac-Addington	Hon.J.W.Edwards	Con.	W. S. Reed	Hon.J.W.Edwards	2,768
Glengarry	Angus McGillis	Con.	A. J. Macdonald	A. J. Macdonald	McGillis 157
	J. W. Kennedy	Prog.			Kennedy 266
Grenville-Dundas	A. C. Casselman	Con.	W. G. Anderson	A. C. Casselman	2,954
Grey North	M. R. Duncan	Con.		M. R. Duncan	446
	D. Carmichael	Prog.			
Grey Southeast	L. G. Campbell	Con.		Agnes C. Macphail	1,407
	Agnes C. Macphail	U.F.O.			
Haldimand	M. C. Senn	Con.	T. Marshall	M. C. Senn	1,149
Halton	R. K. Anderson	Con.	D. Campbell	R. K. Anderson	1,351
Hamilton East	Hon.S.C.Mewburn	Con.	John Newlands	Hon.S.C.Mewburn	Lawrence 13,383
	S. Lawrence	Lab.			Newlands 13,464
Hamilton West	C. W. Bell	Con.	G. A. Gow	C. W. Bell	11,224
Hastings-Peterborough	A. T. Embury	Con.		A. T. Embury	2,764
	G. A. Brethen	Prog.			
Hastings South	W. E. Tummon	Con.	C. E. Hanna	W. E. Tummon	2,611
Huron North	J. W. King	Prog		J. W. King	170
	G. Spotton	Con.			

Constituency	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Government Candidate	Member Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Huron South	J. J. Merner	Con.	T. McMillan	T. McMillan	Merner 253
	R. J. McMillan	Prog.			R. J. McMillan 3,267
Kenora-Rainy River	H. A. Macbin	Con.	P. Heenan	P. Heenan	Machin 191
	R. MacLean	L. P.			MacLean 3,136
Kent	A. D. Chaplin	Con.	J. W. Rutherford	A. D. Chaplin	Rutherford 563
	J. W. Ward	Prog.			Ward 3,935
Kingston City	A. E. Ross	Con.	J. M. Campbell	A. E. Ross	1,761
Lambton East	J. E. Armstrong	Con.	J. R. Stirrett	J. E. Armstrong	Fansher 89
	B. W. Fansher	Prog.			Stirrett 4,550
Lambton West	R. V. LeSueur	Con.	W. T. Goodison	W. T. Goodison	169
Lanark	R. F. Preston	Con.	D. H. Gemmell	R. F. Preston	3,204
Leeds	H. A. Stewart	Con.	W. H. Comstock	H. A. Stewart	2,242
Lincoln	J. D. Chaplin	Con.	H. K. Woodruff	J. D. Chaplin	6,112
Loudon	J. F. White	Con.	E. S. Little	J. F. White	Little 4,483
	J. Colbert	Lab.			Colbert 9,865
Middlesex East	A. K. Hodgins	Con.	C. C. Ross	A. K. Hodgins	Ross 2,065
	A. L. Hodgins	Prog.			A.L.Hodgins 2,702
Middlesex West	Thomas Elliott	Con.	J. C. Elliott	J. C. Elliott	McDougall 1,378
	A. L. McDougall	Prog.			T. Elliott 2,119
Muskoka-Ontario	P. McGibbon	Con.	R. H. Halbert	P. McGibbon	3,576
Nipissing	John Ferguson	Con.	E. A. Laplerre	E. A. Lapierre	97
Norfolk-Elgin	J. L. Stansell	Con.	G. D. Sewell	J. L. Stansell	962
Northumberland	M. E. Maybee	Con.		M. E. Maybee	1,150
	F. J. Slade	Prog.			
Ontario	T. E. Kaiser	Con.	L. O. Clifford	T. E. Kaiser	1,240
Ottawa (two members)	S.McClenaghan	Con.	E. R. E. Chevrier	S. McClenaghan	Chevrier 1,879
					Wilson 2,439
	J. L. Chabot	Con.	N. F. Wilson	J. L. Chabot	Chevrier 1,556
					Wilson 2,116
Oxford North	D. M. Sutherland	Con.	D. J. Sinclair	D. M. Sutherland	583
Oxford South	D. Sutherland	Con.	J. W. Innes	D. Sutherland	200
Parkdale	D. Spence	Con.	K. A. Christle	D. Spence	9,184
Parry Sound	J. Arthurs	Con.	W. R. Mason	J. Arthurs	1,302
Peel	S. Charters	Con.	W. R. P. Parker	S. Charters	501
Perth North	D. McK. Wright	Con.	T. Brown	D. McK. Wright	661
Perth South	R. S. Graham	Con.	F. G. Sanderson	F. G. Sanderson	414
Peterborough W.	E. A. Peck	Con.	Hon. G.N. Gordon	E. A. Peck	1,963
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay	W.F. Langworthy	Con.	J. B. Matthews	W. F. Langworthy	Carrick 853
	J. J. Carrick	Ind.			Matthews 864
	A. E. Smith	Lab.			Smith 1,914
Prescott	H. H. Kirby	Con.	J. N. Coupal	G. Evanturel	Coupal 1,679
	G. Evanturel	Ind.L.			Kirby 1,811
Prince Edward-Lennox	J. Hubbs	Con.		J. Hubbs	734
	E. J. Sexsmith	Prog.			
Renfrew North	I. D. Cotnam	Con.	M. McKay	I. D. Cotnam	774
Renfrew South	M. J. Maloney	Con.	Hon. T. A. Low	M. J. Maloney	1,411
Russell	D. C. Merkley	Con.	A. Goulet	A. Goulet	2,091
Simcoe East	A. B. Thompson	Con.	M. Chew	A. B. Thompson	729
Simcoe North	W. A. Boys	Con.	E. C. Drury	W. A. Boys	590
Stormont	C. J. Hamilton	Con.	G. I. Gogo	C. J. Hamilton	312
Timiskaming N.	J. R. O'Neill	Con.	C. Gallagher	J. R. O'Neill	Bradette 493
	J. A. Bradette	Ind.			Gallagher 2,798
Timiskaming S.	E. F. Armstrong	Con.	Malcolm Lang	E. F. Armstrong	Lang 804
	H. M. T. Welch	Lab.			Welch 3,489
Toronto East	E. B. Ryckman	Con.	H. G. Farrell	E. B. Ryckman	13,627
Toronto East Centre	Hon. E. Bristol	Con.	J. H. Cascaden	Hon. E. Bristol	Armstrong 3,963
	C. W. Armstroug	I. C.			Cascaden 4,216
	J. Callahan	Ind. L.			Callahan 8,488
Toronto-High Park	A. J. Anderson	Con.	Hon. J. Murdock	A. J. Anderson	10,344
Toronto North-east	R. L. Baker	Con.	A. E. Matthews	R. L. Baker	12,804
Toronto North-west	T. L. Church	Con.	J. Gilchrist	T. L. Church	Gilchrist 13,323
	Caroline S. Brown	Ind.			Simpson 14,787
	W. Cochrane	Ind.			Brown 15,785
	James Simpson	Lab.			Cochrane 16,225
Toronto-Scarborough	J. H. Harris	Con.	E. C. Beer	J. H. Harris	14,200
Toronto South	G. R. Geary	Con.	Claude Pearce	G. R. Geary	Pearce 3,453
	N. C. McEachren	Ind. L.			McEachren 5,606
Toronto West-Centre	H. C. Hocken	Con.	Joseph Singer	H. C. Hocken	Singer 3,019
	Francis Murphy	Ind. L.			Murphy 10,267
Victoria	T. H. Stinson	Con.	B. McNiven	T. H. Stinson	2,347
Waterloo North	E. H. Scully	Con.	W. D. Euler	W. D. Euler	4,211
Waterloo South	A. McK. Edwards	Con.		A. McK. Edwards	2,931
	W. Elliott	Prog.			
Welland	G. H. Pettit	Con.	H. P. Stephens	G. H. Pettit	4,380
Wellington N.	D. Sinclair	Con.		D. Sinclair	782
	J. Pritchard	Prog.			

Constituency	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Government Candidate	Member Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Wellington S.	Hon. H. Guthrie	Con.	R. W. Gladstone	Hon. H. Guthrie	1,008
Wentworth	G. C. Wilson	Con.		G. C. Wilson	7,757
	C. F. T. Woodley	Prog.			
York North	T. H. Lennox	Con.	Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King	T. H. Lennox	494
York South	W. F. Maclean	Con.	R. J. Recsor	W. F. Maclean	Recsor 6,368
	J. Galbraith	Ind.			Galbraith 6,772
York West	Sir H. L. Drayton	Con.	A. MacGregor	Sir H. L. Drayton	16,101

QUEBEC

Argenteuil	Sir G. H. Perley	Con.	J. L. Legault	Sir G. H. Perley	200
Bagot	G. A. Fauteux	Con.	J. E. Marcile	*J. E. Marcile	774
Beauce	L. Morin	Con.	E. Lacroix	E. Lacroix	9,081
Beauharnois	E. W. Laroche	Con.	M. Raymond	M. Raymond	1,501
Bellechasse	M. Mackenzie	Con.	C. A. Fournier	C. A. Fournier	2,679
Berthier-Maskinonge	J. A. Barrette	Con.	J. C. T. Gervais	J. C. T. Gervais	2,400
Bonaventure	E. T. Paquet	Con.	Hon. Chas. Marcil	Hon. C. Marcil	529
Brome-Missisquoi	F. H. Pickel	I.L.P.	W. F. Kay	W. F. Kay	1,608
Cartier	J. A. Bernier	I. L.	S. W. Jacobs	S. W. Jacobs	3,045
Chambly-Vercheres	J. A. Garcau	Con.	J. V. A. Langlois	J. V. A. Langlois	1,961
Champlain	A. J. O. Bergeron	Con.	A. L. Desauiniers	A. L. Desauiniers	4,366
Charlevoix-Saguenay	J. Gobeil	Cen .	P. F. Casgrain	P. F. Casgrain	Gobeil 5,266
	A. Leger	I. L.			Leger 8,169
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	J. A. Sullivan	Con.	Hon. J. A. Robb	Hon. J. A. Robb	1,212
Chicoutimi	J. C. Gagne	Con.	J. L. Levesque	J. E. A. Dubue	Levesque 2,217
	J. E. A. Dubue	I. L.			Gagne 6,078
Compton	S. Gobeil	Con.	J. E. Letellier	J. E. Letellier	2,235
Dorchester	L. J. Gautbier	Con.	Hon. Lucien Cannon	Hon. L. Cannon	1,501
Drummond-Arthabaska	J. Marier	Con.	W. Girouard	W. Girouard	Marier 5,375
	L.L.P. de Courval	Far.			de Courval 8,175
Gaspe	G. O'Leary	Con.	Hon. R. Lemieux	Hon. R. Lemieux	4,087
Huli	L. Cousineau	Con.	J. E. Fontaine	J. E. Fontaine	5,687
Joliette	J. E. Ladoueeur	Con.	J. J. Denis	J. J. Denis	1,524
Kamouraska	M. Dupre	Con.	G. Bouehard	G. Bouchard	1,597
Labelle	H. Bourassa	Ind.	R. H. Jodouin	H. Bourassa	2,079
Lac-St.Jean	J. N. S. Turcotte	Con.	A. Sylvestre	A. Sylvestre	2,077
LaPrairie-Napierville	A. Brossard	Con.	R. Lanetot	R. Lanetot	Lamarre 3,600
	J. H. Lamarre	Ind.			Brossard 1,321
L'Assomption-Montealm	J. P. Monahan	Con.	P. A. Seguin	P. A. Seguin	3,781
Laval-Deux-Montagnes	A. Germain	Con.	L. Lacombe	L. Lacombe	Germain 2,083
			J. A. Bibeau.		Bibeau 4,919
Levis	G. Gravel	Con.	J. E. Dussault	J. E. Dussault	2,293
L'Islet	J. A. Gagnon	Con.	J. F. Fafard	J. F. Fafard	1,080
Lotbiniere	J. A. Pouliot	Con.	J. A. Verville	J. A. Verville	Pouliot 2,417
	G. Langlois	Lab.			Langlois 2,451
Maisonneuve	H. Desjardins	Con.	C. Robitaille	C. Robitaille	McAvoy 12,241
	W. Tremblay	Lab.			Desjardins. 5,218
	D. McAvoy	Ind.			Tremhiay 11,639
Matane	R. Langlois	Con.	G. L. Dionne	G. L. Dionne	3,776
Megantie	W. Laliberte	Con.	E. Roberge	E. Roberge	3,667
Montmagny	Armand Lavergne	Con.	L. K. Lafiamme	L. K. Lafiamme	881
Mount Royal	R. S. White	Con.		R. S. White	9,248
	R. L. Calder	Ind. L.			
Nicolet	J. Lamarche	Con.	J. F. Deseoteaux	J. F. Descoteaux	Lamareiie 3,249
	J. O'Shaughnessy.				O'Shaughnessy 5,498
Pontiac	L. A. Ladoueeur	Con.	F. S. Cahill	F. S. Cahill	Ladouceur. 2,899
	E. Lepage	Ind.Lab.			Lepage 4,426
Portneuf	C. R. Duebarme	Con.	M. S. Delisle	M. S. Delisle	Ducharme. 3,007
	H. Marcotte	I. L.			Mareotte 3,994
Quebec-Montmorency	C. A. Chauveau	Con.	H. E. Lavigueur	H. E. Lavigueur	1,944
Quebec-East	P. Audet	Con.	Hon. E. Lapointe	Hon. E. Lapointe	2,827
Quebec South	J. S. O'Meara	Con.	C. G. Power	C. G. Power	1,671
Quebec-West	C. Ratte	Con.	G. Parent	G. Parent	1,502
Richelieu	W. G J. Morgan	Con.	Hon. P.J.A. Cardin	Hon. P.J.A. Cardin	1,997
Richmond-Wolfe	J. H. Pare	Con.	E. W. Tobin	E. W. Tohin	3,603
Rimouski	G. Simard	Con.	Sir E. Fiset	Sir E. Fiset	1,975
St. Ann	T. O'Connell	Con.	J. J. E. Guerin	J. J. E. Guerin	O'Connell. 1,328
	J. Trembly	Lab.			Trembly 9,555
St. Antoine	L. G. Bell	Con.	W. J. Hushion	L. G. Bell	596
St. Denis	A. Blain	Con.	J. A. Denis	J. A. Denis	Blain 6,478
	L. Piante	Ind. L.			Plante 6,634
St. Henri	L. Doyon	L. Prot.	Paul Mercier	Paul Mereier	8,990

* Note: The member-elect died shortly after the Election, and G. D. Morin (Lib.) was returned in the subsequent By-election.

Constituency	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Government Candidate	Member Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidates
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	J.B.J.E.Bousquet	Con.	L. S. R. Morin	L. S. R. Morin	4,855
St. Jacques	R. C. Laurier	L.-Prot.	L.E.F.Rinfret	L. E. F. Rinfret	8,004
St. Johns-Iberville	P. Gagnon	I. L.	A. J. Benoit	A. J. Benoit	2,687
St. Lawrence-St. George	C. H. Cahan	Con.	Hon. H. Marier	C. H. Caban	929
St. Mary	G. Laurier	I. L.	H. Deslauriers	H. Deslauriers	10,704
Shefford	J. Davidson	Con.	Hon. G.H. Boivin	Hon. G.H. Boivin	1,411
Sherbrooke	E.B. Worthington	Con.	C. B. Howard	C. B. Howard	1,117
Stanstead	J. T. Hackett	Con.	W. K. Baldwin	W. K. Baldwin	1,194
Temiscouata	C. E. Dube	Con.	J. F. Pouliot	J. F. Pouliot	2,050
Terrebonne	L. Nantel	Con.	J. E. Prevost	J. E. Prevost	4,180
Trois-Rivieres-St. Maurice	L. Normand	Con.	A. Bettes	A. Bettes	Normand.. 4,278
	R. Ryan	Ind.			Ryan.... 8,286
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	Eugene Laroux	Con.	Lawrence A.Wilson	L. A. Wilson	3,867
Wrigbt	F. A. Labelle	Con.	F. W. Perras	F. W. Perras	712
Yamaska	J. F. F. Boulais	Con.	A. Boucher	A. Boucber	684
Hochelaga	J.E.C. Bumbray	Con.	E. C. St. Pere	E. C. St. Pere	10,009
Jacques-Cartier	Hon. E. L. Patenaude	Con.	T. Rheaume	T. Rheaume	1,870
Laurier-Outremont	Hon. R. Monty	Con.	J. A. Mercier	J. A. Mercier	2,784

NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish-Guysborough	D. B. Chisholm	Con.	Hon. E. M. Macdonald	Hon.E.M.Macdonald	590
Cape Breton North-Victoria	L. W. Johnstone	Con.	F. L. Kelly	L. W. Johnstone	2,564
Cape Breton So.	F. MacDonald	Con.	L. D. Currie	F. MacDonald	Currie.... 5,041
	J. B. McLachlan	Lab.			McLachlan 5,934
Colchester	G. T. MacNutt	Con.	M. B. Archibald	G. T. MacNutt	3,011
Cumberland	R. K. Smith	Con.	H. J. Logan	R. K. Smith	2,201
Digby-Annapolis	H. B. Short	Con.	L. J. Lovett	H. B. Short	380
Halifax (two members)	W. A. Black	Con.	R.E. Finn	W. A. Black	Marshall.. 7,981
					Finn..... 8,187
	F. P. Quinn	Con.	G. R. Marshall	F. P. Quinn	Marshall.. 7,181
					Finn..... 7,387
Hants-Kings	A. deWitt Foster	Con.	E. W. Robinson	A. deWitt Foster	1,058
Inverness	I. D. Macdougall	Con.	A. W. Chisholm	I. D. Macdougall	1,223
Pictou	T. Cantly	Con.	R. H. MacKay	T. Cantley	1,962
Queens-Lunenburg	W. J. Ernst	Con.	W. J. Duff	W. J. Duff	373
Richmond West-Cape Breton	J. A. Macdonald	Con.	G. W. Kyte	J. A. Macdonald	710
Shelburne-Yarmoutb	Hon.E.K.Spinney	Con.	P. L. Hatfield	P. L. Hatfield	382

NEW BRUNSWICK

Charlotte	R. W. Grimmer	Con.	W. A. Holt	R. W. Grimmer	2,152
Gloucester	J. B. Hachey	Con.	J. G. Robichaud	J. G. Robicbaud	982
Kent	A. J. Doucet	Con.	L.P.A. Robichaud	A. J. Doucet	893
Nortbumberland	C. E. Fish	Con.	F. M. Tweedie	C. E. Fish	1,552
Restigouche-Madawaska	A. Culligan	Con.	P. Michaud	A. Culligan	1,470
Royal	G. B. Jones	Con.	D. H. McAlister	G. B. Jones	1,871
St. John-Albert (2 members)	M. MacLaren	Con.	Hon. W.E. Foster	M. MacLaren	Foster..... 5,275
					Hayes..... 6,188
	Thomas Bell	Con.	R. T. Hayes	T. Bell	Foster..... 4,902
					Hayes..... 5,815
Victoria-Carleton	J. K. Flemming	Con.		J. K. Flemming	Caldwell... 1,901
	T. W. Caldwell	Prog.			Adney.... 6,775
	Mrs. Minnie B. Adney	Ind.			
Westmorland	O. B. Price	Con.	E. A. Smith	O. B. Price	4,026
York-Sunbury	R. B. Hanson	Con.	C. R. Hawkins	R. B. Hanson	5,429

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Kings	J. A. Macdonald	Con.	J. J. Johnston	J. A. Macdonald	336
Prince	G. S. Sharp	Con.	A. E. MacLean	A. E. MacLean	1,525
Queens (two members	J. A. Messervy	Con.	Hon. J.E. Sinclair	R. H. Jenkins	Sinclair.... 767
					McKinnon. 775
	D. McKinnon	Con.	R. H. Jenkins	J. A. Messervy	Sinclair.... 32
					McKinnon. 40

MANITOBA

Constituency	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Government Candidate	Member Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidates
Brandon	D. W. Beaubier	Con.		R. Forke	983
	R. Forke	Prog.			
Dauphin	I. L. Bowman	Con.		W. J. Ward	269
	W. J. Ward	Prog.			
Lisgar	W. J. Rowe	Con.		J. L. Brown	376
	J. L. Brown	Prog.			
Macdonald	H. E. Robinson	Con.		W. J. Lovie	2,053
	W. J. Lovie	Prog.			
Marquette	H. A. Mullins	Con.	W. Iveraeh	H. A. Mullins	Stevenson. 135
	C. S. Stevenson	Prog.			Iveraeh... 2,254
Neepawa	T. G. Murphy	Con.	P. Broadfoot	T. J. Murphy	Milne..... 129
	R. Milne	Prog.			Broadfoot. 1,652
Nelson	J. Myers	Con.		T. W. Bird	342
	T. W. Bird	Prog.			
Portage La Prairie	Rt.Hon.A.Meighen	Con.		A. Meighen	851
	H. Leader	Prog.			
Provencher	A. L. Beaubien	Prog.	E. Commeault	A. L. Beaubien	80
Selkirk	A. M. Hanneson	Con.	Dr. W. H. Gibbs	H. M. Hanneson	Bancroft... 512
	L. P. Bancroft	Prog.			Gibbs..... 1,307
Souris	W. Wilson	Con.	J. Williams	I. Steedsman	Wilson.... 251
	I. Steedsman	Prog.			Williams... 1,946
Springfield	T. Hay	Con.	G.W.R. Bissett	T. Hay	Bissett.... 535
	J. Holland	Frog.			Holland... 594
St. Boniface	G. McLean	Con.	I. P. Howden	I. P. Howden	Meikle.... 1,918
	A. Meikle	Lab.			McLean... 2,377
Winnipeg North	M. R. Blake	Con.	E. J. McMurray	A. A. Heaps	Blake..... 899
	A. A. Heaps	Lab.			McMurray 1,208
Winnipeg North Centre	J. E. Braid	Con.	E. W. Lowery	J. S. Woodsworth	Braid..... 1,216
	J. S. Woodsworth	Lab.			Lowery.... 3,105
Winnipeg South	Hon. R. Rogers	Con.	T. C. Norris	Hon. R. Rogers	Norris..... 1,617
	J. Kelly	Lab.			Kelly..... 3,811
Winnipeg South Centre	W. W. Kennedy	Con.	J. F. Davidson	W. W. Kennedy	Davidson.. 4,962
	A. Henry	Lab.			Henry..... 8,451

SASKATCHEWAN

Assiniboia	Joseph Hill	Con.	R. MacKenzie	R. MacKenzie	Gould..... 1,232
	A. R. Gould	Prog.			Hill..... 2,053
Humboldt	E. S. Wilson	Con.	A. F. Totske	A. F. Totske	Stewart... 676
	C. W. Stewart	Prog.			Wilson.... 2,245
Kindersley	I. L. Acheson	Con.	W. C. Sutherland	A.M.Carmichael	Sutherland 1,917
	A. M. Carmichael	Prog.			Acheson... 2,414
Last Mountain	I. W. Matthewson	Con.	Harry Butcher	W. R. Fansher	Butcher... 90
	W. R. Fansher	Prog.			Matthewson 1,763
Long Lake	S. Adrian	Con.	I. F. Johnston	I. F. Johnston	Adrian.... 1,593
	H. W. Ketcheson	P. & I			Ketcheson. 1,729
MacKenzie	N. M. Campbell	Prog.	L. A. Macmillan	M. N. Campbell	1,113
Maple Creek	Dr.J.B.Swanston	Con.	G. Spence	G. Spence	Swanston.. 766
	N. McTaggart	Prog.			McTaggart 1,449
Meifort	H. E. Keown	Con.	M. MacLeau	M. MacLean	Keown.... 1,042
	R. J. Greaves	Prog.			Greaves... 1,510
Melville	J. R. Dinnin	Con.	Hon. W. R. Motherwell	Hon.W.R.Motherwell	Hepburn.. 3,003
	W. J. Hepburn	Prog.			Dinnin.... 3,613
Moose Jaw	W. White	Con.	J. G. Ross	J. G. Ross	White..... 298
	E. N. Hopkins	Prog.			Hopkins... 2,853
North Battleford	L. A. C. Panton	Con.	G. R. McIntosh	G. R. McIntosh	Davies.... 1,597
	G. C. Davies	Prog.			Panton.... 2,374
Prince Albert	J. G. Diefenbaker	Con.	C. McDonald	*C. McDonald	Knox..... 2,663
	A. Knox	Prog.			Diefenbaker 2,889
Qu'Appelle	W. W. Lynd	Con.		I. Millar	672
	I. Millar	Prog.			
Regina	F. W. Turnbull	Con.	F. N. Darke	**F. N. Darke	Turnbull.. 2,079
	I. Coldwell	Prog.			Coldwell... 5,194
Rosetown	W. W. Miller	Con.	A. W. Mooney	J. Evans	Mooney... 524
	J. Evans	Prog.			Miller..... 1,048
	E. B. Gifford	Ind. P.			Gifford.... 2,838
Saskatoon	F. R. Macmillan	Con.	A. McG. Young	A. McG. Young	Macmillan. 189
	W.L.Kirkpatrick	Prog.			Kirkpatrick 3,886
South Battleford	J. A. Hagarman	Con.	J. Valance	J. Valance	Bingham.. 1,112
	S. Bingham	Prog.			Hagarman.. 1,718
Swift Current	A. J. Lewis	Prog.	C. E. Bothwell	C. E. Bothwell	887
Weyburn	T. H. Hilliar	Con.	E. J. Young	E. J. Young	Morrison.. 2,645
	J. Morrison	Prog.			Hilliar.... 2,850
Willow Bunch	A. J. MacKinnon	Con.	T. Donnelly	T. Donnelly	MacKinnon 1,645
	R. M. Johnson	Prog.			Johnson... 3,716
Yorkton	F. G. Garvin	Con.	G. W. McPhee	G. W. McPhee	Stewart... 1,123
	A. C. Stewart	Prog.			Garvin.... 2,490

*Note: The elected member resigned and Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King was elected in a following By-election.

** Note: The elected member resigned; Hon. C. A. Dunning was elected in his place.

ALBERTA

Constituency	Opposition Candidates	Politics	Government Candidate	Member Elected	Majorities over defeated Candidate
Acadia	G. H. Wade	Con.	J. Eaton	R. Gardiner	Eaton 3,810
	R. Gardiner	Prog.			Wade 3,881
Athabaska	C. H. Ganvreau	Con.	C. W. Cross	C. W. Cross	Kellner 1,430
	D. F. Kellner	Prog.			Ganvreau 4,435
Battle River	J.W.G.Morrison	Con.	R. McF. Lee	H. E. Spencer	Lee 3,377
	H. E. Spencer	Prog.			Morrison 3,433
Bow River	W. J. Douglass	Con.	Jesse Gouge	E. J. Garland	Gouge 856
	E. J. Garland	Prog.			Douglass 1,698
Calgary East	F. Davis	Con.	W. McC. Davidson	F. Davis	Irvine 1,850
	W. Irvine	Lab.			Davidson 3,041
Calgary West	Hon.R.B.Bennett	Con.		Hon.R.B.Bennett	421
	J. T. Shaw	Lab.			
Camrose	A. Scott	Con.	J. W. Thomas	W. T. Lucas	Thomas 2,317
	W. T. Lucas	Prog.			Scott 2,793
Edmonton East	A. U. G. Bury	Con.	A. R. McLennan	A. U. G. Bury	McLennan 487
	G. Latham	Prog.			Latham 1,160
Edmonton West	J. McC. Douglas	Con.	Hon. C. Stewart	Hon. C. Stewart	Douglas 1,688
	J. East	Lab.			East 4,387
Lethbridge	J. S. Stewart	Con.		L. H. Jelliff	743
	L. J. Jelliff	Prog.			
Macleod	J. Herron	Con.	T. C. Milnes	G. G. Coote	Herron 704
	G. G. Coote	Prog.			Milnes 3,002
Medicine Hat	G. McN. Blackstock	Con.	F. W. Gershaw	F. W. Gershaw	Blackstock 1,986
	W. C. McDaniel	Prog.			McDaniel 2,344
Peace River	J. A. Collins	Con.	W. A. Rae	D. M. Kennedy	Collins 17
	D. M. Kennedy	Prog.			Rae 42
Red Deer	J. G. LaFrance	Con.	T. McKercher	A. Speakman	McKercher 1,389
	A. Speakman	Prog.			LaFrance 1,822
Vegreville	C. Gordon	Ind.		A. M. Boutillier	2,460
	A.M. Boutillier	Prog.			
Wetaskiwin	C. H. Russell	Con.	S. G. Tobin	S. G. Tobin	Warner 228
	D. W. Warner	Prog.			Russell 1,398

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cariboo	J. A. Fraser	Con.		J. A. Fraser	896
	T. G. McBride	Prog.			
Comox-Alberni	T. D. Coldicutt	Con.		A. W. Neill	2,547
	A. W. Neill	Prog.			
Fraser Valley	H. J. Barber	Con.	E. A. Munro	H. J. Barber	1,266
Kootenay East	J. W. Rutledge	Con.	Hon. J. H. King		951
Kootenay West	W. K. Esling	Con.		W. K. Esling	941
	L. W. Humphrey	Prog.			
Nanaimo	C. H. Dickie	Con.	T. B. Booth	C. H. Dickie	Grieves 7,696
	W. T. Grieves	Soc.			Booth 3,467
New Westminster	W. G. McQuarrie	Con.	A. W. Gray	W. G. McQuarrie	Gray 701
	Miss R. Henderson	Lab.			Henderson 4,409
Skeena	G. G. Bushby	Con.	A. Stork	A. Stork	Bushby 693
	G. W. Nickerson	Prog.			Nickerson 2,868
Vancouver-Burrard	J. A. Clark	Con.	R. P. McLennan	J. A. Clark	McLennan 1,057
	J. Sidaway	Lab.			Sidaway 7,667
Vancouver Cent.	Hon. H. H. Stevens	Con.	G. G. McGeer	H. H. Stevens	McGeer 1,181
	W. W. Lefeaux	Lab.			Lefeaux 7,681
Vancouver North	G. H. Morden	Con.	D. Donaghy	D. Donaghy	Morden 585
	W. J. Curry	Lab.			Curry 2,895
Vancouver South	L. J. Ladner	Con.	R. G. MacPherson	L. J. Ladner	MacPherson 1,790
	A. Hurry	Lab.			Hurry 5,804
Victoria	Hon. S. F. Tolmie	Con.	W. McK. Ivel	S. F. Tolmie	2,309
Yale	G. Stirling	Con.	C. E. Edgett	G. Stirling	2,703

YUKON TERRITORY

Yukon	G. Black	Con.	R. Lowe	G. Black	234

Press Opinions. The general note of the Press comment was one of disappointment at the lack of decisiveness in the result, though some papers usually friendly to the Government used frank language. The Toronto *Globe* said:

"The people of Canada have rendered their electoral verdict. Its meaning is unmistakable—a severe vote of want of confidence passed upon the Administration. The Prime Minister and seven of his Cabinet colleagues have gone down to defeat in their own constituencies. With almost ruthless thoroughness the citizens have set about making changes. . . . Mr. Meighen and his colleagues will do well to recognize that the greatest source of strength to their campaign was the weakness of their adver-

saries—the lamentable failure of the Government to give larger and more courageous service, to grapple more vigorously with pressing problems, and to strive more zealously—and less platitudinously—toward national unity."

The Chronicle, Halifax, thought it extremely doubtful if Mr. Meighen's following would be large enough to entitle him to be called upon to form a Government should the King administration be unable to carry on. Mr. Meighen's Party remained largely an Ontario Party as it was in the last Parliament. In another editorial, with direct reference to results in Nova Scotia it said:

"From the point of view of Nova Seotia, the result of yesterday's Eleetion is worse than disappointing. It is distressing that this Province whieh stood to gain so largely from the operation of the Liberal Party's poliey should appear to have rejeeted it, and elected a majority of members in support of Mr. Meighen's policy of High Proteetion."

The *Toronto Star* said:

"His Majesty's Government must be carried on. If it is possible to do this without throwing the eountry into another General Eleetion it should be done. If it is possible to earry on without involving the Governor-General in eonstitutional diffieulties and partisan raneours it should be done. If the non-Conservative majority in Parliament is prepared to support a Liberal administration, or is not prepared to do so—if it is prepared to support a Conservative administration or is not prepared to do so—this can only be aseertained in a right and constitutional way by the assembling of Parliament itself."

The Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* doubted if Mr. Meighen could carry on in the House, where, if he attempted to put into effect his main platform (protection), he would in all probability meet defeat.

"The Progressives will be dead set against him, and a Quebee that turned down Mr. Patenaude is not likely to grow enthusiastie about Mr. Meighen." . . . "The Progressives have lost ground and are probably going the way of all third Parties in Canada. Their future rests with the course of events at Ottawa. The Progressives represented a Western outlook, whieh has not vanished by any means. If it does not present itself through the media of the Progressives it will appear in some other form. That point should not be lost sight of."

The Saint John *Telegraph-Journal*:

"The figures in hand at this writing indicate that the King Government eannot earry on, and that Mr. Meighen will be able to form a Ministry or, should another election be neeessary, that it would assure him of a eonsiderable majority. . . . The Maritimes eleeted but six Liberals out of twenty-nine seats—a result whieh is highly signifieant. In these Provinces the vote was no mere partisan victory but rather a demand that the Maritimes reeeive justice. The ineoming administration, unless it deals fairly with the Atlantic Provinces, is bound to eneounter defeat in this part of the eountry at a later date. The fight for Maritime betterment did not end on Oet. 29. It has only begun."

The Toronto *Telegram*:

"Canadians went to the polls yesterday and submitted designs for a new national Government for Canada, the design not to inelude Hon. W. L. M. King as any part of the design. Designs in question are needed worse than Canada needs the design for a new national flag for Canada, the design not to inelude the Union Jaek as any part of the design lately invented by Hon. W. L. M. King's Sub-Committee of Civil Servants."

The *Charlottetown Guardian*:

"The Maritime Provinces have spoken with no uncertain voice. For too long they have played Cinderella, satisfied to take the husks the bigger sisters of the Dominion were preferred to mete out to them. They now present practically a united front in favour of Maritime rights and a protected home market. As Quebec is also strongly protectionist we may assume that Mr. Meighen will make a working arrangement with that Province to enable him to form a Government to carry out the national policy in the interests of the prosperity and development of the Dominion."

The Montreal *Gazette*:

"The hope of amalgamating the Liberals and Progressives and forming a Coalition Ministry, which the Progressives would control, is not open to Mr. King, who has been left no right to seek to maintain his place as Premier, even if he has the desire. The Conservatives, gaining largely from both Liberals and Progressives, will be the largest group in the House of Commons, if they do not have an actual majority. The sooner Mr. King retires from a position he never was suited to fill the better will it be for what reputation he has left."

Subsequently the newspapers began to debate the question as to whether the King administration should carry on until Parliament met, and stand the test of a motion of no confidence, or whether Mr. Meighen as head of the largest electoral group should be asked to form a new Government. The Toronto *Mail and Empire* said:

"As the leader who beat the King Government in the country, as the chief of the largest Party in the House, as the man in the best position to ensure the country majority rule, Mr. Meighen should now be sent for by the Governor-General to advise him on the political situation and give the country stable national Government. The people have discarded the King Government. Let it not stand upon the order of its going. Most of it is gone already. The country is through with it."

Willisons Monthly (Toronto):

"Mr. King will be a better figure in the pages of history if he now resigns as Mr. Meighen did after the last election and advises the Governor-General to send for the Conservative leader. He will, however, be within his constitutional right if he decides to meet Parliament and submit himself to its judgment. But he knows that in such circumstances he would be at the mercy of a few individuals, that he could not govern with vigor or efficiency, and that only for a very short time could defeat in the Commons be averted. He declared in his first speech to his constituents after Parliament was dissolved that if he were denied a working majority he would advise a second appeal to the country. He has been denied such a majority and must speak for a much smaller group in the Commons than Mr. Meighen commands. Moreover, he has lost his own constituency, and seven members of his Cabinet have been defeated. It would seem, therefore, that his wise course in the public interest and in consideration of his own prestige and dignity would be to resign and to advise Lord Byng to call Mr. Meighen into consultation."

The *Hamilton Spectator* thought that:

"In the event of Mr. Meighen being called upon to form a Cabinet, many interesting possibilities arise. The strength of his backing in Ontario and the natural affinity of Quebec members, nominally Liberals, for the protectionist policies favoured by the Conservative leader, support the contention that Mr. Meighen would be much better able to carry on than Mr. King. The position of Quebec is, indeed, the factor of paramount interest at this time. . . . The interests of Quebec and Ontario are, as a matter of fact, identical."

The *Halifax Herald*:

"The Governor-General must have advisers. But these advisers must represent the people. Mr. King and his eight ministers do not represent the people. They have been dismissed. It would seem to be, on the whole, the proper thing for Mr. King to resign and let the Governor-General call in some other man to form a Government."

The *London Free Press*:

"If Mr. King thinks anything of responsible government, about which he talks so much, he will resign at once and recommend to the Governor-General that Mr. Meighen should form a Ministry. This Mr. Meighen, with the Cabinet material he has available, will have no trouble doing. He can then meet Parliament and proceed to carry into effect the policies to which he is pledged. If there is difficulty in carrying on, then there will be no alternative but another appeal to the people."

The Ottawa Journal:

"Are we to find that a country which has pronounced with such savage decisiveness against the King Cabinet, and has at the same time indicated with such cheerfulness its willingness to make a re-trial of previous Conservative administrators, is to be condemned to several months more of misgovernment by the discredited King *entourage*, half of them without seats in the House of Commons?"

The Calgary Herald:

"The government of the country must be carried on but *The Herald's* opinion is that it should be carried on by Mr. Meighen, representing the largest party returned in the election, until such time as another election may be required. Present conditions present no prospect of stable government. They do not promise that strength to carry out policies for the getting of which Mr. King asked dissolution. The country does not want government by deals. It wants and needs firm government. Premier King's statement is not satisfactory, but less exception to it would have been taken had he included his undertaking to go to the country within a reasonable time to secure a clearer mandate from the electors in favour of one party or the other."

The Montreal Star:

"The position is clear enough. The Liberals have not been given the independent majority they sought. The Conservatives have not been given an independent majority, though they have the larger group. The Progressives are presumably serious men. They will know whether they can coalesce with either party and give it a stable majority. If they know that they cannot, they ought not to try. A Government tottering daily to its fall would be the worst kind of Government we could possibly have."

The Vancouver Daily Province:

"It would appear then, that neither party has a real right to office and that neither can hold office with much benefit to the country or much credit to itself. Some time within the next year or so, there must be a new shuffling of the cards and a new deal. Meanwhile, there must be some government in the saddle, and it does not seem that very much would be gained by changing the one we have, provided, of course, it can be reconstituted so as to be passably efficient. It can not make much difference to the country which party is in command during the next few months, though it may mean a great deal to the chances of the respective parties in the ensuing general election."

The Regina *Leader*:

"With two-thirds of the Parliamentary representation of the Progressives destroyed, it is clear that as an independent group in the House

they would not be in a position to accomplish much. By coalition or actual fusion with the Liberals, it might be found possible to continue the present Government in power, and thus frustrate the apparent desire of the Conservatives to gain office even with their minority representation in relation to other groups, and also their hopes of fastening a higher tariff on the country."

The Ottawa Citizen:

"In any case, Mr. King is in control of the situation until Parliament meets, or can be quite constitutionally, if he considers it most advisable to consult Parliament before allowing another general election to be brought on. Mr. Meighen can do no better, without a clear majority."

The Popular Vote. An analysis of the membership of the new Commons made in December, 1925, showed 119 new members, a change of nearly 50 per cent. in the *personnel.* This had not been paralleled in many years. Of these new members 70 were Conservatives, 48 Liberals and one Progressive. The Canadian press also issued a study of the popular vote showing that approximately 71.1 per cent. of those on the electoral lists exercised the franchise; the estimate for the 1921 Election was 70.3 per cent. The aggregate popular vote in 1925 was 3,157,571 or 35,727 more than in 1921. It was assumed by electoral officials that the numbers on the lists had not changed materially since the 4,435,310 there in the previous General Election.

The Liberal vote showed a comparatively small change. In 1921 117 Liberals were returned to Parliament with 1,296,723 votes, and in 1925 there were 101 with 1,266,534 votes. In 1921 the Conservative party secured 50 members on a popular ballot of 971,502, and in 1925, 117 members on a ballot of 1,467,596. The Progressive party fell from 769,387 votes, which sent 65 members to Parliament in 1921, to 282,599 votes and 25 representatives in the House of Commons.

The Independent and Labour vote when grouped showed a notable increase in 1925. At the previous General Election two members were elected, and in 1925 three members.

It was calculated that each Liberal member elected represented 12,539 Liberal votes; each Conservative member of Parliament elected, 12,535 Conservative votes, and each Progressive elected 11,304 votes.

The calculations of the total votes by parties and provinces was as follows:—

	Lib.	Cons.	Prog.	Lab.	Ind.	Seat
P. E. Island	25,681	23,799	.....	.....	.....	4
New Brunswick ..	61,161	90,405	.....	.....	84	11
Nova Scotia	92,525	124,545	.....	3,617	.....	14
Quebec	469,475	273,818	.....	1,685	58,588	65
Ontario	392,039	691,365	108,051	9,552	19,104	82
Manitoba	34,538	70,264	45,859	18,335	.....	17
Saskatchewan	82,810	51,512	62,268	.....	1,914	21
Alberta	44,291	51,114	50,592	8,572	6,040	16
British Columbia...	63,506	90,032	15,829	11,463	1,888	14
Yukon	568	742	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	1,266,534	1,467,596	282,599	53,224	87,618	245

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

By

William Banks

Events of Political Importance before the 1926 Session.

The period between the General Election of Oct. 29, 1925, and the assembling of Parliament on Jan. 7, 1926, was one of active political speculation, surmise and comment. Controversy raged around the possible action of the Prime Minister and those of his colleagues who had not been defeated in the contest. Argument that his resignation and a new appeal to the country were the only logical steps were met by the contention that while Hon. Mr. Meighen had the largest group of followers in the new House, he had not a majority and could not carry on; that a new election would not settle the situation; that Hon. Mr. King would have the support of the Progressives and probably of the Independents; and that in any event the Commons must decide as to who should govern. *The Mail and Empire,* Toronto, fairly represented the consensus of opinion in the Conservative press in the argument that the resignation of the King Government was due, and that Hon. Mr. Meighen should be called upon to form a government. *The Saint John Globe,* St. John, N.B., argued that it would be impossible for Mr. Meighen to carry on in a House with a majority hostile to him. He would have to ask another election and the country did not want a Christmas or midwinter campaign. It said it would be a difficult but not an impossible task to reorganize the Government and put through at least one if not other sessions of Parliament. "A leader who can overcome and face these difficulties would quickly win public confidence." Between these views there were many others of varying shades with a tendency, perhaps, to argue that another election was necessary.

All these speculations were checked by the announcement made at Ottawa on the night of Nov. 3 and widely published in the Press on Nov. 4, in which the Prime Minister said that his Government would meet Parliament. This followed a meeting of the Cabinet and an interview later between the Prime Minister and the Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy. The statement of Mr. King reviewed the circumstances as the result of the Election, said that he had taken the responsibility of summoning Parliament at the earliest possible date, and that His Excellency "has been pleased to accept this advice." It was stated that "In the interval, until Parliament assembles, it is the intention of the Government to refrain from making appointments beyond such as are essential for the proper carrying on of the public business." The statement also declared it to be felt that it was not in the interests of the country to incur

the turmoil and expense of another election until at least "Parliament has been summoned and the people's representatives in Parliament have been afforded an opportunity of giving expression to their views."

Hon. Arthur Meighen issued a statement on Nov. 5 in Ottawa, opening with the assertion that "The Premier's statement, stripped of its sophistry, is merely an announcement of his determination to hang on in defiance of a heavily adverse decision from the people of Canada," and concluding:—

"Mr. King declared as the reason for his appeal to the people, that his Government could not satisfactorily conduct public business while dependent upon Progressive support. In defiance of this declaration he now decides to cling to office, though dependent infinitely more than before upon Progressive support. Of the twenty-seven Progressives, Independents and Labour candidates elected, eighteen of them denounced his record and defeated his candidates. The Premier himself and eight of his Ministers have been rejected. The popular majority against his Government is overwhelming. To cling to office under such circumstances is usurpation of power and contempt of the popular will."

Ministers Resign. On Nov. 5 a statement by the Prime Minister announced that all the defeated members of the Cabinet had tendered their resignations to him to take place immediately, and all had been accepted to take effect within a week, with the exception of that of Right Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, who was asked to retain his portfolio for the time being and consented to do so.

Mr. Graham resigned some time later and became head of the Tariff Advisory Board. The statement added that until Parliament met and its attitude

"toward the question raised by the numerical position of the respective parties is ascertained, the respective portfolios will not be filled, but will be assigned to other ministers."

"The Postmaster-General, Hon. Charles Murphy, will be Acting Secretary of State; the Minister of Finance, Hon. James Robb, will be Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart, will be Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization; the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Dr. J. H. King, will be Acting Minister of Labour."

The hope was expressed that the original date fixed for the calling of Parliament, Dec. 10, might be adhered to, but this could not be definitely stated pending the compliance with requirements under the Dominion Election Act, especially with respect to recounts, and the subsequent officially declared return of the members-elect.

There were some reports at this time as to the possibility of Premier King accepting a candidature in the riding of Bagot, Que., where the member-elect, Joseph Marcile, had died. Developments soon proved that Mr. King had no intention of contesting that constituency. Indeed, on Nov. 17, he issued a statement in which, in part, he said, that to bring on a by-election under any condition in order to secure his presence in the Commons on the opening days of the Session would be to render himself and his colleagues liable to a

charge of deliberately adopting a course which would not permit of Parliament assembling at the earliest practicable date since "the date of the assembling of Parliament under such circumstances would immediately become contingent upon a factor for which I myself or the Government would be solely responsible."

To the Press on Nov. 10 Robert Forke, the Progressive leader, in response to a telephone call from Winnipeg, to his home in Pipestone, denied that he had protested against the calling of a session of the Federal Parliament in December. He thought that an election in the Spring—then one of the many proposals being discussed in various circles—would be a hardship to the farmers of Western Canada, as that was one of the busy seasons for them. He declined to make a statement as to his attitude toward the Government beyond that he had no intention "of saying or doing anything at the present time that might embarrass the Government."

North Huron Recount. An interesting feature of the period between the Election and the meeting of Parliament arose over the recount demanded by the Conservatives in North Huron, which had been counted as carried by J. W. King, Progressive, against George Spotton, Conservative. His Honour Judge E. N. Lewis of the County Court who held the recount early in November, 1925, rejected all the votes in three polls in which some 260 votes had been given for King and 83 for Spotton, on the ground that the failure of the deputy returning officers to detach the counterfoils as required by law, violated the secrecy of the ballot, one of the principles of the Election Act. The result of the decision was that Mr. King, who in the whole riding would have had a majority of approximately 170, was declared defeated by Mr. Spotton by a small majority. An appeal was launched and heard at Osgoode Hall by Mr. Justice Wright who on Dec. 10 gave judgment directing the County Judge to count the three rejected polls which would thus give the majority to King. An appeal against this finding was made to the Appellate Division at Osgoode Hall which, however, refused to entertain it on the ground that there was no right of appeal, Mr. Justice Wright's decision having been given by authority of the Dominion Election Act over which the Ontario courts had no jurisdiction. On Dec. 23 Judge Lewis declared Mr. King elected. Mr. Spotton made it plain that the secrecy of the ballot had been his actuating motion throughout the appeal.

On Nov. 30 it was announced by the Prime Minister that Parliament would not be able to meet on Dec. 10 as first tentatively announced, the report of the Chief Electoral Officer showing that to be clearly impossible owing to the delays in the arrivals of the official Election returns. It had therefore been decided to call Parliament on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1926, and His Excellency the Governor-General had approved of a proclamation summoning it for that day.

Hon. Mr. Meighen's Hamilton Speech. On Nov. 16 Hon. Mr. Meighen in an address at Hamilton made strong criticism of

what he alleged were unfair tactics by Liberals in the campaign in Quebec Province during the Election. He had been branded as the man of conscription who had sent the men of Quebec to fight in Flanders' Fields. New wars were prophesied and it was declared to be part of the Conservative programme; war with Turkey was to come right away if the Conservatives were elected. Mr. Meighen, who did not go into Quebec during the General Election contest, said that the Conservative party believed in exerting the whole influence of Canada within the Empire to make ever surer the lasting peace of the world. In the late War, as in every war, the Government had to decide its course and submit that course to Parliament. There had been no thought of sending men from Canada until Parliament had approved the Government's decision. No Government would dream of sending troops from these shores unless the authority of Parliament was first obtained. He then made a statement which caused considerable discussion in political circles for a while, and was frequently referred to as his "Hamilton speech." It was quoted in part in Press despatches as follows:—

"I would go further . . . I believe it would be best, not only that Parliament should be called, but that the decision of the Government, which, of course would have to be given promptly, should be submitted to the judgment of the people at a general election before troops should leave our shores. This would contribute to the unity of our country in the months to come, and would enable us best to do our duty. It would not mean delay. Under the stress of war delay might be fatal. Let me make clear what I mean. The Government would have to decide, and decide quickly, what was best in the interests of Canada.

"The Government would have to act on its judgment, but before there was anything in the way of participation involving the despatch of troops the will of the people of Canada should first be obtained. I have myself not the slightest fear but that, if danger threatened Canada again this country would respond as it responded in 1914. But I believe in future it will be best for all that, before a Government takes a step so momentous as the despatch of troops, the will of the people should be known."

In the Bagot, Que., By-election in December, 1925, Mr. Meighen repeated the views expressed in his Hamilton speech.

C. H. Cahan, K.C., member-elect for St. Lawrence-St. George's, Montreal, addressing the Conservative Business Men's Club at Toronto, Oct. 7, alluded to Hon. Mr. Meighen's Hamilton and Bagot references as to consulting the country before sending troops overseas, and said that he did not believe such pronouncements would be regarded either in Quebec or the other Provinces of Canada as binding upon the conscience and judgment of the Conservative party as a whole nor as controlling the discretion of Parliament whenever grave international complications might arise.

At a meeting in Montreal on June 4, 1926, Mr. Meighen, who spoke in French as well as in English, paid a tribute to Hon. E. L. Patenaude who had led the Conservative forces in Quebec during the General Election. In a reference to Canada and the Empire he alluded to the Hamilton speech, reaffirming his attitude as there outlined.

Parliament in Session, January-July, 1926.

Due to the indecisive results of the General Election and to the Government's decision to remain in office until the voice of Parliament could be heard, the first Session of the Fifteenth Parliament which opened in January, 1926, promised to be one of the most momentous in the history of the country. All eyes were turned upon the 24 Progressive members whose decision manifestly meant life or death to the King Administration. Accordingly a feeling of tense expectancy pervaded from coast to coast when Parliament assembled on Jan. 7, its first task being the election of a Speaker of the House of Commons. In the absence of Hon. W. L. M. King, the Prime Minister, defeated in York North, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Quebec East, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, acted as Leader of the House. The subsequent proceedings to the very end of the Session fulfilled expectations of political excitement. Throughout there was a continuous series of sharp debates and a plethora of divisions in which the Government had a number of narrow escapes. These lasted until the dramatic battles arising out of the debate on the Customs Inquiry (treated separately in this Section as is also the Budget) had ceased. It would be impossible to give even in outline a complete survey of all that took place in Commons, and the following endeavours to deal only with the outstanding features.

At the opening of the House the Progressives chose to sit as a separate group on the left, or Opposition side of the Speaker. There was no opposition to the election of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux Lib., (Gaspe) as Speaker of the Commons, a position he had occupied in the previous Parliament.

On the following day, Jan. 8, His Excellency, Lord Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada, formally opened Parliament.

The Speech from the Throne outlined the achievements and intentions of the Government. Further reductions in expenditures were promised and amalgamation of some departments was forecasted. His Excellency announced his Government's intention of introducing Rural Credits, measures for completing the Hudson Bay Railway, and appointing a Royal Commission to investigate the grievances of the Maritime Provinces. In connection with the tariff problem, the Speech contained the following:

"My Ministers are of the opinion that a general increase in the Customs tariff would prove detrimental to the country's continued prosperity and prejudicial to national unity. In their view the incidence of this form of taxation should bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and on agriculture and other primary industries. They believe that in the interest of industrial development every effort should be made to eliminate the element of uncertainty with respect to tariff changes; that changes in the tariff should be made only after the fullest examination of their bearing upon both primary and manufacturing industries and that representations requesting increase or decrease of duties should be made the subject of the most careful investigation and report by a body possessing the necessary qualifications to advise the Ministry with respect thereto. A tariff advisory board will accord-

ingly be appointed forthwith. This Board will be expected to make a careful study of the Customs tariff, the revenue to be derived therefrom and the effect of the tariff and allied factors on industry and agriculture."

No sooner had the members of the House of Commons returned to their chamber after the formal opening, than Hon. Mr. Lapointe moved a vote of confidence in the Government, as follows: "That in the opinion of this House, in view of the recent General Election, the Government was justified in retaining office and in summoning Parliament, and the Government is entitled to retain office unless defeated by a vote of this House equivalent to a vote of want of confidence." The motion was seconded by Hon. E. M. Macdonald (Antigonish-Guysborough), Minister of National Defence. Conservative leaders objected, declaring that such a motion required due notice. After a sharp debate, the Speaker announced that he would defer his ruling until Monday, Jan. 11. Hon. Mr. Lapointe then moved the formal motion that the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne be given precedence, and immediately Hon. Arthur Meighen (Portage La Prairie), Leader of the Conservative Opposition, moved an amendment of want of confidence as follows:

"That all the words after the word 'That' be struck out and the following substituted therefore:

"In the late General Election the candidates of His Excellency's advisors at whose instance the appeal to the country was made, were defeated in a large majority of the constituencies.

"That nine Ministers of the Crown, including the Prime Minister, were rejected at the polls and have no seats in Parliament.

"That the party represented in the last Parliament by His Majesty's Opposition secured in the said Election by far the largest support in the popular vote and has substantially the largest number of members of any party in the present House of Commons.

"That those who now assume to be His Excellency's advisors have among them no Prime Minister with a seat in either House of Parliament, and under such circumstances are not competent to act as, or to become the committee of Parliament commonly known as the Government or to address Parliament through His Excellency, and their attempted continuance in office is a violation of the principles and practice of British constitutional government."

The following days were among the most hectic that the Canadian Parliament has known. Front benchers on both sides of the House made many masterly speeches and conducted fiery debates, being ably supported by their followers. But because the balance of power lay with them the remarks of Progressive and Independent members attracted the most attention. A. M. Carmichael, Prog., (Kindersley) declared that he was as yet undecided how to vote. He admitted that the Liberal proposals outlined in the Speech from the Throne coincided closely with the Progressive platform, but declared that, in his opinion, the Government had been defeated at the polls. T. W. Bird, Prog., (Nelson) declared that he would vote for the party which gave a frank, honest expression of its policies. M. Campbell, Prog., (Mackenzie) indicated that he would support the Conservative leader's amendment. Agnes Macphail, Prog.,

(Grey S.-E.) and Henri Bourassa, Ind., (Labelle) were non-committal.

During his speech on Jan. 12, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Cons., (Wellington South) made the following statement: "Let me say in the presence of my Leader, and with his authority, that if this motion carries, if this Government resigns, and he is called upon to form a Government in this House, he will undertake to do that, and will endeavour to carry on that Government from session to session without dissolution, and he will do so just as long as he receives Parliamentary support." On Jan. 13, J. L. Brown, Prog., (Lisgar) declared that Hon. Mr. Guthrie's remarks were clearly a bid for Progressive support and that the Government's action in retaining office was not irregular. On Jan. 14 the leaders on both sides made final appeals to the House.

Hon. G. H. Boivin (Shefford), Minister of Customs and Excise, in answer to a question from Hon. Mr. Meighen, declared that if the amendment was carried, there was nothing the Government could do but resign. The Government, however, would not consider the defeat of the amendment as a mandate from the House of Commons to enact all the legislation forecast in the Speech from the Throne, or as an approval of all the Government's previous actions. Parliament alone had the right to decide who should carry on the Government.

The first crucial division of the Session came at 1 a.m. Friday, Jan. 15, when a non-confidence amendment was defeated by 123 to 120. The following Progressives voted with the Conservatives for the amendment: M. N. Campbell (Mackenzie), W. T. Lucas (Camrose), A. M. Carmichael (Kindersley), A. M. Boutillier (Vegreville), and W. R. Fansher (Last Mountain). The Labour and Independent members voted with the Government, as did the remaining nineteen Progressives. A. D. Chaplin, Cons., (Kent) was absent on account of illness.

Hon. Mr. Meighen on Jan. 18 read correspondence between Robert Forke (Brandon), Progressive leader, and himself, in which the former sought to ascertain the Conservative leader's policy on several important issues. In reply, Mr. Meighen referred Mr. Forke to previous speeches for his opinion on the majority of the questions, but took a few up separately. He declared that he was in favour of the Peace River outlet, but thought that the country was not in a position to make the outlay at the present time. He was also in favour of a system of Rural credits, although not one based on Government loans, but rather on a land bank system. He was opposed to the alternative vote.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was opened on that day, the motion being presented by J. C. Elliott (West Middlesex), and seconded by L. Lacombe (Laval-Two Mountains). Hon. Mr. Meighen moved the following amendment to the Address:

HON. ESIOFF L. PATENAUDE, B.A.

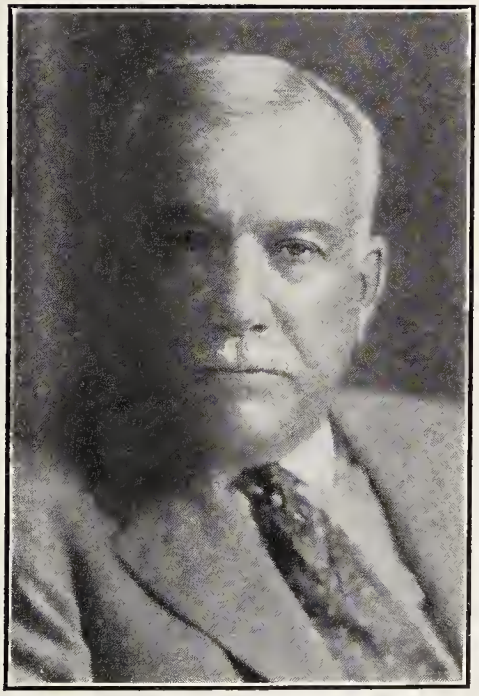
Leader of the Conservative Party in Quebec during the General Election of 1925; and appointed to the Meighen Cabinet, July, 1926.

HON. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS.

Instigator of the Customs Inquiry of 1926; and appointed to the Meighen Cabinet, July, 1926.

HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING

Appointed to the King Cabinet as Minister of Railways and Canals, 1926.



RT. HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM

Appointed Member King's Privy Council, 1925. Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, 1926.

"We desire respectfully to express regret that the Speech from the Throne gives no indication of policy designed to enlarge the volume of employment in Canada, and particularly to give to the producers of farm products, coal and other primary products the advantage they are, under present world conditions, entitled to enjoy in the market of this country."

Among the important addresses of Jan. 19 was that of Robert Forke, Progressive leader. At that time it was persistently rumoured that the Liberals and Progressives would form a coalition Government. To an inquiry by Hon. R. J. Manion as to whether he favoured a newspaper report of a coalition of that kind he answered that he "would favour any coalition to get us out of the troubles which face us. If my hon. friends to the right (the Conservatives) are in power and are willing to form a coalition to forward the principles for which I stand, I am quite willing to go with them." But he advised Hon. Mr. Manion not to believe what he saw in the newspapers. He pleaded for co-operation between all parties for the good of the country and stoutly denied that the Progressive party had been influenced by bribes or bids in the vote of Jan. 15. The debate continued throughout that and the following week. On Thursday, Jan. 28, Hon. Ernest Lapointe announced: "It is the intention of the Government as soon as the vote on the Address is given, to ask the House for an adjournment of six weeks for the purpose of reorganizing the Government and dealing with matters which have to be dealt with as the result of Parliament having been called earlier than usual after the General Election."

February. Hon. Mr. Meighen's amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was defeated on Feb. 1, by 125 to 115. All non-Conservative members voted with the Government. Immediately after the division, Donald Sutherland, Cons., (Oxford South) announced that he proposed to discuss the Address itself and moved the adjournment of the debate. This action frustrated any plans the Government might have had for immediate commencement of the proposed recess. At the commencement of the sitting of Feb. 2, Hon. Mr. Lapointe moved: "That when this House adjourns immediately after the conclusion of the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, it stand adjourned until Mar. 15, 1926."

D. M. Sutherland, Cons., (Oxford North) seconded by R. E. Ryerson, Cons., (Brantford) moved the adjournment of the debate. This was opposed by Hon. Mr. Lapointe. The motion was defeated 124 to 114.

After the division Hon. H. H. Stevens, Cons., (Vancouver) made charges relative to the administration of the Customs and Excise Department to the effect that:

"Nine filing cabinets containing damaging evidence had been taken from the custody of the Government to the home of an ex-Minister of the Crown.

That the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the ex-Minister and the present Minister of Customs

and Excise were aware for a year of flagrant violations of the customs laws being perpetrated.

That the $350,000 voted for the Special Preventive Service last Session was used "largely for political henchmen during the Election."

That one Bisaillon, former Chief of Preventive Service in Montreal, 'had been guilty of wrong-doing and had been an intimate of Ministers and the petted favourite of this Government.'

That the ex-Minister of Customs and Excise (Hon. J. Bureau) left the Government chiefly because of a quarrel with the Minister of Justice, who had the administration of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who were 'getting results' in investigating smuggling.

That alcohol seized by customs officers was being sold cheaply without tender.

That for ten or eleven months the Government had 'ample information in its possession fully informing them of the conditions'."

Hon. Mr. Stevens' long speech was frequently interrupted by sharp exchanges between members. In conclusion he moved, seconded by Hon. R. J. Manion, Cons., (Fort William) an amendment to Hon. Mr. Lapointe's motion for an adjournment until Mar. 15, urging that it be not granted, particularly because of allegations of grave irregularities in the Department of Customs and Excise, and that a special Committee of seven members of the House be appointed to investigate the administration of that Department.

Hon. Mr. Boivin, Minister of Customs and Excise, spoke at some length declaring:—

"That about nine boxes of private correspondence of the ex-Minister of Customs and Excise had been packed by secretaries, and sent to his home.

That of the $350,000 voted for the Special Preventive Service, only $23,100 had been spent to date.

That seized alcohol had been sold at a profit to the Treasury of the country.

That Bisaillon had been dismissed some weeks before the opening of the Session and that he himself had never met Bisaillon.

That he had prepared early in January an amendment to a resolution for a special committee to investigate the Customs Department which had been placed on the order paper by Hon. Mr. Stevens on Jan. 8. That said amendment would have made the investigation more far-reaching than Mr. Stevens' resolution had proposed. Mr. Stevens, however, had subsequently withdrawn his resolution from the order paper."

Hon. Mr. Boivin declared that the Government had nothing to hide and would welcome the most thorough investigation.

On Feb. 3, J. L. Stansell, Cons., (Norfolk-Elgin) seconded by J. D. Cotnam, Cons., (Renfrew North) moved adjournment of the debate, which was defeated by 119 to 118. Messrs. Boutillier, Carmichael, Campbell, Fansher and Lucas, Progressives, voting with the Conservatives. By motion of Hon. Mr. Boivin, seconded by Hon. P. J. A. Cardin (Richelieu), Minister of Marine and Fisheries, a special Committee was appointed to investigate the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise, and on motion of Hon. Messrs. Lapointe and Robb its membership was named as:—

Liberals—D. Donaghy (Vancouver North), J. C. Elliott (Middlesex West), P. Mercier (St. Henri), E. C. St. Père (Hochelaga).

Progressive—D. M. Kennedy (Peace River).
Conservatives—C. W. Bell (Hamilton West), Hon. R. B. Bennett (Calgary West), A. J. Doucet (Kent, N.B.), Hon. H. H. Stevens (Vancouver Centre).

The Stevens amendment, which in turn had been amended by the Conservatives themselves, was voted down by 119 to 112, and the Lapointe motion, for adjournment until Mar. 15 at the conclusion of the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech, was carried by 120 to 112. Monday, Feb. 8, witnessed resumed consideration of Mr. Elliott's motion for an Address. D. Sutherland (Oxford South) and F. Davis (Calgary East), Conservatives, moved an addition to the Address regretting that recent trade agreements made by "the present Government," had resulted in injury to the dairy products industry by reason of unfair competition and that the Speech had given no indication of remedial legislation. Hon. Mr. Robb, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, warmly defended the trade treaties negotiated by the Government declaring them to be beneficial. Conservative speakers preponderated in the following days, Hon. Mr. Meighen closing the debate on Feb. 16 with a strong criticism of the trade treaties. He also argued against adjournment on the ground that the Customs inquiry could not proceed in the interim. The amendment was defeated 119 to 108, all non-Conservatives voting with the Government.

T. W. Bird, Prog., (Nelson) and J. Evans, Prog., (Rosetown) moved and seconded "That the question be now put." For another week the debate was carried on almost solely by Conservatives.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe, seconded by Hon. Mr. Robb, moved closure of the debate on the Address on Mar. 2. The motion carried by 108 to 95, being opposed only by the Conservatives.

The addresses thereafter were limited to 20 minutes under the closure rule.

The House divided on Mr. Bird's motion for the previous question which was carried by 108 to 102. H. Bourassa, Ind., was paired against the motion. Mr. Elliott's main motion for an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was then carried by 111 to 102, being opposed by Conservatives only. The House thereupon adjourned Mar. 3, unil Monday, Mar. 15.

March. The House re-assembled Mar. 15 and the Prime Minister, who had been returned in the Prince Albert By-election, was introduced and took his seat. W. Duff, Lib., (Queens-Lunenburg) was appointed Chairman of Committees of the Whole and Deputy Speaker of the House, Mar. 16. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, who had resigned the Premiership of Saskatchewan and had been elected to the Commons for Regina was introduced and took his seat in the House on Mar. 22.

When, in Committee of Supply on Mar. 18, the House had under consideration a vote of $350,000 for the smuggling Preventive Service, Sir Henry Drayton objected to the item on the ground that

provision for further activities should not be made pending reports from the Customs Investigation Committee. His motion, "that the Chairman do now leave the chair," was carried by 74 to 41. This had the effect of abolishing the Committee of Supply and while a technical Government defeat, did not involve any question of resignation.

That evening, A. W. Neill, Ind., (Comox-Alberni) moved a resolution that every effort should be made to affirm the full freedom of the citizens of Canada to bargain on all industrial contracts, that the exploitation of labour should be prevented, and that no person should be compelled to work for wages less than the standard. After some discussion the motion with slight modification was agreed to.

A heated discussion took place that day on Mr. Woodsworth's motion, "that, in the opinion of this House, Canada should refuse to accept responsibility for complications arising from the foreign policy of the United Kingdom." He denied that he was anti-British, but declared himself an anti-Imperialist. The British House of Commons, he said, would welcome such a declaration as that contained in his resolution. W. W. Kennedy, Cons., (Winnipeg South Centre) charged that Mr. Woodsworth's motive was to stir up dissension and discord. Mr. Kennedy concluded: "Our position in relation to the Empire to-day is that of a nation within a Commonwealth of Nations, and one of the senior members of that partnership. As in the past, so in the future, Canada will, I trust, be prepared, so long as she shares that distinction and that honour, to accept her full responsibility and whatever obligation her position entails." Mr. Bourassa spoke at length. "I am not longing for secession," he declared, "because it is in the nature of things that we should continue our associations. But it is not by a policy of servile worship that we will develop that association."

T. L. Church, Cons., (Toronto Northwest) moved on Wednesday, Mar. 24, that the Government take immediate and drastic action through the British Government to enforce the Boundary Waterways Treaty of 1909 and to collect damages from the United States for breach of the treaty by the Chicago drainage canal. Hon. Mr. Stewart assured the House that vigorous action was being taken by the Government in this matter, and Hon. Mr. Meighen offered the full support of the Opposition in upholding the Government in an aggressive prosecution of Canada's case.

A shortened Easter recess from Mar. 31 to Apr. 6 was agreed to on Mar. 25. The major portion of the day was occupied by the House discussing in Committee a resolution by Hon. Mr. Stewart that a bill should be introduced to authorize advances to settlers on Crown lands. The resolution was finally concurred in and the Bill given first reading.

On Mar. 26 Hon. J. H. King presented a resolution for an Old Age Pension bill which proposed that the Federal and Provincial Governments should equally share the expense. The debate con-

tinued all day. Sir Henry Drayton said that this was a provincial matter, and there were schemes in all the Provinces to cover the work of the proposal. R. S. White, Cons., (Mount Royal), Mr. Bourassa and Hon. Mr. Bennett opposed the proposal, which was supported, however, by D. M. Sutherland (Oxford North) and Hon. J. W. Edwards (Frontenac-Addington), both Conservatives, as well as by A. W. Neill (Independent) and Labour and Liberal members.

On Mar. 29, a motion for reduction of the tariff duties on automobiles by G. G. Coote, Prog., (Macleod) was discussed.

On Mar. 31, Agnes Macphail, Prog., (Grey South East) moved:

"That in the opinion of this House, the administration of penitentiaries be amended to provide: first, sufficient productive work to keep the inmates employed; and second, that a share of the proceeds go to dependents, and in the case of no dependents such share to be held in trust until release."

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

W. K. Esling, Cons., (Kootenay West) moved that Canada should impose a duty on United States eggs entering Canada equal to the duty imposed on Canadian eggs entering the United States. The resolution went over for further discussion.

April. The most striking development during the Easter recess was the conviction in Edmonton of P. A. Robb, deputy returning officer at Poll No. 4, Peace River constituency, of offences under the Dominion Election Act. Evidence indicated that some 89 ballots had been switched from J. A. Collins,* Conservative candidate, to W. A. Rae, Liberal. Since D. M. Kennedy (Prog.) had been returned by a plurality of only 17 over Mr. Collins, Mr. Justice Walsh, presiding, was of the opinion that the Conservative had been deprived of the seat. In answer to Conservative suggestions that he should resign, or at least refrain from active participation in the work of Parliament pending settlement of a protest against his election which had been filed in Alberta, Mr. Kennedy made a statement in the House on Apr. 6. He said in part:

"Other irregularities in Peace River cost me more votes than the alleged switching of ballots at Brule cost Collins. Six neighbouring polls in one district had all the election machinery set up and ballot boxes mailed addressed to the deputy returning officer, but no deputy returning officers had been appointed. Three of these polls through the initiative of the people themselves were opened and the total results were: Collins, 15; Kennedy, 114; Rae, 15. The other three boxes remained in the nearest post office all day but no poll was held. At the latter three polls 225 persons had the right to vote. My information is that the vote there would have been divided similarly to the vote at the three polls that were opened. However, a petition against my return has been filed in the Supreme Court of Alberta. . . Chapter II., section 8, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, reads as follows: 'No member shall tender his resignation while his election is lawfully contested, or until after the expiration of the time during which it may by law be contested on other grounds than corruption or bribery.' Until

* NOTE.—See pages 59, 61, 64, this volume, for further references to this subject.

this petition is disposed of I intend to assume all the responsibilities and exercise all the privileges of a member of the House of Commons. I do not wish, however, to take shelter behind the petition or the law. I would refuse to resign even if there were no petition. I would not resign if I could, and could not if I would."

Subsequently (June 18) Mr. Kennedy denied in the House rumours that he was to receive a nominal position from the Government so that his seat might become vacant. He declared he would resign as soon as he could, that is, when pending legal proceedings had been disposed of.

Second reading was given to the act authorizing advances to settlers on Crown lands. An amendment reducing the maximum yearly amount to be loaned from $5,000,000 to $1,000,000 was inserted by the Government, which also agreed to restrict the operation of the act to five years. On Apr. 7, the Premier laid on the table an Order-in-Council appointing Hon. G. P. Graham (Chairman), Alfred Lambert, Montreal, and D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, as the members of the Tariff Advisory Board. E. Daoust, formerly named as one of the three members, had asked that his name be withdrawn. H. B. McKinnon of Toronto was appointed Secretary to the Board. The Board held its first meeting shortly afterwards and started upon its work, announcing its willingness to hear all requests regarding tariff adjustments.

The personnel of the Maritime Rights Commission was announced as: Sir Andrew Duncan (Chairman), Hon. H. B. Wallace and Professor C. Macmillan of McGill.

T. L. Church, Cons., (Toronto Northwest) moved that the Government of Ontario and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario should be given leave as soon as possible to develop and generate power on the St. Lawrence River at the Morrisburg dam, and to use an increased flow of water from the Niagara River to relieve the power shortage in Ontario, in accordance with applications filed with the Government of Canada in 1923, 1924 and 1925. After some discussion the motion was carried. "There will be no hold-up as far as the Federal Government is concerned," said Hon. Mr. Stewart. Hon. J. C. Elliott, member for Middlesex West and the Minister of Labour, was introduced Apr. 12, following his re-election in the riding named.

W. A. Black, Cons., (Halifax) moved:

"That it is the opinion of this House that good faith should be kept with the Maritime Provinces and other interested parts of the Dominion in regard to the recorded assurances and undertakings of Governments and Parliament and the agreements set out in the statutes of the Dominion respecting the routing of Canadian trade over Canadian territory and through Canadian ports, and, that freight rates over the Intercolonial Railway be adjusted in accordance with the understanding of Confederation."

This resolution was discussed sympathetically. The Prime Minister said in part: "I cannot conceive of an hon. member expressing himself in terms other than those that are there expressed. I would

not restrict that clause to the matter of freight rates; I should be inclined to say that any understanding that was genuinely such at the time of Confederation should be carried out. The Government felt that its duty towards the Maritime Provinces would best be performed if matters of the kind were referred to a Royal Commission." Hon. Mr. Meighen agreed that the motion should be carried but questioned whether the mere appointment of the Maritime Rights Commission was sufficient to meet the situation. "The Tariff has been manipulated in late years undoubtedly to the disadvantage of the Maritime Provinces. . . . The only consistent policy of the Government is Royal Commissions. Against that policy I appeal and I ask the Government first to lay out the path along which they intend to travel; I ask them to tell us something they intend to do, tell us the policy they intend to adopt." The motion carried unanimously.

On Apr. 15, Hon. Dr. King's resolution for an Old Age Pension Bill was debated in Committee, and carried, the Bill receiving its first reading. In the discussion the Prime Minister intimated that without the co-operation of the Provinces the measure would not become effective. The Soldier Settlement Act Amendment Bill was reported on Apr. 16. A motion by M. N. Campbell, Prog., (Mackenzie) for "removal of freight rate discriminations against the port of Quebec" was debated at length without result on Monday, Apr. 19. Right Hon. Mr. King announced that the Department of the Secretary of State in which Hon. Charles Murphy had been acting, had been assigned to the Minister of Justice, and that the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Health hitherto occupied by Hon. H. S. Béland, now in the Senate, had been taken over by the Minister of Labour.

On Apr. 30, Hon. Mr. Bennett asked leave to present the petition of James Arthur Collins, of Chisholm, in the Province of Alberta, lumberman:

"praying that the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada may determine and declare that Donald Macbeth Kennedy was not duly elected and returned at the Election held on the 29th day of October, 1925, and that the said return was and is void, and that it may be declared that the petitioner was duly elected at the said Election and is entitled to be returned as the member elected to represent the electoral district of Peace River in the House of Commons of Canada."

May. The Prime Minister, referring to the Collins' petition on May 4, said: "I should like to draw attention to the fact that the matters to which it refers are before the courts under the Controverted Elections Act. This being the case I desire to raise a point of order as to whether the petition can properly be received." He cited precedents to strengthen his stand and was supported by Hon. Messrs. Macdonald, Boivin, Cannon, and Elliott. Hon. Mr. Meighen, Hon. Messrs. Bennett, Guthrie, and Manion, Sir Henry Drayton and other Conservatives assailed the Prime Minister's course as an attempt to deprive the House and the citizens of Canada of their rights. On May 6, the Speaker upheld the point of order raised by the Prime

Minister that the Collins' petition could not be received. Hon. Mr. Bennett appealed against this ruling. The House upheld the Speaker by 115 to 108.

On May 19, a motion by the Minister of Railways to constitute a standing committee on Railways and Shipping to consider the estimates of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Merchant Marine, evoked considerable discussion and criticism. The Committee was to be comprised of six Liberals, six Conservatives, two Progressives and one Labour member. Some Opposition speakers opposed the principle of appointing the Committee, claiming that the House would get insufficient information and opportunity for discussion of the estimates in question. Others more particularly criticized the representation of the parties on the Committee, asking for a more exact mathematical proportion of Opposition members. Thomas Cantley (Pictou) objected to the fact that Nova Scotia was unrepresented. The motion was carried on a division, 107 to 92. For the first time of the Session, the solid ranks of either one of the two major parties were broken, when Messrs. Maclean (York South), and White (Mount Royal), Conservatives, cast their vote with the Government. Since the Leader of the Opposition was absent through illness, the Prime Minister refrained from voting, although, he said, he had not been asked to pair. On May 26, the Soldier Settlement Act Amendment was given third reading. The Old Age Pension Bill received third reading, May 28; and the Bill for Rural Credits was read a first time. Hon. Mr. Lapointe introduced a Bill amending the Criminal Code. The most far-reaching amendment proposed was to restore to the Crown the right of appeal involving questions of law alone. Sections 97A and 97B, concerning unlawful association, were to be repealed. The Bill received first reading. On May 31, the Prime Minister, in answer to a question said that the proposal to transfer the control of Natural Resources to Alberta, already on the order paper, would not be proceeded with at the present time.

The Minister of Finance announced that he did not contemplate introducing legislation to prevent the automatic return of the gold standard on July 1st, 1926. The suspension of the gold standard was brought about by Order-in-Council on Aug. 22, 1914, the month when the World War began. In 1918, the exportation of gold was prohibited; but in July, 1923, it was permitted under licence so that Canada had practically been on a gold standard since the latter date, with the restrictions noted and now removed.

A. E. Ross, Cons., moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, our industries here must be safeguarded with respect to competition from other parts of the world, competition from the country to the south, competition from conditions as they are in Europe." He said he thought that Canada's policy of devoting all her energies to obtain agricultural immigration was a mistake. There must be industrial development if the population was to grow. Nine lines of goods imported into Canada, if manufactured here, would give employment

for 73,700 people. When Mr. Ross ceased speaking S. W. Jacobs, Liberal, (Cartier) moved the adjournment of the debate. Hon. Mr. Meighen protested, asking that an opportunity be given for a division on the Ross motion. The Deputy Speaker, however, put Mr. Jacobs' motion, which carried, 54 to 53. Agnes Macphail (Grey Southeast), and E. J. Garland (Bow River), voted with the Conservatives.

June. On June 1, the Clerk of Petitions reported that the second Collins' Petition, introduced May 26 by Hon. Mr. Bennett, should not be received, being similar to that ruled out by the Speaker on May 6. Mr. Meighen objected that the Clerk of Petitions had taken too much upon himself and the House itself should decide whether or not a petition should be received. The Speaker reserved his ruling.

The Minister of Justice made a statement on the Alberta Natural Resources question. In the Speech from the Throne the Government had intimated legislation for the transfer to the Province of the Natural Resources of Alberta. Agreement to this effect was reached by the Federal and Alberta Governments in January. The Federal Government sought to insert a clause which would guarantee the continuance of Separate schools rights on the basis of the autonomy legislation of 1905. This the Alberta Government, headed by Premier Brownlee, would not accept. The Federal Government, in turn, objected to a clause in the Act as passed by the Alberta House. In his statement Mr. Lapointe said: that the amendment made by the Legislature of Alberta "without our consent" suggested that the laws of the Province might differ from, or be in conflict with section 17 of the Alberta Act. Otherwise, the amendment would be useless and futile. The Alberta Act had stood as the constituton of the Province for 21 years. "We cannot directly or indirectly acknowledge that its validity might be subject to question." The Dominion Government was prepared to take immediate steps for a reference to the Supreme Court. "We will submit the Act and support its validity and give an opportunity to those who question it to present their views." Mr. Lucas, Prog., (Camrose) declared that there was no agitation in Alberta for a change in the school laws. Any responsibility for raising the question, would, he said, rest with the Federal Government. On this same day the Rural Credits Bill was passed.

With appeals to the Chair, shouts of "order" and protests from both sides there was an uproar in the House on June 2, when Premier King declared untrue an implication by Donald Sutherland that legislation before the House was the result of bargaining between the Government and another group. The legislation under consideration was to amend the Immigration Act by making deportation under a section of the Act dependent upon a conviction under the Criminal Code rather than upon a hearing before a board of inquiry. It also provided for the removal of discrimination against the British-born by recognizing his Canadian citizenship, as in the case of the naturalized

alien. The Customs Tariff amendments, Mr. Lapointe's Criminal Code amendment and a Bill to create harbour commissioners for the Port of Chicoutimi, were passed on June 4. The Government was authorized, June 7, to borrow $150,000,000 to retire loans maturing in 1926 and 1927. The Immigration Act amendment was adopted.

On June 8, the Bill approving the Trade agreement with the West Indies was passed. A Bill to amend the Canada Grain Act, which had been the subject of a lively discussion for some days before the Committee on Agriculture, was reported to the House by the Committee on a vote of 56 to 12, several Conservatives favouring it. The amendment which had been introduced by M. Campbell, Prog., (Mackenzie) would give a farmer who was making use of a non-pool country elevator the right to demand that the elevator ship his wheat to a terminal elevator in the control of the wheat pools. The non-pool elevator should also guarantee the grade of the wheat delivered at the pool elevator. W. W. Kennedy, Cons., (Winnipeg South Centre) declared that the amendment was unfair to the elevator companies. He appealed to the supporters of the Bill "not to crucify on the cross of political expediency an investment of $85,000,000."

A. W. Neill, Ind., (Comox-Alberni) launched a strong attack on the Senate for its rejection of the Old Age Pensions Bill when he moved on June 14 that the records of the Senate be examined to discover what had happened to the Bill. This was a formal means of again raising the question in the House of Commons. Mr. Meighen said that the motion itself was one which he had never known to be made before. He could not see what was going to become of Parliamentary institutions if members were to be allowed to speak on any subject under any motion. Mr. Neill's speech had "reeked with insult and offence." He denied that the action of the Senate was due to any influence brought to bear by Conservative members of the Commons. The motion carried.

Finlay Macdonald, Cons., (Cape Breton) moved the adjournment of the House to discuss a situation which would arise in the event of the Dominion Steel and Iron Co., Ltd. defaulting in its bond interest payments due July 1st. He appealed to the Government to save the situation, not presuming, however, to advise in what manner this should be done. L. W. Johnson (Cape Breton North-Victoria) seconded the motion, and together with other Maritime members, predicted serious results should the Company fail. Hon. Mr. Robb declared that the Government knew that the British Empire Steel Corporation, the parent concern, had a report on which it based its appeal for aid. The Government had concluded it would not make a decision in the case until it saw that report. R. M. Wolvin, President, had finally offered to give copies of it to the Prime Minister and himself, but they would have had to regard them as confidential. They had declined to accept them on these terms, insisting that all the members of the Government must be allowed to examine the report

before the question of aid could be considered. Nothing more had been heard. Messrs. Meighen, Cahan, Manion and others stressed the seriousness of the situation. The former declared that the Conservative party would approach in a sympathetic mood, any suggestion the Government might advance to save the situation.

The Railway Committee, on June 15, reported to the House the Bill for construction of a railway line from Quibell, Ont., to Red Lake. Amendments were made. Authority to develop hydro-electric power was struck out, as was authority to build 50-mile branch lines.

Fred Davis, Cons., (Calgary East) moved, as an amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee of Supply, "that Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that this House, because of failure to implement promises contained in the Speech from the Throne, and for other causes, has no longer confidence in the present Government." Mr. Davis said that the Speech from the Throne promised legislation whereby the Natural Resources of Alberta would be handed over to that Province. An agreement drafted by the Alberta and Federal Governments was not being put into effect. F. P. Quinn, Cons., (Halifax) in seconding the motion, said that the Government had recently appointed secretaries of the Commission to investigate Maritime rights, who had taken such a stand against Maritime rights that their minds were too prejudicial to take part in the deliberation of the Commission. The debate lasted until the next morning, and the Government's position, with several supporters absent without pairs, and the action of Alberta Progressives in doubt, seemed to be fully as precarious as during the first crises of the Session. The uncertainty was accentuated by declaration from two Alberta Progressives, Messrs. Lucas (Camrose) and Boutillier (Vegreville) that, owing to the Government's action with regard to the Alberta Natural Resources question, they no longer felt obliged to support the Government. Premier King said the Government had been given no notice of the amendment as is customary in such cases. The assumption was that the Opposition hoped to score against the Government through the absence of members. "If that is the motive of the Opposition, the sooner they score the better," declared the Prime Minister. The end of the Session had not yet been reached and it was impossible for members to determine whether or not the Government would carry out its pledges. The outstanding thing in the Speech from the Throne was the promise to reduce taxation. The Government had made bigger reductions than had been made in any previous session. The motion under discussion was simply one of non-confidence. It made no specific charges against the Government. "If this Government does not enjoy the confidence of this House it will lose no time in asking for dissolution and for an appeal from this House to the country," said Mr. King.

The Government could not bring forward a strong, clear policy, Mr. Meighen said. This was a Government of compromise, of intrigue. Its solemn pledges were cast aside. The Prime Minister

threatened dissolution, but Mr. Meighen reminded him that dissolution was not his prerogative. Revelations concerning Peace River and elsewhere, should, he thought, make the Government hesitate to ask to be placed in charge of election machinery again. If the Government was afraid to carry out its avowed policy it could not hope to hold Parliament and the country, and should resign. The amendment was defeated, 113 to 107. Progressives, other than Messrs. Boutillier and Lucas, and Independent and Labour members all supported the Government. Two Liberals, one Conservative and one Progressive were absent without pairs.

Mr. Meighen moved, June 16, that the Collins' petition be read and dealt with despite the report of the Clerk of Petitions. The Prime Minister asked for the Speaker's ruling. The latter said that the first part was within the jurisdiction of the House, but the second part, which asked that the proper officers be directed to take steps to secure the return of the candidate who had received the most votes, was not. It was for the House to decide whether or not to receive the petition. Mr. Meighen's motion, after considerable discussion, was defeated, 103 to 95. Messrs. Fansher, Boutillier and Lucas, Progressives, voted with the Conservatives.

On June 21, the Prime Minister presented the following motion:

"That before His Majesty's Canadian Ministers advise ratification of a treaty or convention affecting Canada, or signify acceptance of any treaty, convention or agreement involving military or economic sanctions, the approval of the Parliament of Canada should be secured."

Mr. King said that at the approaching Imperial Conference matters might arise upon which representatives of Canada would be asked to express their views and possibly be asked what commitments the Dominion was prepared to make. One of the questions which might arise was that of the Locarno Treaty. Mr. Cahan said that the resolution embodied the procedure which had grown up in the last forty years and did not incorporate any new expression of policy. Mr. Church strongly opposed the motion. Messrs. Bourassa, Morin and others supported it. The resolution carried without a division.

The Closing Scenes. The debate on the Customs Inquiry Report culminating in the resignation of the King Ministry began on June 22. It followed a series of dramatic incidents and votes reminiscent of the earlier days of the Session. P. Mercier, Lib., Chairman, moved the adoption of the Special Committee's Report. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Cons., seconded by A. J. Doucet, Cons., moved an amendment which in effect censured the Prime Minister and the Government in general for failure to take prompt remedial action to rectify conditions in the Customs Department, and Hon. G. H. Boivin in particular with respect to the Moses Aziz case in which it was alleged he had interceded at the request of a member of the House to keep out of jail a man sentenced for having smuggled liquor in his possession. The debate that followed and the accompanying

series of amendments, sub-amendments and votes made political history in Canada. The position of the Government was regarded as precarious from the start since it seemed to be apparent that the Alberta Natural Resources question would also have an influence in the decision of the House combining with the revelations of the Customs Inquiry to align some of the Alberta Progressives against the Government. Hon. Mr. Boivin followed Mr. Stevens with a defence of his actions, and an explanation of his efforts to clean up the Customs Department and put it on an efficient basis from the time he was appointed as its head.

On June 23 J. S. Woodsworth, Lab., moved a sub-amendment eliminating the censure proposals in the Stevens motion and proposing that a judicial commission be appointed to continue the inquiry into the Customs service. Conservatives argued that this was out of order; speakers on the Government side contended otherwise and Speaker Lemieux withheld his decision. During this sitting W. T. Lucas, Prog., (Camrose) appealed to the Progressives to censure not only Mr. Boivin but the whole Government in order to clean up the conditions revealed. On June 24 the Speaker ruled that the Woodsworth sub-amendment was admissible and would have precedence. The Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Meighen made able speeches, with their followers encouraging them by several demonstrations. The former declared the Woodsworth sub-amendment acceptable to the Government. At midnight, June 25, the Woodsworth sub-amendment was defeated by 117 to 115. Five Progressives, D. M. Kennedy, M. N. Campbell, A. M. Boutillier, W. J. Lucas, W. R. Fansher voted with the Conservatives. The last named member thereupon moved a sub-amendment which took the Woodsworth sub-amendment and added to it the Stevens amendment. Speaker Lemieux ruled the Fansher sub-amendment out of order, and was supported by the Government, Hon. Arthur Meighen appealed and the House voted against the ruling 118 to 116. At 3 a.m., June 26, a motion by A. L. Beaubien, Prog., for adjournment, and supported by the Government, was defeated 115 to 114. Later the Prime Minister announced Government acceptance of the Fansher sub-amendment in order to make possible a second attempt at adjournment which was moved by C. G. Power, Lib., (Quebec South) and carried 115 to 114. The House adjourned shortly after 5 a.m.

Resignation of the King Government; the Hon. Mr. Meighen Called. On Monday, June 28, the Prime Minister announced in the Commons that the Government had resigned following the refusal of His Excellency the Governor-General to grant dissolution to which the Prime Minister held he was constitutionally entitled. The House almost immediately adjourned and as soon as the Speaker had left the Chamber the Conservatives staged an enthusiastic celebration. That night Hon. Arthur Meighen accepted the responsibility of forming a Government. He was sworn in on June 29 as Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and President of

the Privy Council and automatically was deprived of his seat in the Commons pending election by his constituency after accepting a portfolio. In order to carry on in the House Sir Henry Drayton was appointed House leader and acting Minister of Finance and Railways. Other acting Ministers appointed (this method permitted their remaining in the House and carrying on the work of the Departments without going to their ridings, as they would not be in receipt of emolument under the Crown) were: Hon. R. J. Manion, Health, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Post Office, Immigration and Labour; Sir George Perley, State and Public Works; Hon. H. H. Stevens, Customs, Interior, Indian Affairs, Mines, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Justice, National Defence; Hon. W. A. Black, Marine and Fisheries; and Hon. R. B. Bennett, to join the Ministry on his return from the West.

A new sub-amendment by F. Rinfret, Lib., proposed the elimination of the censure in the Stevens amendment and a Customs Department investigation by a Commission of three judges, one nominated by each of the three political parties. The Government (Conservative) appealed from the Speaker's ruling declaring this to be regular but its admissibility was upheld 115 to 114. At 12.50 a.m., June 30, the Rinfret amendment was put and defeated by 119 to 107. Ten Progressives supported the Conservatives, namely: Messrs. Lucas, Boutillier, Fansher, Campbell, Coote, Kennedy, Garland, Spencer, Gardiner, and Miss Agnes Macphail. Henri Bourassa also voted against the amendment. Later Garland, Prog., moved another sub-amendment that the proposed judicial commission consist of one judge selected by the two judges of the Exchequer Court. This was accepted and adopted unanimously. Then the Stevens amendment was carried by a vote of 119 to 109, the ten Progressives named voting against the Liberals while Mr. Bourassa voted with the latter. Finally at 1.15 a.m. on June 30 the main motion of P. Mercier, Lib., that the Report of the Special Committee investigating Customs administration be adopted, was carried as revised by the Stevens amendment, and on the same vote as on the latter, 119 to 109. By 108 to 101 votes a want of confidence vote based on the tariff policy of the Conservatives and moved by the former Prime Minister, Hon. W. L. M. King, was voted down on the night of June 30. Later Mr. King raised the point that the Meighen Ministry had been illegally constituted. He demanded to know what Privy Councillors constituted the necessary quorum of four to appoint the acting Minister under the Order-in-Council. The debate continued amid exciting scenes for hours and constitutional questions in which the right of a Governor-General to refuse dissolution when so advised by his ministers was raised, though all speakers declared there was no intended personal criticism of Lord Byng. Hon. Mr. King's motion to adjourn until His Excellency and the Prime Minister had an opportunity to think over the position was also negatived. The battle continued, the Liberals raising various constitutional points. At 2 a.m., July 2, the new Meighen Government was defeated by 96

to 95 on a motion by Hon. Messrs. Robb and W. R. Motherwell which in effect declared the Government had no right to office. Fourteen Progressives voted with the Liberals and three with the Government. T. W. Bird, Prog., (Melrose) said he had voted against the Government inadvertently, having been paired, but the Speaker ruled that his vote must stand.

This was the first time in Canadian political history that a Government was defeated in the Commons by a vote. Hon. Mr. Meighen's administration was the shortest on record since Confederation, existing from Tuesday, June 30, at noon to Friday morning, July 2. Before the time for the meeting of the Commons in the afternoon of July 2 Hon. Mr. Meighen announced that dissolution had been granted and that an election would be held at an early date. Hence there were no further sessions of the House. Dissolution left much legislation "up in the air," with only about one-fourth of the year's estimates actually passed. Removal of Excise tax on cars of $1,200 value and under; Penny Postage; abolition of Stamp tax on receipts, readjustment of tariff on playing cards, and some exemptions from the Sales tax on oil extracting machinery and other articles provided for in the Budget and embodied in Bill 116, were affected adversely, the measure not having received Royal assent. It was stated that the Penny Postage would stand, however, and that the Government would take steps to implement the measures approved by the House to make the other changes effective.

Resignation of Robert Forke (Brandon) as Leader of the Progressive party was announced June 30. No reasons were given in his brief note to J. L. Brown (Lisgar), senior member of the group. Obviously the defection of certain of the Progressives in various divisions in the House was the reason. Subsequently the Progressives asked him to remain as Chairman of their Committee to the end of the Session, to which he agreed.

The Budget*; Tariff Changes; Taxation and Finances.

The unusual nature of the Parliamentary Session was also reflected in the Budget speech made by Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, on Apr. 15, 1926. Apart from a favourable financial statement it contained announcement of a general reduction in the tariff on automobiles; Income tax reductions all along the line, to be applied to payments on 1925 incomes; abolition of the Stamp tax on receipts; removal of the Sales tax from a number of items, and a return to Penny Postage in the Dominion to become effective on Dominion Day, July 1, 1926. A number of tariff changes were also proposed, as a result of the Canada-West Indies Trade Treaty. It was also proposed that after Jan. 1, 1927, the British preferential tariff should be applied only to goods shipped direct to Canada. The Minister expressed the view that there would be a total saving of $25,000,000 to the people

* NOTE.—The full text of the Budget address with the Tax and Tariff changes will be found in *Hansard* of Thursday, April 15, pages 2538 to 2554 inclusive.

under the new Budget. On the financial review side he reported increased revenue; a net surplus to be applied to the reduction of the National Debt of $22,353,000; a record favourable trade balance; and a remarkable improvement in Canadian National Railways finances. What might be regarded as a preliminary to the Budget were the main Estimates presented on Mar. 14 for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1927, and totalling $345,771,351, against those for Mar. 31, 1926, of $351,424,024.

In his Budget speech Mr. Robb said that the actual outcome of the year 1924-25 as shown by the Public Accounts recently tabled, gave in round figures $2,800,000 more of ordinary revenue than was estimated. Ordinary Expenditures were $808,000 less than estimates, Capital Expenditures $1,500,000 less, and loans to the Canadian National Railways $8,000,000 less. The improvement in revenues and the curtailment of expenditures in a number of services were sufficient to change an estimated increase of $13,000,000 into a decrease of 345,589. He presented the following table:—

Estimated Outcome of the Fiscal Year 1925-26

Ordinary Revenue			$376,800,000.00
Ordinary Expenditure		$321,800,000.00	
Capital Expenditure (net)		16,935,000.00	
Special Expenditures—			
Cost of Loan Flotations	$3,530,000.00		
Adjustment of War Claims (net)	275,000.00		
Miscellaneous Charges	350,000.00	4,155,000.00	
			342,890,000.00
Surplus on Government Business			$33,910,000.00
Surplus over Ordinary and Capital Expenditure		*$38,065,000.00*	
Surplus over Ordinary Expenditure		*55,000,000.00*	
Other Receipts and Credits—			
Reparation payments		1,593,000.00	
Bonds received from Vancouver Harbour Commissioners on account of Government Elevator at Vancouver transferred to the commission		550,000.00	2,143,000.00
			$36,053,000.00
Other Expenditure—			
Loans to Canadian National Railways		$10,000,000.00	
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine		668,000.00	
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commissioners		511,000.00	
Home Bank of Canada Creditors' Relief Act.		2,521,000.00	13,700,000.00
Estimated Decrease of Debt			$22,353,000.00

The net Public Debt on Mar. 31, 1925, was $2,417,437,685 and the estimated net Debt on Mar. 31, 1926, $2,395,084,685.

During the fiscal year securities amounting to $164,347,833 matured. These obligations were met by issuing refunding loans amounting to $145,000,000, the balance being provided from cash resources. As a result of these transactions, the outstanding funded debt was reduced by $19,347,833 and a saving of $819,058 was made in the annual interest charges.

On Apr. 1st, 1926, $25,000,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Public Service Loan of 1916 fell due. While providing for this maturity, advantage was taken of existing favourable market conditions to

arrange for the refunding of other obligations, including $70,000,000 of temporary notes due in New York on Sept. 1st, 1926, but which under the Government's option, were called for redemption on Apr. 1st. This made the total of securities for redemption in New York on Apr. 1st, 1926, $95,000,000. Negotiations with Canadian and New York financial houses resulted in issues of $40,000,000 4½ per cent. ten-year bonds in New York which realized 97.354 flat and $65,000,000 in Canada, thus effecting a reduction of $55,000,000 in the obligations to the former. The issues in Canada were divided as to maturity into $20,000,000 4½ per cent. four-year bonds and $45,000,000 4½ per cent. 20-year bonds realizing an average price of 96,735 flat.

In a reference to the Canadian National Railways (dealt with in detail in the Transportation section of this issue) Mr. Robb said that the annual statement for the calendar year 1925 showed earnings of $30,443,852 in excess of all operating and income charges exclusive of interest. For the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1926, corresponding with the government's fiscal year, these earnings would be approximately $33,000,000.

He added: "With the Company to-day almost within striking distance of meeting its fixed charges due the public, the time should not be far distant when additions to our National Debt for Canadian National Railways purposes will cease. Certainly we have in the railway situation, as affecting our Dominion finances, a much improved showing and a brighter outlook."

(Hon. Charles Dunning, in his first presentation of the annual statement as Minister of Railways and Canals, on May 25, 1926, told the Commons that the situation had improved even since the Budget of Mr. Robb on Apr. 15. The Minister of Finance had then estimated that for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 there was a shortage of net earnings in the Canadian National Railways against the interest payable to the public of $7,400,000. Figures available (May 25) showed that this deficit was only $5,735,502, and this after allowing for such charges as amortization of discount, depreciation accruals, and retirement of the ledger value of equipment taken out of service amounting in all to more than $3,000,000. Operating net for the first four months of 1926 showed improvement of $5,914,435 over the same period of 1925.)

The Trade Balance. The Minister then touched upon the estimates for 1926-27 already mentioned and continuing said that the fiscal year had been closed with a favourable trade balance of $401,000,000, constituting a record for any year since the War period. Unrevised figures for the year ending Mar. 31, 1926, showed total trade of $2,255,860,762, an increase of $378,000,000 over the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925. Exports for 1925-26 totalled $1,328,000,000 against $1,081,000,000 in 1924-25. Imports totalled $927,000,000 compared with $796,000,000. The favourable balance of exports for 1924-25 was $284,000,000 and, as stated, $401,000,000 for 1925-26. Mr. Robb drew attention to the fact that trade in the Empire was increasing and much of the favourable balance was obtained from that source. In this connection he instanced

the growing export of cattle to Britain which in the year preceding the lifting of the embargo on Apr. 1, 1923, was valued at $2,809,796, and for the eleven months ending February, 1926, had a value of $11,283,007.

The Minister proceeded then to outline the changes in the Tariff and Income tax, and other taxation changes, of which the following is a summary:—

"Income tax reduction 'all along the line.' Exemptions are increased from $2,000 to $3,000 for married persons and from $1,000 to $1,500 for single persons. This will mean a lower rate on smaller incomes. Upon the amount of the income in excess of the statutory exemptions, the rate on the first two thousand or any portion thereof will be two per cent.; on the amount in excess of two thousand, but not in excess of three thousand, three per cent.; in excess of three thousand but not in excess of four thousand, four per cent. Other changes are made in higher incomes—the changes to be applicable to 1925 Income taxes. A dlstinction was made in the revision, between yearly earnings and Income derived from investments.

Receipt tax—Wiped out.

Penny Postage on letters for delivery in Canada and the United States is restored as from Dominion Day next. There will be no change, however, in the present rates on postcards and drop letters.

The tax on playing-cards, formerly 8 and 15 cents, according to value of the cards, becomes 10 cents a package.

The following articles exempted from Sales tax: Pot barley, pearl barley, split peas, oil shales, articles for exhibitions, menageries, carriages for travellers, travellers' baggage, heirlooms.

Sales tax reduced to 2½ per cent. on canned fish.

Automobiles—Duty on autos at retail value of not more than $1,200, and on motor trucks and motorcycles, reduced from 35 to 20 per cent. general tariff; 17½ per cent. intermediate; 12½ per cent. British preference. On autos valued at more than $1,200, general tariff reduced from 35 to 27½ per cent.; intermediate to 25 per cent.; British preference to 15 per cent. To encourage Canadian auto industry, drawback of 25 per cent. will be paid on materials used in manufacture of above-mentioned motor vehicles, provided that at least fifty per cent. of the cost of the finished articles is produced in Canada.

Tariff Changes. Cocoa beans—Increased in general tariff from $1.50 to $2.00 per hundred pounds. Corresponding increase made in certain cocoa products.

Coffee, green, free under British preference.

Ginger, spices, nutmegs, mace and arrowroot—rates reduced in compliance with West Indies agreement.

Bananas—Free under all tariffs, but Governor-in-Council given power to impose duty of fifty cents a bunch under general and intermediate tariffs, leaving them free under British preference when shipped direct.

Pineapples—When in air-tight tins, rate reduced from 1¾c. a pound to ½ under British preference.

Fresh meats—General tariff increased ½c per pound.

Seeds—Tree seeds for re-afforestation on free list.

Sugar—For refining, testing 96 degrees of polarization, reduced under the British preference 16.288 cents per 100 lbs., that is from 45 cents to 28.712 cents. Proportionate reductions made in the duty on sugar of other degrees of polarization.

Angostura bitters, imported by ship direct—British preference to be $5 per gallon as compared with present duty of $10.

Sponges—These now pay 12½ per cent. British preference and 8¾ per cent. under British West Indies agreement of 1920. They are to be free under the British preference.

Tin plate—Of class or kind not made in Canada. Free under British preference. Dutiable at five per cent. under the intermediate and general tariffs. Changes made for the benefit of the canning industry.

Pasteurizers and equipment for generating electrical power for farm purposes—Duty reduced under British preference to five per cent., under intermediate and general tariffs to 10 per cent. Proportionate reductions made on the raw material.

Steel castings, in rough for manufacture of shotguns—Duty reduced under general tariff to 10 per cent. On gun-stocks duty reduced under general tariff to 15 per cent.

Miners' safety lamps—The duty removed on belt and cap lamp for miners and parts of miners' safety lamps.

Machinery for use only in producing unrefined oil or fertilizers from shale—Put on free list and exempt from Sales tax.

Aircraft engines and complete parts—Free under British preference, dutiable at 7½ per cent. under the intermediate, and 10 per cent. under the general tariff until July 1, 1928.

Ethylene glycol, used in the manufacture of explosives, to be free.

Drawbacks. Ninety-nine per cent. on sugar used in manufacture of loganberry wine.

Eighty per cent. on artificial silks, tops and waste until January 1, 1928.

Eighty per cent. on artificial silk yarns enumerated tariff item 583A when imported prior to January 1, 1926, and manufactured further before January 1, 1927.

Ninety-nine per cent. on cellulose acetate in powder form when imported after April 30, 1927, and before November 1, 1927, and manufactured before December 1, 1927.

Eighty per cent. on yarns produced from cellulose acetate, dry spun, when imported after October 31, 1926, and prior to August 1 1927, and manufactured before September 1, 1927.

Direct Shipment. Proposed that after January 1, 1927, benefits of the British preferential tariff shall apply only to goods conveyed direct to a sea or river port of Canada.

Tax on carbonic acid gas as specified in schedule two of the special War Revenue Act repealed.

Provision was made with respect to the Income tax: that where a husband and wife has each a separate income in excess of $1,500 each shall receive an exemption of $1,500—the parents to arrange between themselves as to how the exemption for each dependent child should be allotted."

The following examples were given by the Minister to show the effect of the proposed changes: "On an income of $3,000 the former tax was $40, under the new proposal, nothing will be paid; on an income of $6,000 the tax was $178.50, under the new proposal, $70; on an income of $12,000 the tax was $871.50, under the new proposal, $460; on an income of $18,000 the tax was $1,753.50, under the new proposal, $1,210." The tables showed that on an income of $500,000 the present tax was $318,349.50, and under the new proposal, $203,690, while an income of $1,000,000 would pay $453,660 as against $696,349.50. Taxes, it was again pointed out, were calculated on incomes exclusive of dividends.

The following table shows how the new Income tax would work out upon incomes in excess of the exemptions up to an income of $100,000:—

In excess of	But not in excess of	Per cent.	In excess of	But not in excess of	Per cent.
$ 2,000	$ 3,000	3%	19,000	20,000	20%
3,000	4,000	4%	20,000	25,000	21%
4,000	5,000	5%	25,000	30,000	22%
5,000	6,000	6%	30,000	35,000	23%
6,000	7,000	7%	35,000	40,000	24%
7,000	8,000	8%	40,000	45,000	25%
8,000	9,000	9%	45,000	50,000	26%
9,000	10,000	10%	50,000	55,000	27%
10,000	11,000	11%	55,000	60,000	28%
11,000	12,000	12%	60,000	65,000	29%
12,000	13,000	13%	65,000	70,000	30%
13,000	14,000	14%	70,000	75,000	31%
14,000	15,000	15%	75,000	80,000	32%
15,000	16,000	16%	80,000	85,000	33%
16,000	17,000	17%	85,000	90,000	34%
17,000	18,000	18%	90,000	95,000	35%
18,000	19,000	19%	95,000	100,000	36%

It was provided that these rates should not apply to corporations or joint stock companies and that the rate of tax applicable to corporations be reduced from 10 percentum to 9 percentum. A proposal which subsequently caused considerable discussion read, "That the income of a personal corporation, (being a corporation controlled by one person or his family, the income of which is derived from investments or dealing in investments) shall each year be deemed to be distributed as a dividend to the shareholders and taxable accordingly." Definitions were also made as to the taxability under certain conditions of shares of a corporation transferred to a second corporation by a shareholder or shareholders, or controlled by them, and which subsequently receives a dividend from the first concern.

Debate On the Budget. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Cons. (Wellington South), who followed Mr. Robb, said that if the Opposition refrained from extending its congratulations upon the financial statement which was, in some ways, satisfactory, it was because the benefits spoken of were due more to the virility of the Canadian people, and the abundance of the last harvest than to anything the Government had done. The country had come back in spite of the Government whose expenditures last year had increased. The Income tax reduction was welcomed by the Opposition; it should have come three years ago. He devoted his attention chiefly to the automobile tariff proposals which he declared exposed the motor car industry to serious injury and possible destruction. The reduction of fifteen per cent. was lower than the profits of manufacturing companies in Ontario who could not continue to operate at a profit if it were put into effect. The announced reduction without a reference of the matter to the widely heralded Tariff Board, was sharply criticized by Mr. Guthrie who attributed the reduction to the preponderance of Western influence in the Cabinet.

The debate was adjourned that evening on motion of Mr. Robert Forke, the Progressive leader, who spoke on Apr. 20. His speech was a general approval of the Budget and the Tariff proposals. In a reference to the Income tax reductions, he said that no person who knew actual conditions in city life could expect a man with a family to pay an Income tax on much less than $4,000. Completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, Rural Credits, and Old Age pensions were

approved and spoken to by the Progressive leader who prophesied with regard to the automobile duties that most of the motor car companies in Canada would be going ahead in a short time doing just as good business as on the old basis. Mr. Forke criticized the Conservative policy of protection for farm products.

Hon. R. J. Manion, Cons., (Fort William) followed in a sharp criticism of the Tariff proposals affecting the automobile industry, and the debate proceeded with more or less vigour until May 19 when at four o'clock in the morning the Government was given a majority of 13 on an amendment moved on Apr. 20 by Hon. Dr. Manion, seconded by Hon. H. H. Stevens. This recited that assurances were given by the Prime Minister and other Ministers in the Election campaign "that before further Tariff changes were made industries affected thereby would be given an opportunity to be heard before an advisory board"; that these assurances were embodied in the Speech from the Throne and "that this House regrets that in the case of drastic changes announced in the Budget such assurances have not been fulfilled."

Liberals, Progressives, Labourites and Independents voted against the amendment which was supported by the entire Conservative party, the division being 121 against, 108 for, and the main motion for the adoption of the Budget was carried by the same vote reversed. Hon. Arthur Meighen was absent through illness and was paired with Premier King. It was not, however, until June that the last of the changes arising out of the Budget were agreed to.

Generally speaking the debate throughout followed party lines, the Liberals and Progressives supporting the Budget, and the Conservatives criticizing, in particular, the Tariff provisions affecting automobiles with some attention to the clauses relative to the Income tax proposals, especially to taxation on dividends of certain companies. H. C. Hocken, Cons. (Toronto West Centre), again argued for a tariff on United States magazine advertising suggesting that it be 10 to 15 cents per pound, or that the Government should at least "go as far as to establish the principle of protection for Canadian publishers." He estimated that in weight 25,000,000 pounds of United States advertising matter entered the country annually between the covers of United States magazines.

The addresses of Premier King and of Hon. R. B. Bennett were the outstanding contributions in the closing hours of the debate. The Premier, after voicing the regret of the House at the illness of Hon. Mr. Meighen who he hoped would soon be able to return, criticized the lack of expression regarding their own fiscal policy in the amendment offered by the Conservatives. This seemingly indicated that they were not united on the subject of protection. He described the amendment as a "milk and water one"; declared that on the Government side the position respecting higher tariff had been made exceedingly clear and would be made clearer still when the Budget resolutions were before the House in Committee. The

motor industry had been a subject of debate in the Commons on a number of occasions, and it was generally understood that there was to be a reduction in the motor duties. Difficulties in the way of getting the desired men to form the Tariff Board, had made it impossible to refer the matter to that body; had the Government deferred it until the Board was constituted, it would have meant another year's delay in reduction of the tariff. He believed the result would be beneficial to the industry, through increased sales, and to the country as a whole. "Let it be understood," the Premier added "that we take the full responsibility for our actions." He said the reduction of tariff on agricultural implements had not fulfilled Conservative prophecies of disaster. On the contrary the industry had advanced; the number of employees increasing from 5,206 on Apr. 1st, 1922, to 8,257 on Apr. 1st, 1926, and the export trade of the industry had grown from $9,335,519 in 1923-24 to $13,628,342 in 1925-26. To other criticisms that the Government's policy had a deterrent effect upon Canadian industries, Mr. King said that on the contrary, for the first time in the history of the country the exports of manufactured goods exceeded the imports during the year 1925 by $15,000,000. Business failures had decreased, and on Mar. 31 last bank deposits in the Dominion totalled $1,337,500,000, the highest figure in Canadian history. During the last year of Conservative administration the trade balance had been against Canada, but there had been a favourable balance for each year since the present Government had come into power and during the fiscal year just closed it amounted to $401,000,000.

Hon. Mr. Bennett criticized the Government for increases in the National debt, and increased collections of taxation from the people. Every trade treaty negotiated by the present Government, he declared, had meant increased trade for the foreign country with Canada and lessened trade for Canada with that country. The Government's action in putting on the free list the material going into agricultural implements had meant the loss of a natural market for Nova Scotia iron and steel. As to the statement of prosperity of Canadian agricultural plants he cited one company's American branch which was making the money for the firm while the Canadian plant, "once a great factory, was now only an assembling plant. That was the story of the reduction of duty on implements. The price had not been reduced except by the amount of the Sales tax." Over 500,000 of the best manhood of Canada had, he contended, been forced to go to the United States since the Government came into power, because its policy made them unable to obtain work. Mr. Bennett took strong issue with the automobile tariff reductions. The matter should have gone to the Tariff Board.

Amendments On Automobile Tariff. On May 21 the Finance Minister introduced some amendments in the automobile tariff as brought down on Apr. 15. These provided: "That automobile parts not made in Canada are to be admitted free; that the $1,200 maximum valuation at which cars are to enjoy the low 20 per cent. duty is not to include

used cars; and that there will be no lifting of the sales and luxury tax from the automobile industry; and instead of the 50 per cent. Canadian labour requirement to secure the 25 per cent. drawback on materials, for one year only the drawback will be forthcoming if 40 per cent. of the car is made in Canada."

The whole of the automobile tariff resolutions were subsequently adopted by the House.

Other Sales Tax Exemptions. On May 26 Mr. Robb introduced an amendment that the following be added to articles exempt from the Sales tax:

"Articles and materials, not to include permanent equipment, which enter into the cost of manufacture or production of goods manufactured or produced by a licensed manufacturer or producer; wrought, seamless, or lap-welded iron or steel tubing, less than four inches in diameter, threaded and coupled, or not, when used in oil wells, and materials used in the manufacture of such tubing; machinery and apparatus used only in the pumping of crude oil out of wells, and articles and materials used in the manufacture of such machinery or apparatus."

The amendment was adopted on the same day.

Income Tax Again Amended. With respect to the Income taxes an important change was intimated on May 27 by Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs, who at the request of the Minister of Finance took charge of guiding this section of the Budget through committee stages in the Commons. He stated that Income taxes would not be duplicated on dividends of corporations and companies distributed through holding companies as originally proposed. Legislation brought in later put this into effect. He upheld, however, the second Income tax levy on dividends from Canadian companies and corporations after they had been received by the shareholders and cited a discrepancy in the existing law which required a man earning $10,000 in salary to pay $619 in tax, but a man getting $10,000 in dividends had only to pay $115. This would now be rectified. He also stated that a clause directed at companies formed to evade taxation would be retroactive.

Some Tax Remissions. On May 28 the House on motion of Hon. G. H. Boivin, voted $1,690,000 "for the remission of Excise tax paid on automobiles remaining in the hands of dealers, and unsold at the time when such tax was repealed by Order-in-Council of Dec. 18, 1920." The amount was large enough, the Minister said, to include interest accumulated. The dealers had a claim in equity, though not in law. Hon. Mr. Meighen agreed with the proposal, and regretted that some earlier solution had not been possible.

Changes in Auto Excise Tax. Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, announced in the Commons on June 7 that the War Revenue Act would be amended by removing the 5 per cent. Excise tax on automobiles valued at $1,200 and under. The object was to permit Canadian manufacturers to compete more advantageously with American firms in foreign markets. The tax would be removable under a provision that 40 per cent. of production costs must have been incurred in Canada, and refunds were to be made to dealers and agents on new cars in stock unsold. The amendment would go into force on June 8. Canadian automobile manufacturers, he said, had given a written undertaking, that the whole of the additional tax reduction would be passed on to the benefit of the Canadian consumer. He read a letter in this connection from T. A. Russell, President of the Automotive Industries of Canada, in which the industry agreed to this, and the names of the firms subscribing to the undertaking were given. Mr. Robb attributed the further taxation reductions to the surprising improvement in national finances since the

Budget was presented. Several Conservative speakers argued that this was a roundabout way of reinstituting some of the protection which had been removed from automobiles, and while supporting it were somewhat sarcastic in their comment.

Final Income Tax Amendments. The Income Tax amendments received their final reading in the Commons on June 10 after a somewhat lively debate. It was explained in the course of the discussion that although the new proposals effect a reduction from 10 to 9 per cent. in the rate on corporations, the impost is extended to catch the dividend distribution when it reaches the shareholders, and in certain instances it makes a net increase of taxation for the dividend recipient. Hon. Mr. Boivin, Minister of Customs, presented an amendment by which the profits of personal corporations would be taxed as the earnings of an individual and made retroactive to 1925. This removed the double taxation feature from this class of company, a point which had been the cause of considerable argument. G. H. Cahan, (St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal) was a leader of several Conservative critics of the retroactive proposal.

Cigars and Excise Tax. By a Bill introduced by Hon. G. H. Boivin, June 9, and read a third time the following day, the extra dollar per 1,000 of Excise tax on cigars put up in boxes of ten or less, was removed. It was explained that the higher rate of $4 per 1,000 instead of $3 had been charged on these because of some mistake in the Excise Act.

Public Views On Tariff Changes. The Tariff changes were the subject of frequent and prolonged debates in the House, and in the country between the time of their introduction on Apr. 15 and the amendments in May and June. Particularly was this the case with respect to the automobile tariff changes. On the evening of Budget day T. A. Russell, President of the Automotive Industries of Canada, and Wallace R. Campbell, a Director of Automotive Industries of Canada, who were in Ottawa with other representatives of the motor car industry, after a conference with the latter made the following comment: "The changes are so staggering and the results so far-reaching to the 600 firms and the 22,000 employees producing materials and parts, and complete cars and trucks that it is impossible even for those in the industry to forecast its results at present."

On Apr. 21 some 200 manufacturers of parts, materials and supplies for automobiles and motor trucks, from 34 cities and towns in Ontario and Quebec met to consider the tariff reductions. W. C. Coulter, Toronto, presided. A memorandum for submission to the Government was drawn up in which a major argument was that the whole question should be submitted to the Advisory Tariff Board. This was based on the statement of the Premier at Richmond Hill in opening the General Election campaign, and in statements by other ministers, that such a Board should be appointed to advise the Minister of Finance and through him, Parliament, with respect to tariff and other forms of taxation "in such a way that the interests alike of revenue and of industry may be safeguarded, and, what is equally important, the interests also of the taxpayer." The tariff changes, it was argued, would gradually extinguish the motor indus-

tries. If the Government had been actuated by the announced purpose of making motor cars cheaper, that could have been done by removing the Excise duties and Sales tax. It was also decided by the meeting to send a deputation later on to interview the Government.

This deputation was introduced in Ottawa to Hon. Mr. Robb and Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Custom and Excise, on Apr. 28, by James D. Chaplin, Cons., (Lincoln) and presented a lengthy memorandum in addition to oral representation of their case. During the interview Mr. Robb insisted that the changes would be put through, and that if any one wanted to make an issue of it the Government would gladly face the issue.

On Apr. 23 a spectacular deputation, some 3,000 strong, representing the workers in automobile and automobile parts, factories and shops from many places throughout Ontario invaded Ottawa. They had a surprise visit from Premier King and Hon. Mr. Robb while meeting in one of the theatres to complete their arrangements for the deputation to see the Government at the Parliament buildings. The Premier explained that the visit was to welcome the deputation to Ottawa, since the largest room at the disposal of the Government would accommodate only 500. Subsequently Mayor Balharrie, Ottawa, introduced as many of the deputation as could crowd into the Railway Committee room to the Premier and the members of the Cabinet. Mayor R. D. Preston of Oshawa was the chief spokesman for the workers, and representatives of Windsor, Leaside, Toronto, St. Catharines, Ford City, and other points also spoke. Premier King declared that the Government had at heart the interests of the workers and the veterans of the War, many of whom were among the deputation, and would earnestly consider the representations made and the memorial presented. There was no doubt, he reminded them, that had the mayors of some municipalities sent out invitations asking for a deputation in favour of the reduced duty, a very large number would have been assembled. "We intend to abide by the decision of Parliament on this question" was one of his concluding points.

While the main deputation was presenting its case to the Government 100 women who had formed part of it, interviewed Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., for Grey Southeast, and asked that as the only woman member of the House she use her influence to have the proposed tariff changes eliminated from the Budget until an investigation had been conducted by the Tariff Board. Miss Macphail said she would be glad to favour a reduction in the tariff on motor parts if such were necessary so as to assemble cars in Canada. On the main question she believed that in a year or two it would be apparent to all that a great benefit had accrued to everyone including the Canadian workers through the reduction in the tariff on automobiles. She thought the industry was now able to stand the reduction.

Editorial Comment On the Budget. Editorial opinion on the Budget was largely coloured by the party affiliations of the newspapers. *The London Advertiser* said that "One inevitable result (of the cut in automobile duties) will be a larger sale of cars, and Canadian manufacturers should keep this advantage for themselves. . . . The trend of the Budget is decidedly towards decreased taxation, toward removing or lightening the tax loads on the shoulders of the masses. It should be a popular Budget for that reason even if it fails to satisfy certain interests which were looking for tariff favours." *The Brantford Expositor* thought "the opinion of impartial critics will probably be that it is an exceedingly able business Budget, and one that is shrewdly devised to promote the essential industrial, commercial, and financial welfare of the Dominion. Moreover, it gives evidence that it is the purpose of the Government to preserve stability in the Tariff." *The Toronto Star* said the Budget with its striking "reduction in taxation exceeds anything the public has been expecting. . . . Canada, by this Budget, with its pronounced revision of taxation, attracts the eyes of the world to that state of prosperity which makes so pleasing a course possible. This, at the present juncture in world affairs, is exceedingly fortunate." The Toronto *Globe* said that "the Budget of Hon. Mr. Robb will go down in history as one of the most encouraging which Parliament has ever been called upon to consider. It has features appealing to all parts of Canada and to town and country. It should mark a new advance in the economic life of the nation."

The Regina *Leader* declared that the Budget was in many respects a Liberal-Progressive triumph. "It at least represents a genuine and very effectual effort to take advantage of the admittedly improved economic conditions in the Dominion to put into effect important taxation reductions on behalf of all the people." *The Vancouver Province*: "The Budget is a good one, business-like, cheering and hopeful, and—what is not unimportant to the Government—politically valuable. . . . Altogether it is the best thing this Government has yet done." *The Manitoba Free Press,* Winnipeg, expressed the view that the Budget would give widespread satisfaction. "It shows the country to be in a soundly prosperous condition, with the certain prospect of further improvement, and it brings to the individual taxpayer not the promise, but the actuality of a substantial reduction in taxation that will be felt immediately in every household in the country."

The Halifax Chronicle thought it "the most widely beneficent Budget presented to Parliament since the days of Laurier and Fielding. It is in accord with Liberal policy and Liberal principles. It testifies that Liberalism has passed the crossroads and is marching forward." *The Ottawa Journal* held that it was a good Budget if the country could afford it. "We could afford it did we possess a Government which would retrench, which would give industry a chance. . . . Such a Government, unfortunately, we have not got, in which case we must trust to the goodness of Providence, and

our wonderful resources, to help us muddle through." *The Montreal Star* thought that it presaged an early election because the Budget would be a popular one. With regard to the automobile duties it said that it was "by no means merely a question of the motor car industry. The far more serious effects of this 'cut' will be felt by industry generally. Our protected industries have been uneasy. They will be badly frightened now. . . . The cue for the Conservative party is clear. They must revert to first principles and make protection the paramount issue in all the Provinces." The Toronto *Mail and Empire* said that Mr. Robb's Budget was not expected to be highly stimulating to the industrial prosperity of the country, "and it is not designed to be. Tariff protection is forbidden by the guarantors of the King Government's possession of office. The Progressives are the foes of the National Policy. The lightening of the Income taxes is not an illogical step on the part of this Government. As Mr. King and his colleagues have done nothing to promote the production of Canadian wealth, they must see the impossibility of going on wringing money out of the mass of the people who have to live by their earnings." At a later period (May 28, 1926) The Montreal *Gazette* took the ground that the Government having to propitiate the Progressives who were masters of the situation "had hit the woollen industry with one stroke, the agricultural implement factories with another, and this year the automobile producers with a third. Next year, if the King Government remained in power, some other line of Canadian industry may be wounded. Nothing that has been done . . . is calculated to help us to keep our population, to pay our National Debt, to reduce the taxes, or to provide our working people with wages and comfort; and while the present policy is maintained nothing will be done towards helping those desirable objects."

Probe of the Customs Department; Debate on the Report.

The Special Committee of the House appointed to investigate the charges made by Hon. H. H. Stevens Cons., (Vancouver Centre) against the administration of the Customs and Excise Department, met for organization on Feb. 8, 1926. The members were: D. Donaghy, J. C. Elliott, E. C. St. Père, Paul Mercier, Liberals; Hon. R. B. Bennett, A. J. Doucet, C. W. Bell, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservatives, and D. M. Kennedy, Progressive. At a later stage, Mar. 16, W. T. Goodison, Lib., took the place of Mr. Elliott who had been appointed to the Cabinet. Mr. Donaghy and Hon. Mr. Bennett moved and seconded that Mr. Mercier be Chairman and this was unanimously accepted. Arrangements were made to begin the examination of witnesses and documents on the following day. In the course of a few days the probe began to reveal an amazing series of liquor, clothing and other smuggling incidents with extraordinary ramifications, suspicious incidents respective to the disposal of cars coming into Canada without licences, some of which had undoubtedly been stolen, and grave

dereliction of duty involving some members of the Civil Service more or less seriously. Startling incidents followed fast upon one another and the "Smuggling Inquiry" as it came to be designated by Press and public, attracted widespread and close attention. One or two instances of admission of smuggling by witnesses were recorded. In the course of the hearings two members of the Civil Service Commission, Clarence Jameson and M. G. LaRochelle, resigned their posts on the solicitation of the Prime Minister, after evidence had been given that they had accepted gifts of liquor from Inspector of Customs, R. P. Clerk of Montreal. Mr. LaRochelle was one of the original members of the Commission appointed in 1908, and Mr. Jameson had served since 1917. The Prime Minister, following the disclosures before the Committee at which the two Commissioners as well as Inspector Clerk gave evidence, sent for the two former, and suggested the advisability of their asking to be relieved of the duties of their office. Their resignations followed. On June 28, 1926, announcement was made that Newton McFaul MacTavish, Toronto, Editor of *The Canadian Magazine,* and J. E. Tremblay of Ottawa had been appointed to fill the Civil Service Commission vacancies.

The taking of evidence by the Committee began on Feb. 9, and continued into June, 115 sittings being held and some 225 witnesses heard. R. L. Calder, K.C., was appointed counsel and R. D. Tighe, assistant counsel. A firm of accountants was later engaged to go through books and accounts. The inquiry was based to a considerable extent upon information furnished through R. P. Sparks, President of the Commercial Protective Association, and supplied by that organization to the Government, and further information by Walter Duncan, a confidential Inspector in the Finance Department. The latter had been loaned to the Customs and Excise Department when Hon. G. H. Boivin, who on taking over its administration on Oct. 31, 1925, determined upon immediate steps to ascertain the truth regarding alleged "inefficiency and maladministration" on the part of Preventive officers in the city and district of Montreal particularly. The Inquiry, marked throughout by sensational disclosures, produced a final one in its closing periods when, on June 11, Mr. A. E. Nash, of a Toronto firm of accountants engaged by the Committee, stated that one member of a firm of distillers had admitted that his company had contributed to the campaign funds of both political parties. While the Inquiry was in progress word was received in Ottawa, Apr. 30, that Moses Aziz of Caraquet, New Brunswick, had been jailed at Bathurst, N.B., on instructions from Ottawa. Aziz had figured prominently on the Inquiry through allegations that by political influence on his behalf he had escaped serving a term on conviction of contravention of New Brunswick liquor laws. Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs, admitted frankly that shortly after assuming office, and without having a chance to become acquainted with the facts, he had interceded for a stay of sentence at the request, he said, of J. G. Robichaud, M.P. for Gloucester, N.B.

In the minutes of proceedings prefacing the findings of the Committee, or the Report proper, the efforts of several members to include paragraphs mentioning names of some members of the Commons are detailed. One motion by Messrs. Bennett and Stevens included the phrase: "The action of the Hon. George H. Boivin, the present Minister of Customs and Excise, in these matters,. merits the censure of the House." Another, sponsored by Mr. Kennedy, proposed that the Committee "draw the attention of the House, without comment, to the evidence touching upon Messrs. W. K. Baldwin (Stanstead), W. A. Boys (Simcoe North), J. G. Robichaud (Gloucester), William Duff (Queen's, Lunenburg). These were all members of the Commons. Both motions were negatived. It was apparent that the Committee could only reach a unanimous report by dropping any appearance of introducing partisanship into it. The understanding was that members of the Committee would be free to introduce such matters into the House if desired, by resolution or otherwise. Accordingly unanimity was reached on the main Report which was presented to the House, June 18.

The main Report in its introductory paragraphs said there had not been time to completely review all the matters referred to the Committee, adding "Full audit and extra-departmental investigation would be profitable in improving the service and recovering a large amount of revenue." The difficulties of suppressing smuggling on Canada's extended sea coasts and land frontier were recognized and the Report proceeded:—

> "The evidence submitted to the Committee leads to the general conclusion that for a long time the Department of Customs and Excise has been slowly degenerating in efficiency, and that the process was greatly accelerated in the last few years. Apparently the Hon. Jacques Bureau, then Minister of Customs, failed to appreciate and properly discharge the responsibilities of his office, and as a result there was a lack of efficient, continuous and vigorous control of subordinates by the headquarters staff at Ottawa."

It was recommended that the administrative duties of the Department should be left entirely to the Executive officers, with the qualification that where the value of goods involved was under $200, the discretion of the Minister "might there find a proper field for its exercise." Another paragraph found that "thefts of automobiles has frequently been associated with smuggling on the Quebec customs frontier. The procedure followed by the Department in dealing with cars stolen and smuggled has resulted in an advantage to the thief and receiver as against the owner of the car." Recommendations as to the procedure to be followed so as to guard alike the Department and the rightful owners of cars were made.

Sales and Excise tax, it was recommended, should be levied on all Canadian-made liquors released from bond regardless of the disposal made of them, and on all liquors entering Canada, irrespective of ultimate destination and whether in bond or otherwise. This recommendation was designed to discourage the smuggling of Cana-

dian liquor back into Canada and other evasions of the taxes. In this connection prohibition of clearance of liquor-laden vessels from Canadian to United States or foreign ports, was urged, the view being expressed that these vessels were sailing for "rum row." In view of doubts upon the sufficiency of existing legislation to prevent illegal export of intoxicating liquors to the United States, amendments to the law were suggested to the extent found requisite.

Re-enactment of original legislation providing that Canadian liquor for human consumption be matured in wood for at least two years before being released was recommended. Evidence showed that in some cases only nine months or less had been the rule since 1920, and the Committee thought such spirits unfit for human consumption and their release injurious to public health.

A number of firms and companies were named against which proceedings should be taken to "recover sums, if any, now owing by them to the Crown." The Report proceeded:—

"The Committee find that the following officers have been delinquent in their duties and recommend that their services be disposed with: R. P. Clerk, Inspector of the Port of Montreal; A. E. Giroux, Superintendent of Customs and Excise, Montreal; W. Duval, Preventive Officer at Montreal; John Landy, Customs Officer, Montreal; Collector E. Brownlee, of Beebe, Quebec; Marvin A. Sawyer, Customs Officer at Rock Island, and that in the interest of the public service arrangements should be made for the retirement of the following persons: R. R. Farrow, Deputy Minister; W. S. Weldon, Collector of Customs at Montreal; Henry McLaughlin, Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Montreal."

It was held that the conduct of officers "at Windsor, Ont., and other important points should be further investigated," and those found delinquent dismissed. In the case of J. E. A. Bisaillon, formerly Chief Preventive Officer at Montreal, the Committee drew attention to his bank account of $60,000, and to other evidence in the Morris Delage Motor Car case, and advised that the evidence be transmitted to the Attorney-General of Quebec for comparison with evidence in Quebec courts and for such action as might be warranted. Other recommendations were:—"(1) Reorganization of the Preventive Service under a chief possessed with the highest qualifications for such office, and clothed with wide powers of initiative, direction and control; (2) reorganization of the Appraisal Branch, and that all appraisers be chosen because of their competency; (3) reduction in the number of ports of entry which were given as 681 in Canada where Customs revenue is collected, against 270 in the United States and 80 in Great Britain and Ireland."

One clause in connection with the Preventive Service read:—

"That in connection with Preventive Service work, the R.C.M.P. services be used for patrol work on the border, and while so engaged they be given full powers as customs officers. Pending the reorganization of the Preventive Service, the R.C.M.P. force should be immediately detailed for patrol service on all important points on the border."

Other recommendations had regard to suggested methods for tightening up the procedure so as to secure prompt arrest and trial

of known smugglers; the employment of secret service investigators to secure all possible information in advance at border points and the like.

The Senate. The House of Commons was so long in taking up enactments that the Senate was forced to wait even longer than usual for legislation from the lower House. Until May the sittings were intermittent, and only such routine matters as Divorce Bills were dealt with. Speaking on the third reading of the Interim Supply Bill, on Apr. 7, Senator Pope launched a bitter attack upon the Administration, declaring that it had violated the tenets of responsible Government by retaining office after the results of the General Election. The Speech from the Throne he compared to an auction advertisement. The Ministry was controlled by men who had refused to stand when "God Save the King" was sung, he said. Trade treaties made by the Government had cost the treasury many millions, and the Australian treaty was particularly disastrous to Canadian interests. On May 12, Senator Tanner strongly deplored talk of Maritime secession. Senator Tanner thought that reputed utterances of Hon. F. C. McCurdy at the present moment introduced what might be construed as a threat of secession. That was prejudicial to Maritime interest. The Royal Commission appointed by the Government had wide powers to examine Maritime rights and there was no reason, he said, why the grievances of those Provinces could not be adjusted by the Federal Parliament without calling up the old phantom of secession. Senator Dandurand tabled the report of the Canadian delegates to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, and made an exhaustive review of the failure to secure the admission of Germany. He spoke strongly on the injury done the Locarno Pact and the admission of Germany by the fantastic stories of Press correspondents. Sir George Foster congratulated the Government leader on his statement.

The first act of the Senate to attract widespread attention and discussion came on June 8, when the Upper Chamber rejected the Government's Old Age Pension Bill by a vote of 46 to 21. Senators Sir A. Aylesworth, Hughes and Turriff, Liberals, opposed the Bill, while Senator Robertson, Conservative, supported it. During the debate, Senator Ross, Opposition leader, declared it to be purely a matter for provincial jurisdiction. He said that it would be unfair to the Provinces which did not enter the scheme, as they would have to pay towards those who did. Senator Lynch-Staunton also thought that the Bill was an infringement on provincial rights. Senator Belcourt took the opposite view, maintaining that instead of violating the jurisdiction of the Provinces, the Bill recognized it. All who desired could participate. It was not fair, he said, to deprive some Provinces of the opportunity to take advantage of the scheme simply because others would fail to do so. Senators Beaubien, Reid, Black, McLennan, McCormick, McMeans, Tanner, Calder, Hughes, Gordon, McLean, and Sir George Foster also spoke in opposition to

the Bill. Senator Lewis regarded the measure as one of social justice to poor people. Pensions were superior to institutions, he said, as they had the effect of keeping the family together rather than separating it.

On June 9, during discussion on tariff amendments, Senator Reid, former Minister of Customs, expressed the opinion that the Customs staff on the whole was a good organization. The trouble was that salaries paid were inadequate to secure sufficiently capable men. Employees getting less than two thousand per year were doing work of most vital character. Senator Bureau, also a former Minister of Customs, endorsed this view and said that the staff, though equal to any in the Government service, was underpaid and undermanned. Another Government Bill was killed on June 15, when the amendment to the Immigration Act was rejected by 35 to 16. Senator Dandurand declared that section 41, which had been added in 1919, and was now to be dropped, had never been used, and further, it discriminated against Britishers, allowing them to be deported without trial. Senator Ross, however, said that no injustice had been done under the clause and it would be well to keep it in case of need. Sir George Foster, Senators Calder, Lynch-Staunton and others also spoke against the amendment. On June 17, the Act to amend the Soldier Settlement Act was reported by committee with certain minor amendments.

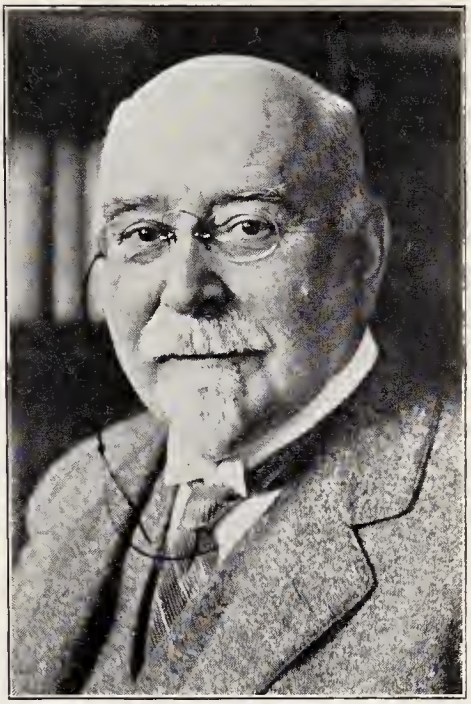
The Senate then went into Committee on the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code. By a vote of 36 to 24 the proposal to repeal two clauses enacted in 1919 with respect to sedition was rejected. Senator Dandurand thought that with the return of normal times abnormal legislation should be repealed, but Senators Beaubien and Robertson declared that Communism was still making headway in Canada and if the clauses were repealed there would be no provision in the Code to deal swiftly with agitators who came here seeking to overthrow the Government. The Bill proposed to re-enact clause 133 which had been repealed in 1919. Senator Dandurand said that it offered protection to the citizen. Without it an innocent man might be summarily punished, and it would be dangerous to criticize the Government or urge constitutional reforms. Sir George Foster thought that to restore the clause would be to weaken the stringent clauses retained. The re-enactment of clause 133 was defeated, 26 to 19. The clause of the Bill restoring the right of appeal to the Crown on question of law was adopted by 26 to 20.

The Ministry. The Cabinet as constituted after the rearrangement of portfolios, and functioning as at May 28, 1926, was as follows—

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council.....Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Postmaster-General .....Hon. Charles Murphy.
Minister without Portfolio .....Hon. Raoul Dandurand.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Secretary of State .....,Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

OSCAR DOUGLAS SKELTON, PH.D.

Appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, 1925.



ROBERT SMEATON WHITE, M.P.

Returned to House of Commons in 1925 after 30 years' absence.

HON. VINCENT MASSEY, M.A.

Appointed to the King Cabinet in September, 1925.

PAUL MERCIER, LL.M., B.A., K.C.

Chairman of the Special Committee of the Customs Inquiry, 1926.

Minister of Finance, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. James A. Robb.
Minister of the Interior, Minister of Mines, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization	Hon. Charles Stewart.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. H. King.
Minister of National Defence	Hon. E. M. Macdonald.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries	Hon. P. J. A. Cardin.
Minister of Customs and Excise	Hon. George H. Boivin.
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Charles A. Dunning.
Minister of Labour, Minister of Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Minister of Health	Hon. J. C. Elliott.

Hon. Lucien Cannon was Solicitor General.

The Bagot By-election of 1925; Prince Albert; Regina and Middlesex of 1926.

The only By-election held in 1925 was that in Bagot County, Quebec, where the member-elect, J. E. Marcile, Liberal, had died. He had represented the riding for 27 years. Considerable interest attached to this, first, because of the rumours, subsequently denied, that the Prime Minister or some of his defeated colleagues might contest the riding; secondly, because Hon. Mr. Meighen, who had not gone into Quebec Province during the October General Election, was announced to appear in the constituency and deliver some addresses. On Nov. 23, Hon. Guillaume Andre Fauteux was unanimously chosen as candidate by the Conservatives at a nomination held in St. Liboire, to contest against Georges Doreze Morin, Liberal. Hon. Mr. Fauteux, in his speech accepting the nomination referred to Hon. Mr. Meighen's Hamilton speech, declaring that no such clear-cut statement had been made by any other public man in Canada. The campaign developed with considerable intensity and the riding was the scene of many spirited gatherings, a number of the *assemble contradictoire* type—or as they would be designated in English-speaking Provinces "joint" meetings, the candidates going from parish to parish with their supporting speakers, and stating their views on a time limit, the chairman presiding, watch in hand. Mr. Meighen made his first appearance in the riding at Acton Vale, Dec. 1st, where he made several addresses in French, repeating his Hamilton speech remarks as to consulting the people before the sending of troops for service Overseas and denying that he had been afraid to come to Quebec in the General Election. He had always been so kindly treated in that Province that the story was absurd. He had relatively little time before polling day to cover the Dominion.

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine, arrived at St. Pie with a strong party of Liberal speakers in support, on the same day, and aggressively launched criticism and counter-attacks upon Mr. Meighen's pronouncements. In particular, Mr. Cardin took up the Opposition leader's tariff proposals, declaring that Mr. Meighen was advocating a tariff war with the United States and with other countries. Such wars were unprofitable to a country, whose well-being was secured not by tariff wars but by the development of trade and the exchange of products. Mr. Cardin also criticized the speech of Mr. Meighen with respect to the sending of troops to Overseas conflicts,

declaring that it seemed strange to find that he was not in favour of it during the War-time elections but upheld it now. Hon. Lucien Cannon and others also appeared at various meetings on behalf of the Liberal candidate.

The result of the contest announced on the night of the voting, Dec. 7, was the return of the Liberal, G. D. Morin, the vote standing: Morin, 3,724; Fauteux, 3,245; majority for Morin, 479. This compared with a Liberal majority in the General Election of 774. The Toronto *Globe,* editorially held that "Bagot rejects the bribe." It said that "Mr. Meighen has bartered his birthright for a mess of pottage. His bid for office at the expense of previously proclaimed principles . . . has been rejected by the electors of Bagot. The constituency has declined to bargain. It has refused to trade its support for the promise of a war-time general election. It spurns the bribe." The *Winnipeg Tribune* expressed the view that the verdict indicated the impossibility of Mr. Meighen winning the support of Quebec with "his newly conceived war policy. It is likely soon to become equally evident that he has lost in this political misadventure ground which can only be regained by frank and speedy disavowal of a policy which can find no home in the Conservative party as at present constituted."

The resignation of Charles Macdonald, M.P. for Prince Albert, officially announced in the House of Commons on Jan. 8, 1926, opened the seat for the candidature of the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, who, having been defeated by T. Herbert Lennox, K.C., in North York in the General Election, had since been without a constituency. Nomination day was set for Feb. 1st, with polling on Feb. 15. It was soon decided by the Progressives not to run a candidate, but for a time it seemed likely that Mr. King would be opposed by a Conservative. However, the Conservatives finally decided not to contest the election, and an acclamation seemed assured. It was somewhat of a surprise, then, when an Independent candidate, Captain David Luther Burgess, M.C., a soldier settler in the Red Deer District, took the field. Captain Burgess, a native of Ontario, had settled in the West ten years before. In his address to the electors, he declared that, if elected. he would not be under the lash of any party whip. He stood for "fulfilment by whichever party assumes power of the pledges made by that party." Points in his programme were: Completion of the Hudson Bay Railway to the extent of the pledges made by the respective parties; construction of the Turtleford branch line; provision for the haulage of Canadian products by Canadian transportation systems and the equalization of grain rates to Canadian winter ports; removal of income tax; reduction of duties on automobiles of universal type; opposition to "exploitation of our raw materials for foreign benefit, selective immigration policy which would "assure throughout Canada a proper standard of living."

Hon. Mr. King, speaking at a luncheon of the Prince Albert Federal Liberal Association on Feb. 1st, said that while his candida-

ture was a departure in that a man from the East had been asked to contest a Western constituency, the invitation, he thought, had been tendered because the electors entertained first and foremost the idea of a united, strong, and single Canada. He declared that it was his own desire to advance the good of our country. The Prime Minister closed with a reference to the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was once elected for Prince Albert constituency under its old name. Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan urged the need of co-operation between Liberals and Progressives. Saskatchewan, he said, was ready to co-operate. At a mass meeting in Prince Albert the Prime Minister criticized Hon. Mr. Meighen's Tariff policy, and proceeding, said that back of all the protectionist talk was the desire of a few men of great wealth to get political control of the country. That was the real issue in Canada—whether a few men who were already very wealthy, who had certain established privileges, who resided for the most part in Eastern Canada, and in Montreal more than anywhere else, were going to succeed in getting political control so that they could make the policies of Canada serve their moneyed interests and their selfish purposes. In the last Election the country had been face to face with a great conspiracy and it was now apparent to everyone in the Dominion. He then referred to the Patenaude candidates in Quebec and to Mr. Meighen's absence from that Province during the Election. Mr. Patenaude had said he was as independent of Mr. Meighen as he was of Mr. King, yet this group from Quebec was to be part of the Meighen party. Whatever the Montreal moneyed interests were to tell them to do, he said, they were to tell Mr. Meighen to do. There were only a few Patenaude candidates in the House, and they had not been there five minutes before they were supporting Mr. Meighen. The Prime Minister declared that the Government intended to go ahead with the Hudson Bay Railway, and work was to be proceeded with that year.

In the fortnight that followed the riding was thoroughly covered by supporters of both candidates. Saskatchewan Cabinet Ministers were active in the support of the Prime Minister, who returned to Ottawa soon after nomination day. W. S. Haney, M.L.A., M.P.P. of Sarnia, and J. J. Maloney of Hamilton actively aided the cause of the Independent candidate. Mr. Haney urged the election of a "home constituency man." After a strenuous wind-up of the campaign the polling took place on Feb. 15. The final results were: Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, 7,920; D. L. Burgess, M.C., 2,299; majority for King, 5,621.

The appointment of Hon. Charles A. Dunning as Minister of Railways and Canals was announced in the House of Commons on Feb. 22, 1926. Mr. Dunning resigned the Premiership of Saskatchewan. F. N. Darke, M.P.-elect for Regina, had resigned in order to open the seat for the new Minister. Mr. Dunning was born at Croft, Leicestershire, England, in 1885. Coming to Canada at the age of 17 he went to Yorkton district, Sask., experiencing many of the

early hardships of a homesteader. For some years he was a leading figure in the Grain Growers' organizations and in 1916 joined the administration of Hon. W. M. Martin as Provincial Treasurer. Six years later he succeeded the latter as head of the Government, to be known as the "Empire's youngest Premier." The Progressives decided to offer no opposition, and after some consideration the Conservatives also decided that they would not enter the field, their viewpoint being that a General Election was probable within a few months. Mr. Dunning was returned by acclamation, Mar. 16.

The By-election necessitated by the elevation of J. C. Elliott, member for Middlesex West, to the Cabinet as Minister of Labour, was set for Mar. 29, 1926, with nominations closing on Mar. 22. Thomas Elliot, who had been a candidate in the General Election, was chosen by the Conservatives to contest the election of the new Minister. In addition to Hon. R. J. Manion (Fort William), Fred Davis (West Calgary), Col. H. Mullins (Marquette), D. M. Sutherland (Oxford North), and John L. Stansell (Norfolk-Elgin), aided in the campaign of the Conservative candidate. On the last day of the campaign, the Prime Minister and Hon. Messrs. Dunning, Lapointe, Motherwell and Stewart spoke at various points in the riding in support of their colleague. James Malcolm (Bruce North), and S. G. Tobin (Wetaskiwin), also assisted Mr. Elliott in his campaign. The results of the polling were: Hon. J. C. Elliott, 6,443; Thomas A. Elliot, 3,783; majority for J. C. Elliott, 2,660.

Other Incidents of Importance. A deputation of fifty representing the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada waited upon the Prime Minister and later upon Hon. Mr. Meighen, Mar. 5, with a request among other things that a distribution department be made part of the Department of Trade and Commerce to make a study of the internal distribution system. Greater vigilance to prevent smuggling was another of the matters urged upon the Government.

Sir James Lougheed, leader of the Conservative opposition in the Senate, died in November, 1925, and his funeral at Ottawa on the 3rd of that month was attended by a large gathering of prominent people of all classes of life and all shades of politics. The newspapers and other commentators bore testimony to the solid constructive work of his public and private life, and made special mention of his services as head of the Military Hospitals Commission during the War.

Figures made public Nov. 22-23 showed that $49,867,765 was wagered on Canadian race tracks during 1925. This was $2,732,893 less than in 1924 though three more tracks were operating. The total of gate receipts for 1925 was $1,718,523 against $1,869,947 in 1924. Ontario led the Provinces and Toronto the cities in all branches of the statistics regarding racing.

A representative deputation from the Canadian Boards of Trade waited upon the Government on Dec. 1, 1925, and presented economic conclusions of the Conference of trade bodies recently held in Winnipeg. The main point stressed was a comprehensive immigration policy, $250,000,000 expended on a series of years being mentioned as not too great to get required results. S. B. Gundy, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, headed the delegation which also had an interview with a number of leading members of the Conservative party. Suggestions as to meeting some of the pressing problems of the Maritime Provinces were also presented both to the Government and the Conservative members.

Announcement in December, 1925, of the intended retirement of Dr. Arthur Doughty, Dominion Archivist, in order that he might take up some special research work for the Hudson's Bay Company, brought forth much warm praise for his twenty years' work which had contributed in the collection and preservation of historical data.

The Report of the Special Committee on Coal Supply presented to the House of Commons, June 22, 1926, made several recommendations, mainly with a view to encouraging the Canadian coal industry. Trial shipments of Alberta coal under the supervision of the Dominion Fuel Board were advocated, and it was urged that the Government should also encourage the enlargement of the markets for Maritime coal. It was recommended that the duty of fifty cents per ton, now imposed on bituminous coal, be extended to apply to anthracite small coal, and that the exemption from duty on foreign coal for bunkering ocean-going ships be withdrawn. Legislation was recommended to encourage the production of domestic coke from Canadian coal. The work of the Dominion Fuel Board was commended.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS*

1925

Name	Office
Major Andrew Ruthven Thompson	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of the Senate. (*Vice* Col. Ernest J. Chambers, deceased.)
Hon. Pierre Basile Mignault	Deputy of H. E. the Governor-General.
Hon. J. A. Robb, Ottawa	Minister of Finance and Receiver-General (Hon. W. S. Fielding, resigned.)
Hon. G. N. Gordon, K.C., Peterboro	Member of the King's Privy Council and Minister of Immigration and Colonization. (Hon J. A. Robb, resigned.)
Charles Vincent Massey, Toronto	Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.
J. C. Tory, Guysboro	Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.
Hon. W. E. Foster, St. John	Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada and Secretary of State of Canada. (Hon. A. B. Copp, resigned.)
Hon. A. B. Copp, Sackville	Senator for New Brunswick.
Hon. Charles Murphy, Ottawa	Senator for Ontario.
Hon. Jacques Bureau, Three Rivers	Senator for Quebec.
Hon. H. S. Beland, St. Joseph de Beauce	Senator for Quebec.
J. J. Hughes, Souris	Senator for Prince Edward Island.
John Lewis, Toronto	Senator for Ontario.
W. A. Buchanan, Lethbridge	Senator for Alberta.
P. E. Lessard, Edmonton	Senator for Alberta.
C. McArthur, Summerside	Senator for Prince Edward Island.
J. P. Molloy, Morris	Senator for Manitoba.
J. P. Rankin, Stratford	Senator for Ontario.
G. H. Boivin, B.A., K.C., M.P., Granby	Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of Customs and Excise. (Hon. J. Bureau, resigned.)
H. Marler, B.C.L., Montreal	Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.
Lucien Cannon, K.C., M.P., Quebec	Solicitor-General.
Thomas Vien, Quebec	Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners. (Hon. W. B. Nantel, term expired.)
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O	Private Secretary to the Governor-General. (Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E., resigned.)
Capt. the Lord W. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, M.C	Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General.
William Egbert, M.D., Calgary	Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.
Oscar D. Skelton, PH.D., Kingston	Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.
Lieut.-Col. H. M. Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C	Hon. A.D.C. to the Governor-General.
R. R. Bruce, Invermere	Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
Philippe Roy, M.D., Commissioner-General for Canada, Paris, France	Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.
Hon. H. W. Newlands, Regina	Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan.
W. McL. Clarke	Head of the Commercial Intelligence Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce.
Percy Reid	Gold Commissioner of the Yukon.
Hon. W. R. Riddell, Toronto	Justice of Appeal, Supreme Court, Ontario.

* NOTE.—For 1926 Appointments see individual names under General Index.

D. I. Grant, Toronto ..... Judge of High Court Division of Supreme Court, Ontario.
J. C. Walsh, Montreal ..... Puisne Judge of Superior Court, Quebec.
Joseph Archambault, Montreal ..... Puisne Judge of Superior Court, Quebec.
J. E. Thompson, Arnprior ..... Judge of the County Court of Ontario, and Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.
J. L. Killoran, Goderich ..... Judge of the County Court of Perth, Ontario, and Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.
J. E. McGlade, Brockville ..... Judge of the County Court of Perth, Ontario, and Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario.
J. A. C. Ethier, Ste. Scholastique ..... Senior Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.
R. T. Stackhouse, Montreal ..... Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.
H. M. Pile de Roche, Melville ..... Judge of the District Court of Melville, Saskatchewan.
J. Bruce Walker ..... Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, Eng.

1926

Newton MacTavish, M.A. (Hon. Acadia University), Toronto ..... Civil Service Commissioner.
J. E. Tremblay, Ottawa ..... Civil Service Commissioner.

Report on Customs and Excise. The Report of Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs and Excise, for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925, showed that $120,222,453.70 was collected as customs duty, as compared with $135,122,344.76 for the previous year. Total imports for consumption were $796,932,537, a decrease of $96,434,330. Exports totalled $1,081,361,643. Exports, imports and duties collected, and classified by principal countries:

Countries	Exports to	Imports from	Duties
United Kingdom	$397,168,048	$151,083,946	$27 543,640
United States	427,184,643	509,780,009	66,317,497
France	10,404,896	18,460,625	5,717,902
Germany	24,382,660	6,787,611	1,477,362
Italy	14,144,853	1,930,492	336,082
Netherlands	12,795,119	5,082,842	1,292,850
Belgium	16,662,627	5,067,866	677,926
Newfoundland	13,043,209	1,643,162	31,177
West Indies	21,577,087	25,460,658	4,883,665
South America	20,347,608	20,095,731	1,660,651
China and Japan	29,897,711	9,514,936	2,240,044

By Provinces	Exports	Imports	Duties
Nova Scotia	$ 43,940,356	$ 22,068,108	$ 2,646,110
Prince Edward Island	579,156	930,719	136,562
New Brunswick	78,251,919	25,702,617	4,349,055
Quebec	359,446,620	222,536,180	32,737,499
Ontario	426,759,609	398,238,639	56,165,637
Manitoba	10,995,015	37,176,705	6,854,637
Sakatchewan	10,099,380	9,866,108	1,249,606
Alberta	2,230,562	13,497,902	2,593,999
British Columbia	148,272,160	66,486,115	13,387,030
Yukon	786,866	399,718	95,516

The percentage of duty on total value of goods which entered for home consumption, dutiable and free, was 15.08 per cent. The percentage expense of collection of Customs revenue was 3.09 per cent. Excise duty collected totalled $39,005,343, and Excise taxes amounted to $89,330,838, making a total of Inland Revenue collected of $128,336,181, as compared with $162,284,885 for the previous year. The Excise duty total included: spirits, $9,393,661; malt, $3,540,621; tobacco, $25,421,602; cigars, $516,606. The quantity of spirits produced was 7,287,691 proof gallons. Total tobacco taken for con-

sumption amounted to 43,328,893 pounds. The number of cigars manufactured during the year was 167,114,719.

Inland Revenue

By Provinces	Excise Taxes	Excise Duties
Nova Scotia	$ 1,477,172	$ 34,350
Prince Edward Island	84,095	39,294
New Brunswick	1,289,113	220,222
Quebec	31 263,269	28,178,500
Ontario	42,439,224	8,397,527
Manitoba	4,233,475	869,537
Saskatchewan	920,838	49,702
Alberta	1,993,582	591,438
British Columbia	5,292,333	632,607
Yukon	24,621	.....

Including Customs duties, Excise tax and duties, and sundry collections, the total amount collected was $249,759,098.

In the Commons on Apr. 1, 1926, Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs and Excise, stated that an increase in salary had been authorized for the majority of the employees in the Department. With the exception of forty who earned more than that amount all the increases were given to those whose present salaries were less than $2,400. This was the first general increase, with the exception of a slight increase made in 1923, to stenographers and filing clerks, since the inception of the service, and it was to be made retroactive to Apr. 1st, 1925. While the increase was not uniform a serious attempt had been made to classify the service and grant equal pay to persons occupying similar positions. Parliament had voted the funds for the increase at its last Session.

Department of Public Works. The total expenditure of the Department of Public Works for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925, as shown by Hon. J. H. King's Report, was classified as follows:—

Harbour and River works	$6,529,467
Dredging, Plant, etc.	2,043,635
Roads and Bridges	59,997
Public buildings	8,507,795
Telegraphs	905,518
Miscellaneous	593,482
Civil Government	662,389
Total	$19,302,283

Compared with the previous year's expenditure, there was an increase of $756,666 on harbours and rivers; $39,201 on dredging; $1,284,249 on public buildings and $16,762 on roads and bridges; the decrease being $35,159 for telegraphs; $12,925 for miscellaneous and $9,900 for Civil Government.

Revenue, amounting to $592,909, showed a decrease of $86,600. The Government Telegraph Service had 1,052 offices and sent 499,358 messages. The system had 10,681 miles of Pole Line.

The progress made during the year by the National Gallery in the promotion of art was satisfactory in spite of a reduction in the appropriation for this work from $100,000 to $75,000. The Gallery attracted 105,579 visitors.

Department of the Interior. The Report of the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925, showed that 3,653 homestead entries, aggregating an approximate area of 584,480 acres were granted. Soldier grant entries numbered 584.

During the year 212 new timber berths were granted. The 1,327 grazing leases issued brought the total in force to 7,710. The registration of visitors to the thirteen National parks made a new record, numbering approximately 272,000, Rocky Mountains Park leading with 104,241. The work of the Forestry Branch included greater attention to publicity. "Save the Forest Week" was celebrated Apr. 29-May 3, 1924, for the first time. Fires to the number of 1,487, one-third of them large, burned over a total of 1,185,345 acres. The fire-risk was above the average but the average area burned over by individual fires decreased. Aeroplanes proved valuable to forest protection and survey work. The Topographical Survey continued the revision of the Sectional Map of Canada. Twenty-nine parties were engaged in field work. The Geodetic Survey also had a busy year. The total revenue for the fiscal year amounted to $4,300,854.80, an increase of $72,528.66.

Department of Health. The Report of Hon. H. S. Bèland, Minister of Health, covering the fiscal year ending March. 31, 1925, showed that 2,528 vessels and 471,813 persons were inspected by the Quarantine Service, 240 persons being detained at quarantine stations. There were ten patients under treatment at the leper station of Tracadie, New Brunswick, and nine at Bentinck Island, British Columbia.

Officers of the Immigration Medical Service medically inspected 109,928 immigrants and non-immigrants. The number of persons certified as "prohibited" under the Immigration Act was 882. Ocean passengers to the number of 225 were detained for medical treatment until cured or fit to travel. Overseas, 24,832 medical certificates were reviewed and 1,684 prospective immigrants were personally medically examined.

The Division of Venereal Disease Control reported good progress. In 56 clinics, 13,967 cases were under treatment. Physicians reported 15,754 cases. The Report said:

"The question of a medical certificate as a prerequisite to marriage as a prevention of marital infection was persistently urged during the past year. There is no doubt that a general medical examination before marriage would prove beneficial. Not only would it help prevent the dissemination of venereal diseases and hereditary defects due to the marriage of mental defectives, but in addition would give candidates for marriage an idea of their general health and fitness for marriage. That this examination should be compulsory is debatable."

The Narcotic Division reported 268 convictions under Federal prosecutions. From June 28, 1922, until Jan. 1st, 1925, 274 aliens were deported under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

The financial statement showed that the net expenditure of the Department was $881,460.19, while net revenue amounted to $217,944.39.

Soldier Settlement Board of Canada. The fourth Report of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada, whose members were John Barnett (Chairman), E. J. Ashton, and S. Maber, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, showed that at the end of 1925 the number of returned soldiers established on the land was 30,846, of which 24,342 had received loans. The regulations adopted in the Spring of 1924 limiting the benefits of the Soldier Settlement Act to those who had made application before Mar. 31, 1924, materially reduced the number of new loans granted during the year 1925. Of those who had received loans 819 had entirely repaid them, and of that number 448 were still operating their farms. The total amount which had been loaned to settlers was $105,750,831.47.

The number of abandonments and foreclosures on Dec. 31, 1925, was 6,635, or 27 per cent. of the settlers who had been granted loans.

Good crops in 1925, better live stock and farming methods improved the position of the settlers as a whole. The gradual building up of superior herds and flocks by careful breeding, feeding and housing proved to be a slow but sound method of improvement.

During the year 490 families, representing about 3,000 persons came to Canada under an agreement with the Imperial Government for the settlement of 3,000 families on Canadian farms before the end of 1927. During the past six years, many thousands of acres of land never before cultivated, have been brought under the plough by settlers under the Board. The staff of the Board numbered 503, and the salary cost per annum was $885,347.76.

Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is divided into two main sections, medical and administrative. According to the Report of the Minister, Hon. H. S. Béland, for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925, the Medical Service had 3,529 treatment cases on that date, a reduction for the year of 305. These patients were classified as follows: General (medical and surgical), 1,667; tuberculosis (sanatorium cases), 829; mental, 1,033; clinical treatments averaged 11,920 per week. The number of pensions medical examinations conducted in Canada was 33,340.

The Staff of the Department as at Mar. 31, 1925, was 2,448. Of the male staff, 94.5 per cent. were returned soldiers. The total expenditure of the Department was $56,753,578. This included: Direct payments to men and dependents, $43,158,981; payments for services to men and dependents, $5,073,080; cost of Administration, $1,946,184. The number of disability pensions in force on Mar. 31, 1925, was 44,598, and the annual liability, $19,816,380, according to the Board of Pension Commissioners. The total number of beneficiaries, which included wives, children and mothers of disability pensioners as well as dependents of deceased pensioners increased from 150,219 to 158,292 during the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925. The number of new pension claims received by the Board was 4,672. The total of pensions in force, disabilities and dependents, was 64,613, and the annual liability, $31,621,205.

Vital Statistics. According to a preliminary Report of the Bureau of Statistics, the total number of living births reported in the Registration Area* of Canada, for 1924 was 155,741, of which 152,165 were single births; 1,767 twins (3,534 infants) and 14 triplets (42 infants). The total number of births reported in 1923 was 156,897; in 1922, 164,194; in 1921, 168,979. The proportion of males to females in every 1,000 living births in 1924 was 512 to 488; in 1923 it was 513 to 487; in 1922 it was 512 to 488; in 1921, 516 to 484 and in 1920, 514 to 486. The birth rate per 1,000 population continues consistently the downward trend from 1920, which gave a birth rate of 26.6, as compared with 26.4 in 1921; 25.1 in 1922; 23.7 in 1923 and 23.1 in 1924. Every Province in the Registration Area contributed in about equal proportions to the decrease in the birth rate, although the total number of births reported for Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia was slightly larger in 1924 than in 1923. In the other provinces both the birth rate and the actual number of births were smaller in 1924 than in the previous year. Still births numbered 5,530.

The greatest single cause of death was classed as "diseases of the heart," which took 7,186 lives. Cancer killed 5,518; pneumonia, 4,956; tuberculosis (lungs), 3,757; diseases of the arteries, 3,678; premature birth, 2,955; nephritis, 2,662; senility, 2,545; cerebral hemorrhage, 2,356; influenza, 1,312.

* NOTE.—The Registration Area consists of eight provinces. Figures for Quebec are not included.

The following is a condensed summary of births, total deaths, infant and maternal deaths, and marriages in 1924, by provinces:

Provinces.	Pop'n in thousands	Living Births		All Deaths		Infantile Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Marriages 1924	
		No.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births living	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	Rate per 1,000 pop'n
P. E. I...	88	1,763	20.0	954	10.8	131	74.3	9	5.1	408	4.6
N. S.....	534½	11,703	21.9½	6,523	12.2½	1,109	94.8½	78	6.7	2,581	5.6
N. B.....	399	10,654	26.7	4,902	12.3	1,085	101.8	49	4.6	2,964	7.4
Ont.....	3,062	71,126	23.2	33,034	10.8	5,433	76.4	418	5.9	24,038	7.9
Man.....	647	15,445	23.9	5,020	7.8	1,171	75.8	86	5.6	4,129	6.4
Sask.....	815	21,085	25.9	5,735	7.0	1,622	76.9	142	6.7	4,777	5.9
Alta.....	637	14,265	22.4	4,756	7.5	1,202	84.3	90	6.3	4,131	6.5
B. C.....	553	9,700	17.5	4,758	8.6	529	54.5	67	6.9	3,968	7.2
Totals...	6,735	155,741	23.1	65,682	9.8	12,282	78.9	939	6.0	47,396	7.0

In a compilation made by R. H. Coats, Canadian Government Statistician, and issued in June, 1926, the population of Canada was estimated at 9,364,200. In 1901 it was but 5,371,000. Thus, the gain in 25 years had been 75 per cent.

Divorces in Canada in 1925. The number of final decrees granted in the calendar year 1925 was 551. British Columbia led with 150; Ontario, 121; Alberta, 101; Manitoba, 79; Saskatchewan, 42; Nova Scotia, 30; New Brunswick, 15; Quebec, 13. Of the total, 272 were granted to wives and 279 to husbands. The 1925 figure was three greater than the previous high record in 1921, and eight greater than in 1924.

Residents of Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island must seek dissolution of marriage by petition to Parliament. In the latter Province, there has been but one divorce granted since Confederation. The other Provinces have courts in operation with jurisdiction in this matter.

The proportion of divorces to marriages in Canada in 1925, compared with other countries was: England and Wales, 0.77 per cent.; Australia, 3.25 per cent.; New Zealand, 5.17 per cent.; Canada, 0.8 per cent.; United States, 13.5 per cent. It must be noted, however, that, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, 1,368 divorces were granted in that country in 1922 to persons who had been married in Canada. This number formed 36.2 per cent. of the number of divorces granted there to persons married in foreign countries.

Formerly, while a husband could obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery, a wife had to prove both adultery and desertion. This anomaly was removed, however, by the Federal Parliament in 1925, and a wife may now obtain a divorce on the ground of adultery alone.

Report of the Postmaster-General. The policy of Post Office publicity was actively followed up with success during the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925, according to the Report of Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General. Postal exhibits at exhibitions and fall fairs proved a decided attraction, while postal motion pictures and talks were of mutual value to the public and the service.

The number of Post Offices in operation on Mar. 31 was 12,376. At 5,578 money order offices, money orders for $163,519,320 were issued. The Postage Stamp Branch reported an issue of $29,741,426.19. The decrease of $1,321,735 from the previous year was largely due to the fact that postage stamps were no longer in use on cheques, receipts, etc. There was an aggregate balance to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank of $24,662,060, a decrease of $494,388. Deposits

numbered 66,296 and totalled $4,089,059. To the 80,550 depositors, $697,835 was paid or credited as interest. The general financial statement showed the net revenue as $28,581,992 while the expenditure amounted to $29,873,802, leaving a deficit of $1,291,809. The previous year there had been a surplus of $794,555. The postal strike in June, 1924, caused a partial disruption in the service and unforeseen expenditures, in addition to adversely affecting the revenue of the Department.

Penitentiaries and Criminal Statistics. The Report of Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, D.S.O., Superintendent of Penitentiaries, to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, showed an average daily population in the penitentiaries of 2,217 during the fiscal year 1924-25, compared with 2,373 in the previous year. The number of inmates in custody at the close of the year was 2,345 as against 2,225 at the beginning. The cost *per capita* per day was $1.48 compared with $1.30 for 1924 and $1.53 in 1923. Net expenditures were $1,514,864. Of the inmates those of British countries numbered 1,693 with 1,404 owning Canada as their place of birth; 170, England and Wales; 35, Ireland; 59, Scotland; and 25, other British countries. Of foreign born inmates, totalling 652, those from the United States number 207; from Russia, 97; Austria and Hungary, 99; Italy, 58; China, 37; Roumania, 32; and other foreign countries, 132.

Life sentence inmates numbered 150; those serving 25 years and over, 21; twenty years or over but under 25 years, 34; between fifteen and twenty years, 59; between twelve and fifteen, 49; between ten and twelve, 137; between eight and ten, 38; between five and eight, 586; between three and four, 466; over two and under three years, 56; two years, 588. In age 45 inmates were over 60 years; 116 from 50 to 60 years; 292 from 40 to 50 years; 591 from 30 to 40 years; 1,061 from 20 to 30 years, and 240 were under 20 years of age. In social habits 507 were abstainers, 1,374 temperate and 464 intemperate. In civil state 1,411 were single, 823 married, 110 widowed and one divorced. White inmates numbered 2,198; coloured, 54; Indian, 50; Mongolian, 40; East Indian, one; Eskimo, 2. The classification by creeds was:—Roman Catholic, 1,130; Church of England, 370; Presbyterian, 285; Methodist, 213; Baptist, 92; Greek Catholic, 56; Lutheran, 51; Other Christian creeds, 64; Hebrew, 51; Buddhist, 28; Other non-christian creeds, 5.

General criminal statistics for all of Canada, issued in a report by the Judicial Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gave figures down to 1924, and showed for that year 167,219 convictions and 4,689 acquittals compared with 159,252 and 4,879 respectively. Convictions of adults in 1924 totalled 159,257 and acquittals 4,409, leaving 7,962 juveniles convicted and 280 acquitted. Of the juveniles 7,332 were boys and 630 girls. Criminal offences declined from 220 per 1,000 of the population in 1876-77 to 182 at the beginning of the century, having dropped as low as 170 in the years 1881 and 1887. From 1902 to 1914—the peak year in the history of crime in Canada—the figures rose from 182 to 395 per 100,000 of the population, but fell off rapidly during the War to 250 in 1918, rising again to an average of 271 in the years succeeding.

Among the minor offences breaches of municipal by-laws increased during the half century from 23 per 100,000 of the population to an average of 764 for the past five years. Drunkenness increased from 280 in 1876 to 810 per 100,000 population in 1913, declining again to 296 in 1924. Breaches of liquor laws increased from 38 to 113 per 100,000 population during the period 1876-1924. Total number offences showed a general increase of from 508 to 1,535 per 100,000 population during the period.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

Right Hon. Sir George Foster, G.C.M.G.

The Signing of the Locarno Pact; Debt Settlements; Great Britain's Return to the Gold Standard.

Generally speaking it may be said that in the World at large and in Europe particularly the Peace Sentiment and the conditions and forces making therefor scored a distinct advance during the year 1925. The strong and almost violent trend towards Nationalism, based upon the right of self-determination by small peoples, preached by President Wilson, had softened visibly, and whilst abating nothing from the cultivation of a sturdy and vigorous national spirit and continued effort to vitalize it, had yet taken sane account of limiting circumstances, and the essential necessity for brotherhood and good-will understandings in the International World. The insistent and pervasive pressure of economic forces, intermingled and world-wide in their effect, and which make for mutuality and co-operation of effort and benefit; the ever pressing and crushing burden of War debt and the costly re-construction of war damage, and a constantly growing clearness of perception that past wars have proved the most destructive methods of settling disputes between nations, and that future wars must be avoided if civilization is to be preserved, all wrought their influence silently but effectively.

Especially marked were the changed attitudes towards each other of Germany and France and Belgium, and in a less but appreciable degree, of Germany and Poland, and Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, which found their practical expression in the Pacts and Agreements of Locarno, which, besides providing for the substitution of conciliation and arbitration under the supervision of the League of Nations for the old methods of war, and assuring the permanency of the Western National boundaries and delimitation zones of the Treaty of Versailles, provided adequate sanctions for fulfilment in joining Great Britain and Italy thereto as efficient guarantors.

Stimulated by this influential example, many smaller nations of Europe had already formed or initiated similar Treaties intended to eliminate war methods and substitute therefor, arbitration, the Permanent Tribunal of International Justice and the good offices of the League of Nations. With all this to the good it can also be said that in no instance have relations between nations been rendered more acute, or unfavourable than they were at the conclusion of the year 1924. And this in face of a disturbance along the frontiers of Bulgaria and Greece, which yielded easily and promptly to the firm pressure of the League of Nations, of a somewhat bitter remon-

strance by Turkey regardng the Mosul boundary, also happily settled by the same authority, and a somewhat ostentatious rattling of sabres by the Italian Dictator, Mussolini, meant mostly for home consumption as sustenance and incitement for a revival in Italy of the glories of the old Roman Empire. In Africa, in Egypt and the Soudan—after the bloody episode of 1924—quiet prevailed, and though the Riff war sadly harassed the French and Spanish Governments these two nations co-operated throughout with the most friendly spirit towards each other.

In Asia, International misunderstandings and differences in no instance appealed to force, but pursued the methods of conference and arbitration, often it must be confessed, by slow degrees, complicated as they were by the continued and deplorable Civil Wars in China, which showed no signs of abatement during the year.

In America International relationships were at their best; the only flurry upon the surface being the Tacna-Arica Dispute between Chile and Peru, which it was hoped might yield to the arbitration of the President of the United States into whose hands both countries entrusted its settlement.

As distinct advance in the field of International relations had been visible in 1925, so also in the economic field there was well-defined improvement. The stabilization of the British pound and its restoration to gold parity had a far-reaching effect. This was heightened when the embargo on foreign and colonial loans and securities was lifted. The Allied Finance Ministers, who met in Paris on Jan. 6th, and with whom United States representatives co-operated, dealt with and finally settled the division of the Ruhr Occupation receipts from Germany, the Annuities arising from the working out of the Dawes Plan, and the costs of the United States Army of Occupation, questions which had provoked considerable controversy and had caused much anxiety.

The Dawes Plan in its first year of trial, worked satisfactorily and brought in its tale of reparation payments with fullness and despatch. This was accompanied by a surcease of the suspense, acrimony and recriminations of the preceding years, contributing essentially to better conditions of production and trade and adding general confidence and stability to commercial and financial transactions.

The financial and economic reconstruction of Austria and Hungary under the League of Nations proceeded so satisfactorily that in Austria League control was withdrawn in June, 1926; and was to cease in Hungary within the same year. This advance was accompanied by treaties with neighbouring Nations, which materially improved customs and tariff conditions and thereby contributed to better trade relations.

The settlement of debts owed by Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Belgium, Roumania, Hungary, Poland, Italy and France to the United States and on varying but favourable terms cleared the ground for definite budgeting in those countries,

and opened the way for them to finance for public and private enterprises in the abundant money markets of the United States.

Under these influences production increased along all lines, stimulating trade both internal and foreign with resultant benefits. On the whole 1925 saw Europe, in particular, and the World, in general, gradually leave the old ways of despondency and pessimism, turn the International and Economic corner, and set out hopefully upon the more promising highroad of growing prosperity.

After this brief general outlook, we may shortly survey the more important points in the year's history of individual nations.

France. France presents the reviewer with a varied and troubled aspect. Her relations with other nations were entirely harmonious, and, in respect to Germany, vastly improved. Her troubles were internal in the arena of domestic politics, and the management of her finances, and external in the persistent warfare waged by the Riffs, and the regrettable outbreaks in Syria, a mandated territory. The multiplicity of political groups, pursuing a war to the knife with each other, unable to agree upon a stable financial policy, or a strong continuing Government, resulted in four different Cabinets and five different Finance Ministers during the year, and in the complete failure of all to devise and carry through the Chambers a successful Finance and Budget measure. Meanwhile the floating debt, in note circulation, in advances by the Bank, and in short-term Treasury loans constantly increased, interest accumulated, the franc fell, inflation grew, the cost of living rose, and credit and confidence suffered generally. The end of the year left these matters as unsettled and more dangerous than the beginning of the year found them. Equally futile were all attempts made to fund the foreign debts to Great Britain and the United States. Early in January, 1925, the Finance Minister and Mr. Churchill conferred in Paris and later in London. Wide divergence of views were apparent from the first, both as to the basis of settlement and methods of payment. Finally, on Aug. 26, Great Britain offered to accept from France £12,500,000 yearly for 62 years in full for her present debt of £623,000,000. This offer cancelled three-fifths of the debt of France and worked out at about two per cent. interest thereon. A condition was attached that if the United States exacted higher terms, then "Great Britain must receive from France proportionate and *pari passu* payments to any she may eventually make to the U.S. in settlement of her War debt." On May 9, European Nation debtors were reminded by the United States that immediate steps should be taken to fund their debts, and M. Caillaux, then Minister of Finance, set on foot negotiations which resulted in his visit to Washington, and a series of conferences with the Debts Commission of the United States. The two parties found themselves wide apart as to payments demanded on the one hand, and deemed possible on the other, and after niine days' conference they separated without coming to an Agreement. M. Caillaux carried

with him to France a provisional five years' offer from the United States Goverment designed to keep the matter open for resumption later. But resumption did not take place and shortly after his return M. Caillaux fell, along with the Cabinet, whose financial fortunes he had failed to retrieve, either at home or abroad. So the matter rested until in March, 1926, negotiations were resumed through the French Ambassador in Washington which resulted in an agreement signed by both Governments which was to be submitted for the approval of the French Chambers and the Senate of the United States.

In Morocco, the disastrous retreat of the Spanish forces left the victorious Riffians free to employ their troops against the advanced French posts, and hostilities commenced early in May by a gradual penetration of the French zone by Abd-El-Krim's bands, who sought to win to their side the more peaceable and friendly native tribesmen within the French lines. As the French endeavoured to strengthen and preserve the advanced posts the resistance stiffened, and General Lyantery found himself opposed by a small, but well armed and resourceful enemy, who delighted in mountain warfare, and knew how to take advantage of, to them, familiar passes and fastnesses. Reverses and mishaps were frequent, difficulties of transport almost insuperable, and the climate proved a useful ally to the enemy. Despite every effort and the employment of over 150,000 seasoned troops, the Summer and Autumn months passed and Winter with its impossible conditions closed in with an enemy unsubdued and a campaign of uncertain duration in prospect for the Spring of 1926. This war was intensely annoying to the Government, unpopular with the French masses, and yet for the reputation of the Nation and the preservation of the civilization it had built up in Africa, impossible to avoid. Whilst the casualties chiefly fell on African soldiers, the expense had to be borne by the already hard pressed tax payers of France. In April, 1926, attempts were made to arrange peace terms, and emissaries of Abd-El-Krim met in conference with the French and Spanish authorities which finally led to Krim's surrender and a peace agreement.

Less necessary, less glorious and far more annoying was the outbreak in Syria. There is fair ground for believing that had not the tactful and admirable work of Generals Goraux and Weigand, the former commissioners, in suiting the administration of the Manditary to the habits and ideas of the varied populations of Syria, been sacrificed to the patronage of political parties in Paris, the trouble would not have arisen. When, however, General Weigand was recalled and General Sarrail appointed to his place a change for the worse immediately began. Arrogant manners, bureaucratic and corrupt methods, and studied disregard of the duties of a Mandatory and the customs and predilections of the tribal chiefs and headmen quickly neutralized the tranquillizing *régime* of General Weigand, and growing discontent rapidly ripened into open rebellion and bloody mas-

sacre. General Sarrail, under severe pressure, was recalled by a succeeding French Ministry, and M. Jouvenal appointed his successor. Although too late to prevent the regrettable and costly results of evident mal-administration, M. Jouvenal immediately set himself to bring about better conditions.

But, if thus far we have had to chronicle misfortune and failure, a more pleasing prospect opens up in the dealings of France with Germany and her participation in the splendid mission which led to the Locarno Agreements. In the sane reversal of the French attitude towards Germany, the quick and constant appreciation that peace and good-will between these countries was the indispensable condition of national existence for both, and the singular frankness and fine courage with which M. Briand followed his convictions to their successful end, we have a shining example of statesmanship and exalted public service to his own country and to Europe and to the World.

In spite of all her troubles, however, France had much to chronicle to her credit in 1925. Her crops were full and generous, her coal production had reached and surpassed the output before the War, her manufacturing industries prospered greatly; instead of a lack of employment for her workers, she absorbed labour largely from neighbour nations, her exports greatly increased and largely exceeded her imports. Tourist travel became almost a burden, and great progress was made in rebuilding the war-damaged districts.

Great Britain. 1925 proved an arduous year for Great Britain. At home there was unemployment, basic labour troubles, underground Communism eating its way to the surface, agricultural unrest and burdensome taxation, unfavourable domestic business conditions, and keen competition in foreign markets. Abroad there was the burden of Empire, insistent in Europe, pressing in India, menacing along the Turkish frontier, vexatious in Egypt and Palestine and in far Kenya, and extremely delicate and perplexing in the vast and war-troubled Chinese area. Yet with characteristic courage and persistence the British Nation shouldered its heavy load and with dogged determination bravely carried on.

The reversion to the gold basis for British currency coupled with an embargo on foreign loans, later removed, and a slight but grateful remission in the income tax featured the financial situation; while the safeguarding of key industries and loan advances in aid of foreign trade, involving as they did a certain degree of protection to home industries and preference to Overseas' portions of the Empire, eased and improved the business situation. A persistent attempt planned to link up British labour with the third Russian Internationale and so strengthen the Communist forces in Great Britain, though it met with some temporary success at the Scarborough Labour Convention, was turned down by an overwhelming majority at the Annual Convention of the British Labour party held at Liverpool, Sept. 29th to Oct. 2nd. Representing 3,200,000 workers it buried the proposal

for Red recognition by a vote of 2,954,000 to 324,000, and maintained the decision of 1924 which excluded the Communist party from affiliation with the Labour party. This, however, did not end Communist attempts to push their propaganda to a point that finally brought its leaders in conflict with the Government on charges of treasonable attempts to seduce members of the Army and Navy Service from their allegiance. Arrests and trial followed with the result that twelve of the ringleaders were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and nine others were deported.

Negotiations for the funding of the French debt began early in January and continued throughout the year. The British Government renewed its offer to proceed on the basis of the Balfour Note and exact only so much from the Allied debtors as would offset the payments on the debt owed by Great Britain to the United States. The French Government sought to make its payments depend on the amount and continuity of the reparations received from Germany, and urged a still more favourable schedule of payments and a lower rate of interest.

Finally in August Mr. Churchill offered a settlement of the French debts of £623,000,000 on the basis of 62 annual payments of £125,000,000 each, with a partial moratorium until 1930, as set forth in the text of the review of France on a preceding page. There the matter stood at the end of the year, as the attempt made by M. Caillaux to come to an agreement with the United States was not successful.

The outstanding feature in Great Britain's foreign relations during 1925 was the part taken by the Government through the Secretary of State in the negotiations which led up to the Locarno Conference and the resultant Treaties. How much the rejection of the Protocol by Mr. Chamberlain at the League Council Meeting of March had to do with Germany's *demarche* may be a moot point, but there can be little doubt that the responsibility thrown upon Great Britain to find a practical substitute, and Mr. Chamberlain's foreshadowing thereof, gave the effective impulse to the succeeding negotiations. Germany's note of February to the Allies put into formal shape Mr. Chamberlain's suggested alternative of a regional agreement between nations mutually interested in preserving peace, and furnished the basis for what followed. From that date, with tact and persistence Mr. Chamberlain sought and found the necessary understanding with France, which led to the experts meeting in London and the personal Conference of German representatives with those of the Allies. From that moment success seemed possible, and the week at Locarno achieved the possibility. It was a grateful people who welcomed Mr. Chamberlain home from Locarno and the seal of recognition of his services was the bestowal of the high distinction of the Order of the Garter. December first witnessed a great historic occasion when in the gold reception room of the Foreign Office in London, Drs. Luther and Streseman for Ger-

many, Vandervelde for Belgium, Briand for France, Chamberlain for Great Britain and Sciajola for Italy signed the Treaty of Guarantee, and Skrzynski of Poland and Dr. Benes of Czecho-Slovakia with France as guarantor signed the Conciliation and Arbitration Pacts between Germany and their two countries.

The year 1925 saw the solution of the Boundary question between the Irish Free State and Ulster; the spectacular tour made by the Prince of Wales through the South and the middle African portion of the Empire, and the visit to South America, where he spent six weeks in Uruguay, Argentina and Chili; and the deeply lamented death on Nov. 20, of the Queen Mother, Alexandra, after a short and not painful illness, at the ripe age of 82 years.

Germany. Distinct progress was made in Germany during 1925 in domestic affairs and foreign relations. For both the prospects in the opening month were gloomy and depressing. Chancellor Marx for five weeks after the elections of December, 1924, had struggled in vain to form a Cabinet and was succeeded by Dr. Hans Luther, whose difficulties seemed no less formidable. The Allies were pressing their advantages in the organization of the Dawes Plan, were protesting against Germany's non-fulfilment of the military disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, and refusing in consequence to evacuate Cologne; while on the Eastern frontiers acute tension arose with Poland owing to trade complications and the expulsion of minority groups in each country, who had declined to seek national registry. At home, political parties were at such bitter odds with each other that combinations to support stable Government were rendered almost impossible. To add to its troubles the death of President Ebert in February removed a loyal and sturdy friend of the new Republic, and one who possessed to a degree the respect and support of all the principal groups. This sudden bereavement threw the nation into the turmoil and confusion of two general elections to choose a successor. The first, held on Mar. 29th, with seven candidates to choose from, proved abortive, as no one of the seven had a clear majority of the votes cast. A second election, set for Apr. 27, brought a new candidate into the running in the person of General Hindenburg, who, though at heart a monarchist, pledged himself to uphold the Republican constitution, and swept the field by a majority of nine hundred thousand votes over Marx, his highest competitor. Through all this troubled period Dr. Luther held the Government together, loyally supported by both Presidents, and managed to command a sufficient, though turbulent, support in the Reichstag to carry out a wise and salutary administration, which stabilized the currency, forced economy, strengthened the finances, improved the credit, and stimulated the disorganized industries of the country. The payments required under the Dawes Plan were punctually met, and treaties of commerce were negotiated with the United States and other countries.

As regards Germany's relations internationally the situation at the beginning of the year was not promising. Article 429 of the Treaty of Versailles called for the evacuation on Jan. 10 of the Cologne district, on the fulfilment of the German military disarmament obligations, and the London Conference had contemplated that action. Germany certainly expected it, and set great store by its accomplishment. The intimation that the Allies would remain in occupation after Jan. 10, was followed by a general outburst of protest and demonstrations throughout Germany. Angry speeches were made in the Reichstag, and Cabinet ministers protested that Germany had fulfilled her military obligations, and complained that no particulars of the alleged defaults had been forwarded to them, and the day was kept as a day of national mourning.

The Inter-Allied Mission of military control in Berlin, however, in its report to the Inter-Allied Military Commission in Paris pointed out certain facts, which showed that Germany had not fulfilled the Disarmament Clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, and the Inter-Allied Commission in Paris, after a full consideration of that report, recommended to the Ambassadors' Conference the measures which they deemed necessary for that purpose. A collective note was accordingly despatched by the Conference, in which France, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Japan were represented, pointing out what was yet required to be done on the part of Germany as a prerequisite to the commencement of evacuation of the Cologne area, then occupied by the British. The note pointed out, that in all other respects Germany had fulfilled the conditions anticipated at the London Conference, detailed the list of defaults to be remedied and declared that as soon as the Allies were satisfied that this had been done, the evacuation contemplated would be made.

In the end such action, as was necessary, was taken by Germany, the Ambassadors' Conference was satisfied, and in due course the evacuation of the Cologne Bridgehead was completed and the Ruhr occupation became a thing of the past. *Pari passu* with the settlement of this vexation question, another and more important negotiation, initiated by Germany in February, had been slowly but surely proceeding. Beginning with an intimation by Germany that she was willing to discuss some form of agreement with France and Great Britain, which would eliminate the feeling of insecurity and suspicion arising out of the possibility of a future resort to war to change the Western National Boundaries as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles, it was heartily seconded by Great Britain, who used her good offices with her Allies to obtain a favourable reception on the part of France. Notes were interchanged which were later followed by a Conference in London, at which a draft treaty, outlined by a committee of legal experts, was considered by representatives of France, Belgium, Great Britain and Germany. Satisfactory progress was made, and on the 5th of October, their representatives met again at Locarno, a little town on Lake Maggiora in Switzerland, and after a

ten days' conference brought to a conclusion the now celebrated Pact of Locarno.

Dr. Luther received the steady support of the President in all his negotiations, and carried his Treaty successfully through the Cabinet and Reichstag. On Dec. 1st, ratifications were made in London. The service thus rendered to their country by Dr. Luther and Herr Stresemann were inestimable in the immediate results, and in their determining effect upon the future. With one bold stroke the attitude of Germany to her former enemies was changed from war-hatred to good-will, and she entered into friendly co-operation with the great Community of Nations embraced within the League, and became a helpful peace factor in the World. Not all at once would the old hatreds pass and cordial relations become universal, but the death blow had been given to the employment of war methods and the way made clear for the healing ministry of Peace.

Italy. During the year 1925 Fascismo, as directed by Mussolini, continued its triumphal march in Italy to the utter discomfiture of all organized opposition outside or within what is by courtesy still denominated the Parliament. Its course was marked with some dissensions in its ranks, with occasional riots and bloodshed on the streets, with plots against and attempts upon the life of Mussolini, himself, with violent physical attacks upon dissident deputies and their expulsion from the Assembly. One by one the rights and privileges of the individual and of associations of individuals, of corporations and classes, and of political parties as formerly understood in Italy and still held sacred in most civilized countries, have been abrogated. Freedom of speech, liberty of the Press, right of local self-government, public discussion and criticism of Government measures and policies and of Cabinet ministers, all went to the discard. There was only one supreme director, Il Duce, and Fascismo was the organ through which he functioned. The State was exalted as the final concept for which the individual existed, and the State was Mussolini. Laws, or more properly speaking decrees, registering the will of the Dictator, annulled the old *régime* and installed the new. These Decrees deprived the individual of the right to express any opinion contrary to, or in criticism of, the administration or the personality of the Government, either at home or abroad on pain of loss of national rights and confiscation of property; abolished self-government in 80 per cent. of the Italian municipalities, and substituted therefor an appointee of the Government, called Podesta. Thus in 7,337 former municipalities the citizens lost voice in the management of their local affairs, and only 1,811 were left with their old privileges. Even these could be brought under the new *régime* at the will of the Dictator.

In Parliament no item could be placed on the Order of the Day in either Chamber without the consent of the Prime Minister, and a rejected Government Bill could, after two months, be put to vote again without debate, and be determined by secret ballot; a Bill re-

jected in one Chamber might, on demand of the Prime Minister, be put before the other Chamber and voted on. Thus legislative supremacy was transferred to the Executive, that is, to the Prime Minister. Any action taken against the life, integrity or liberty of the Prime Minister was punishable by imprisonment of from fifteen years to life; any one who offended the Prime Minister by word or deed was liable to imprisonment for from six to thirty months and a fine from fifty to three thousand lire.

The Associations' Law limited the rights of Association in Societies to a degree which enabled the Government to suppress any it chose, and to politically control all the others. The Bureaucracy law prohibited officials, professors, magistrates, etc., from expressing opinions hostile to the existing *régime,* and gave the Government the right to dispense with the services of those who acted in any way incompatible with the general political lines of the Government.

The Press Law made it impossible for any newspaper to express criticism or opposition to the existing Government, and under it the whole opposition Press was either suppressed, silenced, or forced to support the Government.

In the field of Labour and Industry a minute and complex system of organization and control was elaborated and given legal status, which substituted syndicalism for Trades' Unionism. An association of employers and employees engaged in manual or brain work, might be legally recognized when it comprised at least one-tenth of the workers of this category within its district, and had obligated itself to look after the moral, political and national education of its members. Possessing this membership of one-tenth, it had the power to represent the other nine-tenths and to impose its legal fee upon them. The president and secretary of each association had to be approved by the Government, and though the members might elect a managing board to assist these two officers, this Board could be dissolved at any time by the Government through the Prefect of the district. An association could agree to collective labour contracts, which then applied to all whom it represented, non-members as well as members. Disputes were subject to the jurisdiction of Courts of Appeal, which in the main was compulsory and in which lockouts and strikes were forbidden. Penalties for violation were substantial and included fine and imprisonment.

A glance at the above will show the wide difference between the Fascist system and the *régime* of other, and especially Anglo-Saxon countries. Whatever might be claimed for it as suited to Italy, and it has yet to stand the test of practical experiment, only a revolution in political and economic thought could ever induce its application outside of Italy. It seems certain, however, that in Italy under the dominance and generative influence of Mussolini, it has taken deep hold upon all classes, and made of the Prime Minister the potent dictator and adored leader of thirty millions of people. During 1925, Italy prospered, industry was active, production had improved, a

spirit of work was instilled, and a pride in nationality had been inspired which changed the whole face of the country, and lifted it measurably in the scale of Nations. The Government had succeeded in arranging its indebtedness to Great Britain and the United States on exceedingly favourable terms, thus removing a dreaded menace from the terrain of finance and economics.

Solace to National pride, if not any great material advantage, was derived from the transfer of Jubaland by the British Government, and in this way added a substantial mileage to the colonial dominions of Italy, a point on which Italians are more than a little sensitive.

Useful treaties of amity and commerce had been negotiated with Jugo Slavia and other neighbouring countries. On the whole Italy's relations with foreign countries had been amicable, and her participation in the Locarno Pact was timely and helpful. One cloud upon the horizon is discernible in the Tyrol, where one hundred and fifty thousand people of German descent are threatened with the loss of traditional, historical and linguistic rights and privileges, enjoyed for centuries.

Russia. Soviet Russia still remained the Ishmaelite of Nations pushing its propaganda of World revolution into every country where discontent invited or possible trouble could be aroused. In Europe generally it lost ground, and its violence united most Governments into individual or co-operative effort to suppress its agents and foil its machinations, whilst the ranks of labour largely in France and almost wholly in Great Britain and America withstood its seductions, and denounced and expelled its adherents from their Unions.

In Germany the Third Internationale made no advance, and Fascist Italy afforded no resting place for the sole of its foot. The participation of Germany in the Locarno Pact and its approaching entrance into the League of Nations greatly discouraged Soviet hopes of drawing that country into Alliance with itself or concerted action against Western Europe. Nor did the recognitions of Russian Sovereignty by various European nations have the hoped-for effect of facilitating the acquisition of Governmental loans, or influencing any considerable participation of foreign capital or trade activity into their country.

The death of Lenin removed the master mind, and left their Councils open to the rivalry and strife of lesser leaders, and gave rise to vacillation in methods and uncertainty of policy as each faction for the time gained ascendancy. In the meantime Communistic methods of production and distribution resulted in scarcity of supply, depreciated equipment, increased cost of material, growing unemployment, much sordid poverty and destitution, and a marked demoralization of social and family life. Vodka was restored in quantity and reinforced in strength, marriage rites and conventions practically abolished, religion made a subject of Governmental discouragement and regulative derision, the administration of criminal

Justice turned into a cruel and often bloody farce, and individualism in initiative and effort cramped and crushed to the point of extinction. One barrier only did the Soviet effort fail to overthrow and in this failure lies the hope of Russia's future. The peasant obstinately and successfully refused to be communized. He loves his land and declined to be parted from it. He will be his own judge as to what he raises and how much, as to how he sells and what he buys therewith. And in its vast peasant majority, strong in the attachment to the soil and loyal to its sense of freedom, lies the possibility of Russian regeneration.

Spain and Other Countries of Europe. In Spain there was little of domestic or foreign interest to record. General de Rivera showed no inclination to return to Parliamentary Government, and although the state of siege was lifted in May, the dictatorship was maintained during the year without special incident. Announcements were made that elections would not be held, but that the opinions of the Council of State and the Economic Council would be relied upon to guide the administration. Mutual interests in Morocco and the continuance of the Riff war drew France and Spain into closer general relations and into actual co-operation against the common enemy. Their combined fleets blockaded the sea coast, and Spanish troops operated against and ultimately captured Abd-El-Krim's Capital just as Winter closed down the Campaign. The Spanish King and Queen paid a visit to Italy in early Summer and some show was made of an *Entente* between the two countries looking towards the extension of Spanish and Italian influence in the Latin States of South America, anticipating for Italy the opening up of a field of emigration, and for Spain the strengthening of the ties between the now independent republics of South America and the mother country, and for both some increase of trade and national prestige.

The Little *Entente* cemented during 1925 still more closely its bonds of Alliance for the protection of mutual interests. A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia, and Roumania at Bucharest discussed an extension of their understanding to include France and Belgium, as a possible alternative to the Protocol. The Little *Entente* while sympathetic to Hungary and Austria and willing to help them economically, and financially had a decided disinclination to permit a Union of Austria with Germany, or the change in Hungary from a Republic to a Monarchy under the Hapsburgs.

Jugo Slavia had been perturbed by the persistent demands of the Croatians for autonomy within the Nation. Roumania was distracted by troubles in the Dynasty, and the growing feeling of dislike of the Bratianu family and faction, which was powerful at Court and autocratic in administration. Czecho-Slovakia under the wise guidance of President Masaryk and Dr. Benes, was overcoming her economic and financial difficulties, but suffered from racial animosities, and some trouble with the Vatican, which resulted in the rupture of cordial

relations between Czecho-Slovakia and the Court of the Vatican. The inciting cause of the disagreement was the proclamation by the Czecho-Slovakian Government of the anniversary of the day on which John Huss was burned as a national holiday.

The chain of small nations lining the littoral of the Baltic and North Sea presented no points of special International interest. Generally their relations with each other and their neighbours were increasingly friendly, barring now and then frontier troubles caused by secret plotters, or irresponsible bands of racial enemies, chiefly along the Russian boundary, and repressive legislation and action against plotting Communists in Finland and Esthonia. A Convention was held at Helsingfors in January, participated in by Poland, Finland, Latvia and Esthonia, which materially improved the relations of these countries. These, however, resulted in no serious episodes.

Lithuanian memories were slow to forget the march stolen upon their country by Zeligowski in 1922, or the ultimate decision of the Ambassadors' Conference, which perpetuated the injustice then done by Poland to her neighbour. These had been quickened by the attempt of Poland to include the Vilna Episcopate within the Polish Ecclesiastical Episcopate, which threatened the elimination of all Lithuanian priests. As a consequence frontier incidents were not yet altogether a thing of the past. The other countries Latvia, Esthonia, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark busied themselves with domestic matters, the improvement of their finances, the stimulation of their production and increase of trade. Strikes in Denmark seriously interfered with production, but after eleven weeks' idleness and the loss of about forty million dollars in wages, were settled by Government Arbitrators.

Belgium had her usual crop of political crises arising out of sharp religious and racial controversies during 1925, and suffered from serious strikes and industrial troubles which were finally settled by compromise between workers and employers on Aug. 27. She, however, was able to fund her debt to the United States on exceedingly easy terms. This, with the prompt payment by the Reparation Commission of her large percentage of receipts therefrom, helped to stabilize her financial position, though her currency, which is much influenced by the violent fluctuation of the French franc, was subject to serious changes. The Locarno Pact once in operation would remove an overhanging menace and materially lessen her military expenditures.

In the early part of 1925 the Kurdish Revolt occupied the serious attention of the Turkish Government but was effectively suppressed before the end of May with the usual traditional methods of cruelty, and deportation. The trial of the ring-leaders resulted in the conviction and hanging of Sheik Said and twenty-one of his accomplices. A treaty was negotiated with Russia, which provided for friendly relations and neutrality on the part of one power in case the other is

involved in War. The Boundary line between the Kingdom of Iraq and Turkey, which involved the possession of the Vilayet of Mosul was settled in 1926.*

The arbitrator appointed by the League of Nations to apportion the Pre-Ottoman debt finished his labours and awarded 62.25 per cent. to Turkey, 10.57 per cent. to Greece, 8.16 per cent. to Syria, and 5.25 per cent. to Jugo Slavia.

Mustapha Kemal laboured strenuously during 1925 to stimulate the national spirit of his people, to introduce much needed reforms in administration, improve the conditions of agriculture, promote industries, increase trade and introduce more modern methods and manners. The Fez and veils were abolished, greater privileges of publicity accorded to women, monogamy made universal, strict marriage regulations enforced, the howling Dervishes suppressed and their monasteries closed, the Gregorian Calendar and the 24-hour clock adopted, more liberal rights of worship granted, the Caliphate abolished and a decided orientation towards modern and western ideas tended to liberalize and lighten the repressive stolidity of the old oriental customs.

Greece staged another of her sudden and bloodless political revolutions in 1925. The Government of Michalakopoulos resigned on June 11 and a new Government was instituted under military control, which was almost immediately presented with an ultimatum by General Pangalos supported by the Admiral of the Fleet demanding its resignation. Pangalos himself assumed the Premiership, installed a ministry and proclaimed his intention of maintaining the Parliamentary system if possible. He quickly tired of its limitations however, and on, Sept. 30, the Assembly was dissolved to be followed with a general election early in the succeeding year. Meanwhile General Pangalos continued to exercise the functions of a Dictator apparently without protest from the country at large.

Settlement of disputed questions between Greece and Turkey, arising mainly out of the provisions of the Lausanne Treaty, and frontier differences with Bulgaria, which in October provoked hostilities, promptly settled however by the League of Nations, constituted the chief occurrences with foreign countries. Domestic matters of chief importance were negotiations looking to the funding of the debt owed to the United States and the settlement of the refugees, which, under the arrangements with the League of Nations proceeded very satisfactorily.

Bulgaria was troubled with unfavourable business conditions, continued unemployment, a disturbed political and vexatious border troubles, eventuating finally in open hostilities with her Grecian neighbour. Nowhere are racial and party feuds more bitter than in and on the borders of this Balkan State, and nowhere are the methods of combat more ruthless and violent. The former Premier and leader of the Agrarian party was cruelly murdered and revenge was sought

* NOTE.—See "Iraq" in Empire Section.

by similar methods. Soviet money and agents, without doubt, played their part in inciting to action what almost succeeded in accomplishing the assassination of King Boris, and which did succeed in blowing up the Cathedral at Sofia with a cruel loss of one hundred and fifty innocent lives. That five accomplices in this crime were found guilty and hanged and thousands of suspects thrown into prison was inadequate compensation for so heinous a crime, but of little effect in eradicating the deep racial roots of the trouble. Bulgarian procedure in the past had not tended to amicable relations with neighbouring nations whose memories were not by the lapse of time greatly dulled nor their manners greatly softened.

Conditions in Asia. In 1925 under American financial advisers Persia at last succeeded in balancing her budget. The ex-Shah's death at San Remo in April left the succession to his son whose coronation Day in March was duly observed. He, however, declined to leave his more congenial surroundings in Europe, and on Oct. 3 Parliament passed laws to change the Dynasty, abolish the Kajar sovereignty and summon a constituent assembly to determine the future form of the Persian Government. Rija Khan, the Prime Minister, was entrusted with the Provisional Sovereignty in the meantime, virtually assuming the Government.

China experienced a troubled year. A weak central Government at Pekin, unable to control, looked helplessly on whilst a half dozen generals waged devastating wars against each other, based on no principle of public good, and issuing in no beneficial, national results. In this process the provinces were kept in constant turmoil, production and trade rendered uncertain and precarious, transport interrupted and railway equipment confiscated for military uses, and the people left to the tender mercies of levying and commandeering generals, or to the looting and plunder of organized brigands.

Seeds of discontent had already been widely sown and had been long germinating. The exploitation of China for commercial purposes by the more powerful Nations of Europe began a century ago, and had been accompanied by forced privileges and concessions of various kinds against which the old Dynasty had struggled ineffectively, but against the perpetuation of which the new spirit and awakened aspirations of the later generations aroused a widely-spread and continually strengthening popular opposition. Western education and association, the example of Japan, and the increasing influx and influence of modern ideas and world knowledge greatly strengthened this feeling, and sober serious-minded China demanded essential modifications and changes, while extremists pressed for immediate revolution, to be wrought out by strikes, boycotts, violence and war to the cry of "death to the foreigner."

Bolshevist agents well furnished with money, shrewd and skilful in propaganda and methods of organization took advantage of these conditions and easily played on the passions of the ignorant and the

desires and aspirations of the more intelligent and patriotic in higher circles. The Washington Conference of 1922 and the nine Power Treaties promoted thereat, had created the expectancy of speedy changes in the Customs Tariff, imposed by the old Treaties, and modifications of the ex-territorial machinery and the concessions systems,—both prophetic of the recognition of the National aspirations of China. These had been postponed chiefly by the three years delay of France to ratify the Treaty, and this postponement had been made to count against all the Powers. To all these smouldering causes of discontent, was added the strikes, labour riots in the cotton mills of Shanghai and the flame of class hatred. Shots were fired and blood ran on the streets—the blood of Chinese shed by foreign bullets—and the conflagration was on. Riots followed in which mill operatives, sailors, students, men and women, made common cause. From Shanghai it spread in every direction, and the heat of it was felt the nation through.

The Foreign Settlements' International Administration in Shanghai aided by the moral force of the naval ships of the five great powers overawed the rioters, preventing extensive damage. Little loss of life occurred, and the Pekin Government used its endeavours to prevent and control disturbances so far as it was able.

The Foreign Diplomatic Body at Pekin deputed a Committee of their number to report on the Shanghai shooting. Their report was unfavourable to the police and unsatisfactory to the British Government and also to the Chinese Government, which demanded a trial before Chinese Judges. In the end on Oct. 6, a Commission of three Judges, one British, one Japanese and one American, was appointed to make a thorough Judicial investigation. These did not reach an unanimous decision though the majority exonerated the police in the action taken.

In the meantime the Commission provided for by the Treaty of Washington in 1922, had reached Pekin and the Customs Conference had begun on Oct. 26 with a full attendance of delegates from the 9 signatory powers, and was being satisfactorily proceeded with. The Powers were willing to extend the rate of Custom's imposition from 5 per cent. to 7½ per cent. or 10 per cent. for a term of years, and thereafter to give China full national control of its fiscal matters. This included the abolition of Likin by the Chinese Government. As to extra territoriality the powers were agreeable to modifications looking to future abolition, but demanded suitable Courts and stable Governments to guarantee justice and permanency. As to concessions and property rights acquired the Powers asked for performance of contracts already made, and protection of property already held.

The year ended with increased war operations by the three Tuchuns of middle and northern China, and further paralysis of the Central Government and with chaotic conditions in southern China following the death of Sun Yat Sen, and the fierce contentions of the rival factions he had dominated.

It ended also with the closing up of various mission stations and confusion and uncertainty in those that remained open. And, what was most serious to foreign and Chinese business interests alike, the six months succeeding the Shanghai incident witnessed the growth of a hostile sentiment, which, primarily directed against Britain and Japan, gradually took on a spirit of antagonism to foreigners in general. For British trade, either as regards importations from Overseas or production and distribution within the country, the strikes and boycotts were disastrous, and in a large measure put an end to both, thus causing incalculable loss to British and Chinese alike. The favouring element in the problem was the practical unanimity of the foreign Powers in their dealing with a most serious question for China and the World; the sympathetic disposition on the part of these Powers to reform the evident abuses and injustice of the present conditions, and satisfy the reasonable aspirations of China, as a self-governing Nation, and, in the process, to safeguard the investments of capital loaned by them and their nationals for public purposes, or employed in business enterprises in China. These sentiments of good-will on the part of the foreign Powers would, it was believed, appeal to the stable qualities of Chinese character and find there an ultimate response. Patience, good-will and commonsense were to be trusted to discover the desired solution.

The United States. The relations of the United States with foreign countries were generally and with few exceptions sympathetic and co-operative. No progress was made towards the recognition of Soviet Russia, on whose part all advances for commercial or financial arrangement were consistently discouraged. A sharp correspondence took place in the latter part of 1925 between President Calles of Mexico and Mr. Secretary Kellogg over alleged *ex post facto* and unfair legislation affecting United States Nationals in Mexico. Later, the correspondence abated in its acerbity on both sides and better understanding resulted.

The meeting of the Finance Ministers in Paris early in the month of January, 1925, was participated in by the United States, which was represented by Ambassadors Myron T. Herrick (France), and Frank B. Kellogg (Great Britain), and Colonel James A. Logan. This Conference dealt with the Ruhr receipts from Germany, the division of the annuities to be received from the Reparation Commission under the Dawes Plan, and the costs of the United States Army of Occupation in Germany. The result was an Agreement signed by all of the eleven Powers concerned.

The resignation of Secretary Hughes from the Cabinet of President Coolidge, and the transfer of Ambassador Kellogg to Washington as his successor, and of Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton from Berlin to London gave occasion for cordial appreciations of the harmonious relations existing between the British nation and the Republic of the United States, of the similarity of their ideals, and of

the beneficial influence of their co-operation in the promotion of goodwill and peace in the World of Nations. This feeling was extended and strengthened by the remarkable visit of the United States and Canadian Bar Association, whose representative judges and jurisconsults were for a prolonged season the guests of the British Bar Association, and the recipients of their delightful hospitality in the country and amid the scenes where had been developed and nurtured the principles of jurisprudence common to the Anglo-Saxon world.

In May intimation was conveyed to those European nations, which had not yet funded their debts, that action in that direction would be welcomed by the United States Debt Funding Commission. These included France, Italy, Belgium, Roumania, Greece, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo Slavia, Ethonia, Finland, Latvia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland. The combined principal to be funded by these nations reached a total of nearly $7,000,000,000. If to this is added the $4,600,000,000 already funded by Great Britain the astonishing total of $12,000,000,000 is reached. Based on the fundings already made, taking into account the varying paying capacity of the nations, the scale of yearly payments, and the rate of interest charged, spread over the sixty-two years adopted as the uniform time term, it is calculated that when the last payment has been made on the sixty-second year the colossal sum of $22,000,000,000 will have passed from the pockets of the debtor nations of Europe into those of the people of the United States, a sum almost inconceivable by the human mind.

The year 1925 saw either the completion of all these fundings or their process well advanced. All these agreements were subject to the approval of the United States Senate, after they had been signed by the Debt Commission, and sanctioned by the President. Opposition to these agreements was based upon the general ground that these were business debts, voluntarily contracted, and owed to the people of the United States, who provided the loans, and should, on principle, be paid in full with a reasonable interest charge. The opposite view maintained by no inconsiderable body of business men was that these monies were advanced for a common cause, and before the United States had taken on its part in the War, and that these advances might well be looked upon as a contribution to the common cause, and wiped off the slate. The view of the Debt Funding Commission was that the debts should be held payable, but that capacity to pay should govern the amount, the scale of yearly payments and the rate of interest to be charged. On that basis they made the agreements, and though Senator Borah, with a considerable following, led an uncompromising and keen opposition, the Senate by substantial majorities adopted the Commission's view, and approved the agreements so far presented.

The transference of these immense sums yearly from Europe to the United States, either by gold shipments, imports or foreign investments, or an admixture of all three, and its effect financially and

economically on exchange and trade, raises a question which may, in its practical solution, demand in the future drastic modifications of terms or new methods of financing. Experience alone can provide the key to the problem.

The Tacna-Arica arbitration between Chile and Peru taxed the patience and exercised the tact of President Coolidge. The award of the President based the disposition of the territory in dispute on a *referendum* vote of the *bona-fide* inhabitants living therein. General Pershing was named as head of a Commission to arrange for and take the vote. Immediately violent differences arose between the Chilians and the Peruvians as to the date of holding the *referendum,* and the supervision of the votes thereat. Each accused the other of undue influence in either driving out adverse, or rushing in favourable voters. Accusations soon grew into open violence on the spot, and indignant protests from the home Governments. In the end General Pershing retired on account of ill-health, and another Head Commissioner was appointed. The matter was not decided when the end of the year came.

The enforcement of the Volstead Act during 1925 met with varying success. From Rum Row on the Atlantic, the West India Islands on the South, and the Canadian Border on the North, supplies of contraband found their way in varying abundance. Domestic brew and still products yielded a fractional quantity, whilst copious leakages from warehouses, de-naturing plants, and fictitious manufacturing houses furnished very large quantities. The prices were high, illegal profits were enormous, and in many cities and districts the administration was inefficient, corruption rampant, and public opinion weak or adverse. In addition to all these the mass of enforcement officers held office under the patronage of Congressmen and Senators and Party Managers. Despite all this the enforcement was effective in the greater part of the Country, and testimony to its beneficial effects socially and economically is abundant and conclusive. In the large Cities, and in the States of New England and Maryland, where there were no State enforcement laws, the results were not so satisfactory. The Government of the United States, however, was continually strengthening the enforcement machinery, increasing the Coast Guard along the sea-line, and the land forces along the Canadian and Mexican borders, and making agreements for co-operation with neighbouring countries and treaties with overseas Governments, with the result that, by the end of the year Rum Row had practically dispersed, and the work of detection and repression along the International Bounderies much improved.

Along the 3,500-mile boundary line between the United States and Canada mutual and often conflicting interests cause differences, and require adjustments. These are now almost entirely economic, and centre around common or related fishing areas, the equitable use of waters in rivers and lakes common to both countries for purposes of navigation, power production and sanitary uses, and

co-operative administrative efforts to control and prevent smuggling and illicit traffic.

These are settled in friendly conferences which find their ultimate expression in administrative agreements and national treaties.

The International Joint Waterways Commission during the year 1925 successfully dealt with the New Brunswick Grand Falls development proposition, the request for dam construction in the Lake of the Woods, and the application for the construction of an international bridge across the Niagara River between Buffalo and Fort Erie.

Renewed efforts were made to increase development of electric current for export at Niagara Falls, Cedar Rapids and Carillon Falls. These were counter to Provincial and Canadian interests and provoked strong opposition both at the Provincial and Dominion capitals.

The special investigation inagurated in 1924 by the Governments of the United States and Canada with a view to the ultimate development of the St. Lawrence River as an international waterway was carried on throughout 1925 by the various bodies entrusted with this work. The joint Board of engineers was composed of D. W. McLachlan, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa; Oliver O. Lefebvre, Chief Engineer, Quebec Streams Commission, Montreal, and Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Toronto, representing Canada; Brig.-Gen. Jadwin, Col. William Kelly and Lt.-Col. George E. Pillsbury, representing the United States. Mr. McLachlan was Chairman of the Canadian Section and Brig.-Gen. Jadwin of the United States Section. In addition each government had at work a national advisory committee. The Canadian Committee was composed of Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Chairman; Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa; Hon. W. E. Foster, Saint John; Beaudry Leman, Montreal; E. D. Martin, Winnipeg; Dr. W. L. McDougald, Montreal; Sir Clifford Sifton, Toronto; Major-General J. W. Stewart, Vancouver, and Hon. Adelard Turgeon, Quebec, with George W. Yates, Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways, Secretary. The United States Committee was composed of Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Chairman; William C. Breed, New York; James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich.; James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.; James R. Howard, Chicago; James D. Noonan, American Federation of Labour; Stephen B. Davis, Washington, Counsel, and Charles P. Craig, Washington, Secretary. Canada had as well an inter-departmental committee, composed of the technical officers of the various departments at Ottawa, and formed to facilitate the gathering of data for the information of the Government and the National Advisory Committee. This Committee was composed of Colonel Biggar, Chairman; J. A. Russell, Finance Department, (alternate, R. B. Viets); Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Department of National Defence; K. M. Cameron, Public Works Department (alternate, C. R. Coutlee); J. T. Johnston, Department of the Interior; V. W. Forneret, Department of Marine and Fisheries; E. B. Jost, Department of

Railways and Canals; Gordon Wrong, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Comprehensve and explicit instructions were given to the joint Board of engineers, including a review of the engineering problems of the whole question, formulation of possible alternate schemes, revision of the estimates, effect on water levels, regulation of the flow of water, effect of Chicago diversion, power development, division of national and international work, etc. It was desired that the Board should report by the end of April, 1926, but in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Feb. 8, 1926, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, stated that it was the expectation of the Canadian Section that the report would be made some time in July.

Speaking at Winnipeg on Nov. 17, 1925, General Mitchell, member of the Canadian Section, said, "The present situation with respect to the St. Lawrence Waterway project finds the citizen and public bodies in both countries still in some confusion. Like all great projects of such magnitude and with so many angles of view, it takes a long time and much discussion to crystallize public opinion to the stage when definite action can be taken. It can hardly be said that public opinion in either country has yet reached that state of crystallization, but it appears to be not far off."

The Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association which was active in advising with the Canadian Minister of the Interior during the period when the formation of the National Committee was under consideration, confined its activities during 1925 to the dissemination of information from time to time as to the possibilities of freight reductions which would follow the enlargement of the canals and it joined actively in the opposition to the diversion of water from the Great Lakes by the Commission in charge of the Chicago Sanitary District.

The Association had as officers the following: Hon. President, W. M. German, K.C.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, M.P., and T. L. Church, M.P.; Hon. Sec'y-Treasurer, F. Maclure Sclanders, F.R.G.S.; President, O. E. Fleming, K.C.; Vice-President, T. W. Jutten; Vice-President for Ontario, E. L. Cousins, C.E.; Secretary-Treasurer, Major Alex. C. Lewis.

A similar campaign to that carried on by the Canadian Association was supervised in the United States by the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association and the officers of the two Associations co-ordinated through the activities of the International Committee of which the principal officers of the two Associations were members.

The year 1925 witnessed great activity with respect to the withdrawal of water from Lake Michigan by the City of Chicago for sanitary and drainage purposes. The effect of this on the level of the Great Lakes and consequent detriment to Lake navigation and increased cost to Lake ports for dredging harbours had created a

community of interests between Canada and the States bordering on the Great Lakes. Legal action was taken in the Supreme Court of the United States, and political action before Congress. On Jan. 5, the United States' Supreme Court upheld the right of the Secretary for War acting under wider authority of Congress for the protection of navigation, the diversion of water for drainage and sanitation purposes in excess of the 4,167 cubic feet per second already granted; on Feb. 16, Chicago filed a request at Washington for permit to continue the diversion of the 10,000 cubic feet per second; on Feb. 20, the Secretary of War heard the application, and considered a report from Officers of his Department that Chicago be permitted to divert 8,500 cubic feet per second under certain conditions, and the arguments of the opponents of the application. On Mar. 6 he decided against the application and ordered the City to reduce its diversion from 10,000 to 8,500 up to Dec. 31, 1929, and to 4,167 cubic feet by 1935, and, in the meantime, to instal a meter system. On Aug. 26 he notified Chicago that unless she installed a meter system as ordered, the permission to withdraw 8,500 feet up to end of 1929 would be revoked on Sept. 3. The decisions of the Court and of the Secretary for War were received with satisfaction by the Government of Canada, which had protested strongly against the action of Chicago.

The Halibut Fisheries Treaty between Canada and the United States was ratified, and under it an International Commission was set up to thoroughly investigate the condition of the fishing, and recommend the measures necessary for its preservation. In the meantime, the close season from Nov. 15 to Feb. 15 was continued for two years.

The great increase in smuggling, especially in intoxicating liquors, between Canada and the United States gave rise to the conclusion of a Treaty for its control and suppression, which was ratified in July. Very thorough and far-reaching regulations were made involving mutual co-operation of the officials on both sides of the line to carry out the purposes of the law.

Announcement was made in June, 1926, of the appointment of F. T. Johnston, Director of Water Power and Power and Regulation, and C. Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, and head of the Geological Survey, to represent Canada; Major D. C. Jones, United States Corps of Engineers, Buffalo; and J. H. McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa.; to represent the United States, as a Commission to study Niagara Falls with a view to preventing further destruction of its scenic beauty. It was stated that a notch had developed in the escarpment at the centre of the Horseshoe Falls, and was breaking down at the rate of seven feet per annum. An increasing volume of water was concentrating at this notch thereby impoverishing the flow of water over the two wings of the Falls and lessening their scenic effect. The Commissioners, at the instance of the Canadian authorities, it was stated, would also report on the possibilities of further diversion of water for power purposes provided that the engineering

work necessary could be accomplished without any loss of scenic values, but it would not make any allocation of such power.

The League of Nations. The sixth year of the League of Nations was by far the most eventful and the most fruitful in its history. It abounded in steady progressive work along all its many sided lines of activity, and it did not lack examples of noble and notable achievement which gave heart and hope to the friends of peace the world over.

The Assembly met on Sept. 7, with a *personnel* of impressive weight and importance. M. Painleve, the French Prime Minister, and M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, with M. Boncour, M. Loucheur, M. Henri de Jouvenal, M. Leon Jouhaux, and others, made a very able delegation. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. L. M. S. Amery, Sir George Grahame, and the Duchess of Atholl represented Great Britain. Nearly every State in Europe, except Spain and Italy, sent its Prime Minister, or Foreign Minister, or both—in all, sixteen Foreign Ministers, six Prime Ministers, many of ambassadorial and ex-ministerial rank, six women delegates, and others of official and representative capacity. Altogether, it was a distinguished body which gathered at Geneva to represent forty-nine of the fifty-five States, members of the League; the six absentees being all of South America, whose long distances rendered it difficult for important Cabinet Ministers to absent themselves for the time necessary to make the voyage and spend the month at Geneva.

The Assembly was opened by the Chairman of the Council, M. Painleve. Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Chairman of the Canadian delegation, was elected permanent President for the Session, and the six Grand Committees appointed, whose self-elected presiding officers were Signor Sciajola (Italy), Jonkheer Von Eysinga (Holland), M. Nintchich (Jugo Slavia), Dr. Costa (Portugal), M. Mowinckel (Norway), and Senor Guerrero (Salvador). The six Vice-Presidents elected by the Assembly were Viscount Ishii (Japan), M. Briand (France), M. Zumeta (Venezuela), Mr. Austen Chamberlain (British Empire), Prince Dowleh (Persia), M. Duca (Roumania).

In 1924, the Fifth Assembly had, after prolonged consideration, unanimously adopted the draft Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and instructed Council to submit it for signature to member States of the League. Art. 17 of the Protocol provided for an International Conference on the reduction of Armaments, to meet at Geneva June 15, 1925, and the Council was instructed to draw up a general programme of reductions to be laid before that Conference. If, however, by May 1st ratifications had not been deposited by a majority of the Permanent members of the Council and at least ten other members of the League, the Council was either to cancel or adjourn the Conference.

As a matter of fact, only one Permanent member of the Council, France, signed the Protocol, along with seventeen other States, and

the Conference therefore was not held. The British Government at the March Session of the Council, through Mr. Austen Chamberlain, signified its inability to accept the Protocol chiefly on the grounds that the obligations which would thereby be imposed on the British Empire were unlimited in point of time, world-wide and indefinite in point of application, and so long as the United States were not in the League, liable to involve her as Chief European Naval Power with the United States in the event of exercising the sanction of blockade. The British Government, though favourable to, and generally practising the application of the principle of arbitration to International disputes, was not yet ready to submit all cases thereto. Mr. Chamberlain, under challenge to propose a substitute, suggested regional agreements for arbitration between mutually interested nations as a method of gradual approach to the ideal embodied in the Protocol.

The other members of the Council gave the views of their Governments which were mostly strongly in favour of the Protocol. In view, however, of the stand taken by the British Government, the Council decided to remit the question to the Sixth Assembly for its consideration.

This brought the whole matter up for review by the Sixth Assembly, which had to take all the facts into consideration in dealing with the Resolution of Mar. 13, transmitted to it by the Council. The discussion, which ensued, was lofty in tone and well sustained. The overwhelming weight of testimony supported the principles of the Protocol and expressed profound belief in their ultimate application as a necessary and logical conclusion. Partial and regional agreements were all to the good, but in the words of Dr. Benes "the Universality of the League will not permanently allow partial measures, which are bound to fail at the critical moment and may in the long run sully our high ideal." Viscount Ishii was inclined to favour separate agreements, as an easier way of approach to the final result anticipated by the Protocol. Signor Sciajola thought the objection to the Protocol was that it was ahead of its time. Mr. Chamberlain, himself, admitted that "disarmament through security, and security through arbitration, are the common platform of the whole of the League of Nations." M. Painleve declared France accepted arbitration for all questions in International Dispute and remained steadfastly loyal to the spirit of the Protocol.

To anyone who had gone to Geneva with the impression that the Protocol was dead the revelation of the almost unanimous feeling in its favour would have been a convincing surprise.

But a drama was gradually unfolding before the eyes of the Assembly, which gave promise of a practical, immediate and dominating application of the principle of the Protocol to seven of the principal Powers of Europe. Growing, doubtless, out of the failure to ratify the Protocol and in line with the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain at the March meeting of the Council, Germany on Feb. 9 pro-

posed to the Allied Powers an agreement between Germany and France by which the *status quo* as to the Western boundaries established by the Treaty of Versailles should be recognized, and arbitration and conciliation substituted for war methods in settling all disputes between the two countries, and that for the enforcement of such a binding agreement Great Britain and Italy should become guarantors. The British Government cordially supported this move on the part of Germany and used its good offices to bring the French Government into line, and, after repeated communications and some conferences, a cautious but favourable reply was sent to Germany on Aug. 12, setting forth certain conditions as fundamental on the acceptance of which it was declared negotiations might proceed. These were in the main the inviolability of the Treaty of Versailles as to National boundaries on the west, the preservation of the delimited zones, the liberty of France to go to the help of Poland in the event of that Power being attacked, and the entry by Germany into the League of Nations. These were in principle agreed to in the answering German note of Aug. 20, which also suggested that a personal Conference would be advisable. This suggestion was adopted. In the meantime, the area of the negotiations had been enlarged to include Belgium in the Pact between Germany and France, and to include Poland and Czecho-Slovakia in arbitration and conciliation agreements with Germany. In August and September experts met in London to prepare drafts of the agreements for the future Conference.

In anticipation of such a possibility, the Assembly had but one thing to do, and it did it. It neither apotheosized the possible pact, nor buried the Protocol. It bade God-speed to the former and nailed the latter aloft to the mast-head, as the banner under which it heads the League ship towards the final port of arrival. Its action is indicated by the following resolution arrived at after thorough consideration of the First and Third Grand Committees:

The Assembly "Declaring afresh that a war of aggression should be regarded as an International crime;

"Regards favourably the effort made by certain nations to attain those objects by concluding arbitration conventions and treaties of mutual security conceived in the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations and in harmony with the principles of the Protocol (Arbitration, Security, Disarmament);

"Records the fact that such agreements need not be restricted to a limited area, but may be applied to the whole world;

"Recommends that, after these conventions and treaties have been deposited with the League of Nations, the Council should examine them in order to report to the Seventh Assembly on the progress in general security brought about by such agreements;

"Undertakes again to work for the establishment of peace by the sure method of arbitration, security and disarmament;

"And, in conformity with the spirit of Article 8 of the Covenant, requests the Council to make a preparatory study with a view to a Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments in order that, as soon as satisfactory conditions have been assured from the point of view

of general security as provided for in Resolution XLV. of the Third Assembly, the said Conference may be convened and a general reduction and limitation of armaments may be realized."

The Locarno Conference. The Conference opened at Locarno on Oct. 5, 1925, and was concluded on the 16th, when the Protocol was signed and its six annexes initialled. They include the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee between France and Germany and Germany and Belgium, with Great Britain and Italy as guarantors, an arbitration treaty between Germany and France, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland respectively, and a collective note by all the Allied Powers regarding Germany and the League Covenant. By the Guarantee Treaty the inviolability of the frontiers between France and Germany and France and Belgium and the Zone of Delimitation are guaranteed; war is not to be made by one upon the other; all disputes of whatever kind are to be settled by peaceful means as laid down in the Treaty; and Great Britain and Italy are to guarantee the fulfilment of the agreements. The four arbitration Treaties between Germany and France, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland provide that any dispute affecting their rights, not settled by diplomatic methods shall be submitted for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice, or to an Arbitral Tribunal set up in accordance with the Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907.

The collective note gives the views of the Allies as to the meaning of Article 16, of the Covenant in relation to Germany. These Treaties were signed in London on Dec. 1st, and go into effect only after ratification and the entrance of Germany into the League. In addition to the above, France, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland concluded at Locarno draft reciprocal agreements for the purpose of assuring themselves of the benefits of the above Treaties. In the final Protocol of the Locarno Pact the seven nations declare that the conclusions of these Treaties "will hasten on effectively the disarmament provided for in Article 8, of the Covenant of the League of Nations. They undertake to give their sincere co-operation to the work relating to disarmament already undertaken by the League of Nations and to seek the realization thereof in a general agreement."

This declaration gave additional force to the Resolution passed by the Assembly, and Council took action immediately after the close of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed to draw up an *agenda* and suggest plans and methods.

This Committee met on Dec. 3, and submitted to Council its proposals for the constitution of a General Preparatory Commission to organize the preliminary work for the Conference. Ten States which are represented on the Council and nine others—the United States, Germany, Roumania, Bulgaria, Finland, Russia, Poland, Holland, and Jugo-Slavia, was to constitute this Preparatory Commission. Questions were drawn up to which answers were to be sought by the Commission, and a *Questionnaire* was addressed to all Governments designed to obtain all possible information with

reference to the many difficult phases of a most complex and difficult subject. It was to be the duty of this Preparatory Commission, which was to meet in May, 1926, to prepare the basis for a Conference of World Nations to be called thereafter.

An extra Assembly of the League of Nations was called by Council to meet on Mar. 8, 1926, for the purpose of receiving the application of Germany for entrance into the League, and thus setting the seal upon the Locarno Treaties.

The fact that Germany was to be given a permanent place on the Council of the League as a condition of her entrance unhappily excited the desire of some other members of the League to obtain permanent seats at the same time, and, unfortunately, some encouragement had been given to such aspirations from influential quarters, that should have known better. The granting of a permanent Seat on the Council, requires unanimous consent. When, therefore, the matter was brought before the Council, it was found that the *veto* was likely to be invoked against Germany, if some other States were not given permanent seats at the same time. Ultimately, agreement, satisfactory it was thought to all concerned, was reached by which the only permanent seat to be created was the one for Germany, when at the last moment the representative of Brazil on the Council announced his determination to interpose the *veto* against Germany unless, at the same time, Brazil was given a permanent seat as well. It was in vain that the other nine members of the Council, the united delegates of the 55 members of the Assembly, and the 10 delegations from South America besought the Brazilian representative to waive his *veto* in the general interests of the League as a whole. He persisted in his determination. The application of Germany, was, therefore, deferred for action to the September, 1926, Session of the League, when it was to again come up for action.

The Greco-Bulgarian Trouble. A striking example of the promptitude and efficiency of League action* was afforded by the Greco-Bulgarian episode. Arising out of incidents that occurred along the frontier of Greece and Bulgaria, Greek soldiers entered Bulgarian territory on Oct. 19, fired on a Bulgarian sentry, who returned the fire and killed a Greek soldier. A detachment of Greek troops then advanced and intermittent firing continued between the outposts during the 20th. In the meantime the Bulgarians proposed a mixed commission to settle the responsibility for the outbreak, but received no reply. On the 21st the Greeks ordered an advance and in the meantime had sent an *ultimatum* to Bulgaria demanding an apology and the payment of an indemnity of $80,000. The Bulgarian Government withdrew resistance, made immediate application to the Council of the League for protection, and so informed the Greek Government. At once, on the reception of the Bulgarian appeal on the 23rd, the Secretary General of the League summoned a meeting of the Council at Paris for the 26th, and on the same day M. Briand, President of the Council, requested both Governments to send representatives to the Council meeting. He reminded them of their obligations as members of the League and warned them of the grave consequences that would follow their violation. He requested both Gov-

* NOTE.—For League action in settlement of the Mosul boundary see "Iraq" in Empire Section.

ernments to withdraw their troops behind their own frontiers, and refrain from all military operations while the examination was being conducted by the Council.

On Oct. 26 the Session of the Council opened with a full attendance and representatives of Greece and Bulgaria were present, and heard. The representative of Bulgaria denied that her troops had entered Greek territory, and declared his Government was ready to conform unreservedly to the wishes of the Council.

The Greek representative said his Government was prepared to withdraw its troops from Bulgarian territory on condition that the Bulgarian soldiers should first evacuate Greek territory, under supervision of an officers of each Country, and when that was done the Greeks would commence withdrawal from Bulgarian territory, provided there was no advance by Bulgarians until the Greeks had crossed the frontier.

M. Briand sharply rebuked the Greek representative for his conditional answer in face of the instructions he had sent on the 26th. A resolution prepared by Mr. Chamberlain was then unanimously passed by the Council declaring that Council was not satisfied that military operations had ceased, and troops withdrawn, and therefore, now fixed a limit of 24 hours for the issue of positive orders by both Governments to withdraw their troops, and of 60 hours within which assurance was to be given Council that these orders had been carried out, and that all troops must be warned that resumption of firing would be severely punished.

A military Commission was immediately despatched by Council to see that these instructions were obeyed, and to make full examination on the spot as to the facts, and report. On Oct. 28 the military Commission reported that eight hours before the expiry of the time limit all Greek troops had been withdrawn from Bulgarian territory into which they had penetrated to a distance of five miles.

At the conclusion of the hearings Council appointed Sir Thomas Rumbold, British Ambassador to Spain, to conduct a thorough examination into the facts—to fix the responsibility for violation of territory, adjudge the proper penalties, and recommend measures for the prevention of a recurrence of like trouble. On Oct. 30, Council closed its 36th Session having prevented a War that once begun would probably have involved all the Balkan States; obtained unconditional acceptance of its future decision by both Countries; indicated in an effective and dignified manner the authority of the League; and created a powerful precedent for all similar violations of the League Covenant and obligations.

On Dec. 15 the Council at Geneva rendered its final decision in this matter, after considering the report of Sir Horace Rumbold. A fine of $29,000 was to be paid by Greece as compensation to the Bulgarians in an unjustifiable invasion of their Country, a fixed *modus vivendi* was provided for under the supervision of two Swedish Officers, and provisions made for the transfer of certain Greeks living in Bulgaria to Greek territory.

Both Governments accepted the award and declared their understanding that the incident was closed.

Opium and Drugs—The First Conference. After months of careful preparatory work in gathering data, and drawing up *Agenda* two Opium Conferences were convoked in the Autumn of 1924. The first Conference was confined to the opium-producing countries and for the purpose of concluding an Agreement upon measures for giving effect in the Far Eastern Territories to Part II. of the Hague Convention of 1912, to the reduction of the amount of raw opium to be imported into these territories for smoking purposes and to consider the measures to be taken by the Chinese Governments to suppress the illegal production and use of opium in China. This Conference was made up of delegates from the British Empire, China, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal and

Siam. After prolonged consideration a Convention was agreed upon on Feb. 11, 1925, and signed by all the Powers except China.

The principal provisions were as follows:—"The establishment of a Government monopoly of the import, sale, and distribution of prepared opium. In districts where effective Government supervision can be exercised, sale may be authorized by persons on fixed salary. Sale is prohibited to minors; retail shops, and smoking divans are limited as far as possible. Export of opium is prohibited from territories into which its import is allowed for smoking purposes, as also transit through or transhipment therein of prepared opium. Through transit of raw opium is allowed under Government Certificate. Measures are taken for effective dealing with illicit traffic. The Protocol to this Agreement declares the intention thereof to be the strengthening of Art. 6 of the Hague Convention of 1912, looking to the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture, internal traffic and use of prepared opium. The States also agree that as soon as the poppy growing countries have taken measures to prevent the export of raw opium from seriously hindering the reduction of consumption in countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorized, the States will take the necessary steps to reduce the consumption of prepared opium with a view to its complete suppression within not more than fifteen years after a date to be fixed by a Commission of the Council, as marking the effective execution of the measures taken by the Poppy Growing Countries to prevent the export of raw opium."

The Second Opium Conference. This was attended by representatives of 44 States including the United States and Germany, and met in Geneva, Nov. 17, 1924, and concluded its work on Feb. 19, 1925, after having held 38 plenary meetings. It had a most difficult and complex question to deal with, one which touched century-old habits in the East, among dense and illiterate populations, which hit hard the economic conditions of many nations, and had to reckon with all the ingenuity of combined appetite and greed, in a traffic whose material is costly, and most easily concealed and smuggled. Poppies, coca and Indian hemp were staple productions in countries where moral sentiment and administrative control were weakest, yet these countries were independent nations, which might be persuaded but could not be coerced. In addition, in many countries Government depended largely for revenue and the people for their living upon the cultivation of the raw material of these potent and baleful drugs. Under all these circumstances progress must necessarily be slow and patience have ample opportunity to accomplish its perfect work. The Conference succeeded in adopting a Convention after many differences and the ultimate withdrawal of the delegation from the United States, which was hampered by hard and fast instructions imposed by the Resolution of the Senate, and of the Chinese delegation which was dissatisfied with the strictures passed upon the lack of control and facility for illicit dealing, apparent in their Country.

The Convention included the following provisions:—"It defines the different substances dealt with,—raw opium, medicinal opium, morphine, coca leaf, crude cocaine, cocaine, ecogine, Indian hemp and diacetymorphine. It provides for the strengthening and periodical revision of the laws enacted upon the Hague Convention to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution, and export of raw opium, and limits the ports and towns through which the export of raw opium and coca leaves can be exported or imported. It provides for effective laws to limit the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, use and export of medicinal opium, crude cocaine and ecoquine, morphine, cocaine and their respective salts, exclusively to medical and scientific purposes; for confining manufacture to licensed premises, and requires licences from all persons who sell, manufacture or import, and compels them to keep records open to inspection. It provides for an export and import certificate system to apply to all movements in and out of ports, in transit, transport and diversions in transit. It establishes a Permanent Central Board, of eight technical

impartial experts, to whom by Dec. 31 yearly each contracting state shall send an estimate of probable import requirements for the ensuing year for medical scientific and other purposes, together with such other statistics as may be necessary to inform the Board as to the production, manufacturer's stocks on hand, confiscations, exports and imports of all substances included in the Convention."

The Board "is to watch and supervise the course of the International Drug trade, demand explanations of any abnormal increase, or existence of illicit transactions, and report if necessary to the Council of the League, so that appropriate action may be had. Disputes that arise may be referred to Council or the Permanent Court of International Justice." By Protocol the States recognize the duty devolving on them of "establishing such control over the production, distribution, and exportation of raw opium, as would prevent the illicit traffic, and agree to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely within five years from the date of the Signature of the Protocol the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium in those territories where such use is temporarily authorized."

The Council of the League appointed a Commission to proceed to Persia to examine and report upon the feasibility of substituting therein another crop for the poppy upon which a large part of the population now depends for their subsistence.

Other Work of the League. The financial supervision of Austria by the League of Nations reached its limit and control was to cease in June, 1926. In Hungary the two-year period was to expire in 1926, and control was to be withdrawn at the end of that year or the beginning of the next. In these two singularly successful undertakings, the League performed a service of inestimable value to two nations and established a reputation for financial and economic capacity which added immensely to its prestige. Along the same lines it solved the problem of settling on lands and in occupational employments the million homeless and helpless refugees chased out of Asia Minor by the Turks as the sequel of the collapse of the Greek occupation of Syria.

To accomplish these three signal works of service three large loans had to be floated in the money markets of the world, and it was the wise practical plans evolved by the League and the implicit confidence reposed in its administration which furnished the basis for their successful flotation.

The various humanitarian activities of the League were carried on during 1925 with increased energy and success. With added experience and a wider co-operation of skilled and interested individual workers, and of helpful corporations, and with the growing sympathy of Governments, the various Committees were able to enlarge the area and increase the effectiveness of their work.

In fighting epidemic diseases their organization now covers in research, data gathering and preventive measures all the strategic points in the Near and Far East. In the war against narcotic drugs, sure though slow progress was made by bringing about a better understanding and closer co-operation between the nations and by systematized methods of prevention and control in the production, the manufacture and distribution of the poppy and coca and their multiplied products and derivatives. In the protection and liberation of children and women from the widespread and degrading traffic of which they are victims; in the new crusade against modern slavery which is found to exist in one form or another in some seventeen different countries of the world; and in the suppression of the vile traffic in obscene prints and publications the united world forces of awakened sentiment and concentrated skill and legislative enactment were focussed with increased effect upon these common scourges and enemies of the human race.

Along the two vitally important lines of the proper administration of the mandatories and the protection and vindication of the rights of minority groups in the newly constructed or enlarged nations, these subjects received an increased attention, enlisting a greater general publicity, and undergoing a closer examination and review in the Assembly and Council. The natural tendency of the mandatories and the majorities in the successor nations was to look upon these provisions in the Covenant as pious pronouncements never intended to be closely followed. But experience rapidly dissipated that conception of rights and duties, and the year 1925 saw further development of the sacred and intrinsic nature of those trusts and obligations.

Canada and the League. The delegation which represented the Canadian Government at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva was composed of the Honourable Raoul Dandurand, Leader of the Government in the Senate, Honourable Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate, and Philippe Roy, High Commissioner for Canada at Paris. Senator Dandurand was elected to preside over the Assembly, a function which he discharged with ability and distinction. The vote by which he was chosen was practically unanimous, and the selection was in itself a pleasing compliment to Canada. His two colleagues functioned on the first and third and on the second and fourth Committees respectively, and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, on the fifth and sixth.

Very little time was devoted to discussion of the League and its activities in the House of Commons. In the Senate an interesting *expose* of the Protocol was given by the Right Honourable Sir George Foster.

Mack Eastman, PH.D., of the University of British Columbia was added to the Research division of the International Labour Office at Geneva. Dr. Adam Shortt and Miss Charlotte Whitton were appointed a member of the Preparatory Economic Commission, and Assessor of the Child Welfare Committee, respectively. G. W. Stephens, of Montreal, was made Chairman of the Governing Saar Commission.

Interest in the League of Nations in Canada decidedly grew during 1925. The Press gave much more space to its doings and much more appreciative editorial support. A complete Depository of League publications was opened at Central Headquarters at Ottawa where all League literature, including that of the International Labour Office could be obtained. The official monthly organ of the Society was enlarged to a twelve-page and thoroughly up-to-date publication, eighteen branch organizations of the Society and several community affiliations were in operation, and a Youth's Section of the Society was added. In August and September and later months the President of the Society made an extended tour, reaching from Halifax to Victoria, and delivered over thirty addresses in the different cities *en route*. Short visits were made and interesting speeches were given by Sir Samuel Lunn and Dr. Maxwell Garnett of England. The 1925 paid membership of the Society was about 5,500, and at the end of that year determined efforts were launched to increase it to 25,000.

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

By

F. D. L. Smith

The General Strike ; the Budgets of 1925 and 1926 ; Canada's Position in the Empire.

The year 1925 was a notable one in Imperial affairs. By his visit to West Africa, South Africa and South America, the Prince of Wales strengthened his reputation as the Empire's first ambassador and most successful commercial traveller. The second year of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley lent a fresh impetus to the development of the Empire's resources with British men and money. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the Dominions united in the extension of increased aid to Old Country people desirous of settling overseas, though much remains to be done before the Empire can be regarded as having begun a really effective redistribution of its available man power. Britain's return to the gold standard impressed the Empire and the world afresh with the financial stability and resourcefulness of the Mother Country. The crushing defeat which she administered to the General Strike without the firing of a single shot exalted her reputation for steadiness and common sense. The McKenna duties were re-established with extended preferences to the Dominions. The British Colonial Office was reorganized by the creation of a separate Secretaryship of the Dominions to deal with Dominion affairs. Canada House, a new Canadian Government Headquarters, was opened in Trafalgar Square. The dangerous boundary dispute between Northern Ireland and the Free State was settled without any disturbance of the existing border line. Conditions improved in Egypt, Palestine and Iraq. Lord Reading's final year as Viceroy of India was marked by hopeful developments in that part of the Empire.

Tour of the Prince of Wales : Death of the Queen-Mother. On Mar. 25, 1925, the Prince of Wales left Portsmouth on board the battle cruiser *"Repulse"* for another of his now famous Empire tours —a six months' tour which was to embrace much of British Africa and to include a visit to South America. On the way South His Royal Highness visited Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and other British possessions, remaining a number of days in each and receiving everywhere the enthusiastic acclaims of the white citizens, native chieftains and populace.

In South Africa a Nationalist Government under Premier Hertzog was in power. This, as has been stated, was perhaps not unfortunate because otherwise the cordial reception given the Prince might have been viewed somewhat as a purely British welcome. As

it was, no one could dispute the universal and unanimous nature of the greeting extended to him on all sides from the moment he landed in Cape Town until he rejoined the *"Repulse"* at Simons Town on July 29. In all his innumerable contacts with the populace as well as with ministers and officials he exhibited those attractive qualities of personality and tact and consideration for others which have made him "Prince Charming" to millions of his fellow men the world around. At the banquet given him by the Union Senate and House of Assembly Dutch legislators, especially the younger ones, were charmed with the frank and easy geniality of a visitor whom General Smuts, knowing the susceptibilities of his race, described as "the future occupant of our hereditary presidency."

And so it was throughout South Africa, at Bloemfontein, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Mafeking, Ladysmith, Durban and scores of other centres, the Prince making friends everywhere, for himself and the British throne. He visited the gold and diamond mines; rode with Boer commandoes on the veldt; laid wreaths on the graves of Boer generals; gazed at battlefields once drenched with the mingled blood of Boer and Briton, and rejoiced at the growing fusion of the two white races in this portion of the King's Dominions. He received the homage of native chieftains and the plaudits of native multitudes. He viewed the glories of the Zambesi Falls and hunted big game in Rhodesia. And then to Simons Town and the sea once more.

From South Africa he steamed away to St. Helena, Napoleon's final prison house, and thence to the triumphs of his tour in Uruquay, Argentina and Chili, in which three Latin American Republics he made hosts of friends for the Empire over which he is destined one day to rule. On Oct. 16 the Royal ambassador was welcomed home from one of the most remarkable journeys in British history. It is said that on the material side alone his visit to South America was to mean millions of pounds to British contractors and exporters.

On Nov. 20, 1925, the King's Mother, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, died at Sandringham House after an illness of two days. A beautiful and beloved Queen, her passing was mourned throughout the Empire. Her body lay in state in Westminster Abbey and, after the funeral ceremonies of the 27th was laid to rest beside her husband, King Edward, in the Albert Memorial Chapel at Windsor Castle. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, LL.D., Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, represented Canada at the obsequies.

The Governor-General. During the year 1925 His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, made three Canadian tours. In May he visited Ganonoque, Brockville, Prescott and Toronto; on June 4th and 5th, Montreal, Valleyfield and Cornwall, and on June 16 he left for the West, going as far as Victoria, B.C., and returning to Edmonton, whence on July 13 he started down the Mackenzie River to Atlavik in the Arctic Circle, reaching Edmonton

again about Aug. 18. A portion of 1926 was occupied with farewell tours. In all these trips except that down the Mackenzie River His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Byng.

Speaking before the Canadian Club at Montreal on Jan. 21 Lord Byng urged Canadians to put country first. He likened the Canadian corps which fought under him in the War to Cromwell's Ironsides. In closing he paraphrased William Pitt's words thus:—"In the War Canada helped herself by her energy. She must now help the world by her example." Again addressing the Canadian Club at Victoria, he urged East and West, French and English, to compose their differences and develop a united public opinion. During 1925 and the earlier part of 1926 His Excellency officiated at the unveiling of several war memorials throughout the country when enthusiastic receptions were tendered him by the men of the Canadian corps whom he had commanded and trained in 1916-1917. At the Vimy dinner held at Government House, Ottawa, on Apr. 9, 1926, two hundred officers who fought under Lord Byng presented him with a seven passenger 75-horse power Canadian-made limousine, and Lady Byng, with an oil portrait of His Excellency.

Announcement was made on June 8, 1926, by the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, that he had received official notification of the appointment of Viscount Willingdon as Governor-General of Canada.

The High Commissioner's Office. The year 1925 will be recalled as a memorable one in the history of Canada's representation in London, for on June 29, the long-deferred co-ordination of the Dominion's activities in England was consummated by the opening of the new Canadian building in Trafalgar Square by His Majesty, The King, accompanied by The Queen. Hitherto the offices of the High Commissioner, the Director of Immigration, the Chief Trade Commissioner and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment were located in widely distant buildings. The acquisition of adequate premises on what has been called the finest site in Europe enabled all Canadian official interests to be centralized under one roof, with increased public effect and a substantial saving in administrative expenses. The gold, silver and nickel keys used by and presented to Their Majesties on the opening day were made from Northern Ontario ore.

The activities of the High Commissioner, Honourable P. C. Larkin; the Secretary, Mr. Lucien Pacaud, and his staff are too numerous and far-reaching to bear adequate chronicling here. It may be stated, however, that in 1925 the office despatched 67,195 letters, telegrams and parcels. According to announcements from the High Commissioner's office the Exhibition Galleries at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, were to include, to some extent, after the re-organization then in process, a permanent exhibition of Canada's industries and products. It was the High Commissioner's purpose that his own office should nourish and stimulate the interest in Can-

adian affairs which was created by the Wembley Exhibition so that the Dominion might have the co-operation in full of British capital and of British technical skill in its own development. With the co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial activities the Office expected to increase its services in the distribution of reliable up-to-date information regarding Canadian development. The Natural Resources and Industrial Information Bureau of the Office was arranged primarily as a special reference library of printed and typewritten reports, maps, (geological, topographical and geographical, issued by the Federal and Provincial Governments and kept for both distribution and loan purposes) and other publications running into hundreds. The data thus accumulated already covered every aspect of Canadian development, and was to be reinforced by a photograph branch which would maintain collections of views illustrative of Canadian industry for loan to authors, publishers and so forth. The efficient press service maintained by the Bureau furnished British publications with a constant stream of information regarding Canadian development.

Dominions and Colonial Office. The changes frequently foreshadowed in the organization of the Colonial Office were announced by Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, in Parliament, on June 11, 1925. The Premier pointed out that the Colonial Office no longer conformed with the actual constitutional position in the Empire, and was called upon to discharge duties to which its organization was inadequate. Moreover it did not sufficiently recognize the difference between consultation with the self-governing partner nations and the administration of colonies and protectorates.

It was therefore decided (1) that the conduct of affairs with the Dominions be under a separate Secretaryship of State for Dominion affairs, with its own Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who would also act as Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, and its own permanent Under-Secretary; and (2) that for reasons of practical convenience the new Secretaryship of State should continue to be vested in the same person as the holder of the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies. The Department of Dominion affairs would therefore continue to be housed in the Colonial Office. Under the new *régime*, Colonel, the Right Honourable L. C. M. S. Amery would have a colleague in the House of Lords representing the Dominions, whilst Mr. Ormsby-Gore would concentrate on the colonies and protectorates. These changes had been decided on after communication with the Dominions, and had been received with general satisfaction, both on the ground of the greater dignity they conferred on the "partner nations" and because they would make quite distinct the treatment of interests which were not always identical.

Mr. Amery, as Secretary of State for the Dominions, continued his indefatigable efforts to promote the mutual interests and development of all parts of the Empire, urging the British people to give deliberate preference to Empire products and projects. He contended that by concentration on its own development by means of men and money the British Empire could in this century accomplish what the United States did in the last. In one speech Mr. Amery regretted

that in some of the Dominions the opportunities available under the Overseas Settlement Act had apparently not been fully grasped. In June, 1925, Mr. Amery, always a consistent advocate of Empire unity in foreign policy, inaugurated a system of frequent conferences with the High Commissioners of all the Dominions resident in London.

Wembley Exhibition—Second Year. An English writer after visiting the Canadian Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 wrote:—"Canada has beaten everybody. I defy anyone to visit the Canadian building without wanting to rush out to Canada by the next boat." The second year of the show was quite as successful under the presidency of the Duke of York as the first had been under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. The King and Queen graced the formal opening which was carried out amidst impressive pageantry in the great stadium. In his inaugural address His Majesty spoke feelingly of the work of the Exhibition in developing a common knowledge and good-will between the different parts of the Empire. The gates were open for six months and when the Duke of York formally closed them on Oct. 31 the year's attendance totalled just under 10,000,000 as against 17,400,000 in 1924.

The Central Committee on Fellowships at the British Empire Exhibition allotted 50 scholarships to agricultural colleges in Canada. Each scholar was provided free passage, free education and maintenance at a Canadian Agricultural college for one year with suitable employment on the land afterwards. Of the 50 scholarships 25 were allotted to London and the rest to Scotland and various provincial districts in England. The work of The Fellowship, comprising 50,000 members in Great Britain and the Dominions received favourable comment from the Prince of Wales who expressed satisfaction that so valuable an organization was to continue its educational work for the better distribution of the Empire's products and population. Under the scholarship plan the work of sending British lads to agricultural colleges in the Dominions and young women to Overseas teachers' training colleges was to be maintained. During 1926, 150 additional scholarships of this kind were allotted.

A tangible result of the Wembley Exhibition was the increase in Empire Shopping Weeks, a movement founded by Lady Cowan in 1922, to emphasize the quality and availability of Empire goods. In 1925 scores of municipalities adopted the custom.

The Government of Great Britain. A disclosure of a personal nature made during 1925 tended greatly to enhance the reputation throughout Great Britain and the British Empire of the British Prime Minister, Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin. In the *Review of Reviews* for May, 1925, Wickham Steed, formerly editor of the London *Times*, recalled the fact that on June 24, 1919 there appeared in *The Times* a letter signed "F.S.T." in which the writer donated one-fifth of his fortune, or £120,000 to the Treasury. The money was to be used in purchasing and cancelling £150,000 of the new Gov-

ernment War Loan. The anonymous donor's purpose was to stimulate patriotic sacrifice in the re-establishment of the nation's finances. Mr. Steed's contribution to this story is that the letters "F.S.T." stood for Financial Secretary to the Treasury, a Government post occupied at that time by the present Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister continued to grow in prestige and the Government's hands became strengthened by dissensions in both the Labour opposition and the weakened Liberal party. The Premier's dramatic plea in the House of Commons on Mar. 6, 1925, for a truce in British industrialism emphasized the split between the moderate Labourites led by Ramsay Macdonald, J. R. Clynes and J. H. Thomas, and the extremists championed by A. J. Cook, J. Wheatley and other irreconcilables. The Liberals, on the other hand, suffered from the inherent difficulty of uniting the two sections of the Party led respectively by Lord Oxford and Asquith and by Mr. Lloyd George, though the latter had formally acknowledged the former as his chief, each affirming loyalty to and appreciation of the other. The production of Mr. Lloyd George's Land policy drove Sir Alfred Mond and other prominent Liberals to the Conservative benches in Parliament. The Government itself, however, did not have an easy road to travel. Its path was beset with grave problems in domestic and foreign policy. In the Summer of 1925 it averted a nation-wide coal strike, at great cost to the public treasury, but in order to obtain a breathing spell in which to bring employers and men together and in the hope of effecting a far-reaching re-organization of a hard pressed industry. The Government subsidy to maintain the miners' wages ran over £20,000,000 and the threatened general strike came after all in May, 1926.*

Mr. Churchill's Imperial Budgets. As Chancellor of the Exchequer Right Honourable Winston Churchill brought down his Budget on Apr. 28, 1925. It included re-imposition of the celebrated McKenna duties; immediate restoration of the gold standard; a scheme of social insurance that was the most far-reaching yet evolved by any state; reduction of the income tax by 6d. on earned incomes under £1,000; reduction of the super tax and an equivalent increase in death duties on estates between £12,000 and £1,000,000; a new tax on silk and artificial silk, and other items of general interest. Of chief concern to the majority of Canadians was undoubtedly the re-establishment of the McKenna duties abolished the year before by Philip Snowden, Churchill's predecessor at the Exchequer, which provided for an import tax on sugar, tobacco, wines, motor cars and other articles listed in the luxury class, with a rebate in each case for products originating within the Empire. A duty of 4/- per pound was levied on raw silk, while made-up silk was taxed on an *ad valorem* basis, and the Budget provided for a duty on hops of £4 per hundredweight for four years, British Columbia hops to have a preference over foreign hops. Similarly, Canadian motor cars, cycles, musical instruments, clocks and watches included in the revived McKenna duties were to enjoy the preference over foreign articles. Canadian manufacturers expressed pleasure at the Budget. They considered that the re-imposition of the McKenna duties on motor cars would solidify the position of American branch factories already established in Canada in order to take advantage of the British preference.

* NOTE.—See sub-section "The General Strike" in this volume.

A most significant development in the Budget debate which followed was found in the progress of Protectionist and Empire preference sentiment amongst the Labour members at Westminster. The Labour Preferentialists were emphatic in asserting that in the development of the Empire's markets lay the best hope of maintaining export trade and employment in Great Britain at decent wages. But they foreshadowed a Labour policy which would control the Empire's surplus products so as to counteract "profiteering by intermediaries."

The Chancellor presented a financial statement showing that the revenue for 1924-1925 was £799,436,000 and the expenditure £795,777,000, leaving a surplus of £3,659,000 for application to debt reduction. The estimates for the new financial year indicated a revenue of £801,060,000 and an expenditure of £799,400,000.

The new social insurance scheme announced by Mr. Churchill affected 30,000,000 people or 70 per cent. of all the people in Great Britain. Wage earners, employers and Government were to contribute. Beginning 1926 all men and women coming under the scheme would receive a life pension of 10/- a week after they arrive at the age of sixty-five. If an insured man were to die at any age his wife would receive 10/- a week for life, 5/- a week for the first child and 3/- a week for each other child. The state was to provide for orphans. According to Mr. Churchill the scheme represented an immediate capital liability on the State computed at £750,000,000. It was to cost the taxpayer little until the third year of its operation when the charge on the state would be £4,000,000. The cost to the ratepayer would gradually rise to £24,000,000 in the twentieth year, and after that it would decline until it had practically disappeared. Royal assent was given to this measure on Aug. 7, 1925.

The amounts owing to Great Britain by the Dominions and Allies on Mar. 31, 1925, were:—

Australia	£88,098,000	France	£621,224,000
New Zealand	26,681,000	Italy	582,510,000
South Africa	11,884,000	Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	29,905,000
Other Dominions and Colonies	1,146,000	Portugal, Roumania, Greece and other Allies	73,107,000
Russia	756,705,000		

Relief and construction loans and so forth to Allied Countries aggregated nearly £44,000,000 making a grand total of British loans to the Dominions and Allies of £2,235,965,000.

On Apr. 26, 1926, Mr. Churchill brought down a new Budget in which he announced new duties on wrapping paper and commercial motor cars and a ten-year guarantee for the continuation of all Empire preference. The duty on wrapping paper was to be 17 2/3 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the Empire preference, one-third. Canada was to be the only Dominion to benefit under this rebate. The imposition of a 33 1/3 per cent. duty on commercial motor cars would also carry with it an Imperial preference. Canadian-made motor trucks were one of the features of Canada's exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition. It was hoped that the new duty and preference might assist the Canadian motor manufacturers who had been hard hit by the reduction in the Canadian tariff on their products. Mr. Churchill asserted that restoration of the Imperial preference had been advantageous in stimulating home consumption of Empire sugar, wines, raisins and tobacco. The duties on silk and artificial silk had been so successful he was sure any suggestion to repeal them would be received by the trade with dismay. Regarding the stabilization of Imperial preference, he admitted that another Parliament would be able to repudiate the guarantee, but the fact that a positive step had been taken would act as a practical deterrent. With the passage of time, he hoped, these matters of Imperial consolidation would more and more cease to be the pawns of party controversy. He also hoped that succeeding Governments would have better things to do than to uproot and tear down these processes which added to the growth of inter-Imperial trade.

Britain's Return to the Gold Standard. It was in his Budget speech on Apr. 28, 1925, that Mr. Churchill officially announced a formal re-adoption of the gold standard. He declared that he had the Empire with him in this advance toward sound financial conditions. Some financial experts criticized the step as premature and likely to hurt trade by forcing an advance in the Bank rate for commercial loans but Dominion and American financiers, the Dominions press and the United States press rang with praise for a policy that promised to prove successful because it was so bold. The New York *Herald Tribune* declared "that the British return to the gold standard is a flaming victory for the tenacity with which the British have always clung to their ideals." The *New York World* commented upon the determination of the British people, even during the darkest days after the War, to meet every obligation squarely and in full.

Mr. Churchill's courage was amply justified. In a cable despatched to *The Toronto Star* dated London, Apr. 9, 1926, Henry Somerville testified to the happy results of England's return to the gold standard. The despatch read:

"There is no serious question but that Britain's return to the gold standard twelve months ago has been justified. Sterling is now a stable currency and Britain knows, as a French writer has just acknowledged, that the need for stability will sooner or later oblige all nations to join the "gold standard club." An interesting and pleasing result of the return to the gold standards is that sterling is now more than ever the international currency of the world. Trade between China and Peru, between Germany and Greenland, between France and India, is financed by bills on London. The bill on London was predominant in the world's trade before the War. It is even more predominant to-day, because not even Frenchmen have faith in the franc and people do not feel absolutely confident in the new currency of Germany. The dollar, of course, is above suspicion, but traders outside the United States have no reason for preferring the dollar to sterling and New York does not yet rival the world-wide connections of the London financial houses. The result is that bills bearing London names are favoured everywhere and London gets the profitable business of accepting. Foreign bankers have full confidence in sterling, and they are very eager to invest their funds in London bills. Thus their marketability is increased. The London bill more than ever merits the description of "interest-bearing gold" being practically as acceptable as gold the world over. This could not be the case if the convertibility of sterling had not been assured by the return to the gold standard."

The General Strike. In June 1925 the British coal mine owners gave the Miners Federation notice of their intention to terminate their agreement with the men on July 31st. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation, characterized this action as "A declaration of war." The disagreement arose from the impoverished condition of the coal trade which had never recovered its pre-war prosperity. Great Britain in the opinion of many experts had lost, and was not likely to regain, a large part of her export coal trade owing to the development of waterpower electricity abroad, the increasing use of oil fuel and the stimulation of German coal production for repara-

tions. More than 400 collieries had closed down in the year and the annual loss of revenue through coal exports was alleged to approximate to £30,000,000. About 200,000 miners were out of work and on the dole.

The Baldwin Government tried to bring about a conference between the two opposing forces. On July 11 the men refused to meet the owners unless they withdrew their notice denouncing the existing wage agreement and proposing lower wages together with longer hours. The men emphasized the principles of "nationalization" and "a living wage." The General Council of the Trade Unions Congress pledged the miners their whole-hearted support. Assembled in Scarboro on July 15 the miners' representatives rejected a Government offer to set up a Court of Inquiry. Eight days later, the Executive of the Miners Federation issued orders to 1,100,000 miners to cease work on July 31. Impressed by the danger of a wholesale paralysis of the nation's activities the Trade Unions Congress modified its pledge to support the miners and urged the Prime Minister to take action without delay with a view to bringing about an unconditional conference between the Coal Owners' Association and the Miners Federation. Herbert Smith, President, and A. J. Cook, Secretary, of the Miners Federation threatened to draw other Labour organizations into a nation-wide down-tool movement. The railway workers announced that in the event of a lockout the railways would handle no coal. The Government prepared to protect the industrial structure against sabotage and irreparable destruction. The Prime Minister determined to take a leading *rôle* in the effort for peace, and the Right Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, was put forward as chief intermediary between miners and men.

At midnight on July 31, the last day of grace, Mr. Baldwin obtained from the miners an agreement to participate in an inquiry into the whole position of the coal trade. He promised a Government subsidy to maintain wages until the investigation should be completed in the Spring of 1926. The settlement involved a heavy draft on the public treasury to avert an unprecedented industrial catastrophe. Both sides accepted the arrangement though it brought violent criticisms from Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, and others as a hopeless surrender to extremist elements of the population. Sir Robert Horne, a former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke against the settlement as a counsel of despair unless the Government made it absolutely clear that the subvention was strictly a temporary expedient which would never be extended to other fields of labour. The Prime Minister defended his course as essential to the national salvation. He declared that the main necessity in such a crisis was to give the opposing sides and the Nation time to think out the problem and arrive at a satisfactory solution. On Aug. 5 the House of Commons approved the Government's action by a vote of 351 to 167 and the country breathed freely once more. The next step was the appointment by the Government of a Royal

Commission to inquire into and report upon the economic position of the coal industry and to make recommendations for the improvement thereof. The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, G.B.E., was named Chairman of the Commission.

The Commission immediately inaugurated its hearings and continued them until, in the Spring of 1926, the date approached for the expiration of the Government subsidy. In April its Report was approved by the Government and laid before Parliament. It recommended that the subsidy cease, that the men temporarily accept substantial reductions in wages in cases where they were getting more than what is called the subsistence wage; that the coal industry should be placed under control of a permanent commission on which the Government, the public, the owners and the workers should be represented; that the Government should take over certain mining royalties; that more efficient mining methods should be introduced by consolidation and other methods; that by-products of coal should be dealt with and the system of profit-sharing introduced for the benefit of the workers.

After the appearance of the Commission's Report, the owners and operators declared that they could not carry on without reducing wages, or unless the men would for the time being work eight instead of seven hours. The workers replied that they could not work longer or live on less than they were getting. Though it had already paid out £20,000,000 by way of subsidies to maintain the miners' wages, the Government agreed to continue the subsidy for another two weeks to allow a settlement. The miners refused and one million men left the mines. This was on May 1st, and at midnight on May 2 the Trade Unions Congress called out 2,500,000 railway, transport and other workers in sympathy. Traffic and business were paralyzed throughout the United Kingdom and newspapers practically disappeared, but the Government accepted the challenge, making it very clear that it would not discuss a settlement until organized labour capitulated by calling off the general strike. Half a million volunteers came forward from all classes of society to the Government's assistance and, it soon became clear that the British people, much as they sympathize with the miners, would never submit to the dictation of a presumptuous minority. The struggle lasted nine days when the Trade Unions chiefs voluntarily went to Downing Street and informed the Prime Minister that they were calling off the general strike. Thus was Parliamentary Government vindicated and maintained without the firing of a single shot. Throughout the greatest industrial crisis of all history which cost the country perhaps £50,000,000, the leaders and people on both sides conducted themselves with a restraint and good temper which immensely augmented the prestige of the British race throughout the world.

Premier Baldwin earned much praise for the strength which he displayed in the face of such an overwhelming crisis. Once the general strike was defeated, some of the employers manifested a disposition to penalize their employees, but again Mr. Baldwin took

a strong stand. He used his great personal position to bridge this fresh difficulty. As a result of his intervention two things occurred: (1) the Railway Unions acknowledged their error in breaking their contract by engaging in a sympathetic strike and they agreed never to strike again without full consultation with their employers, and (2) the Railways agreed not to cut wages or lengthen hours or subject the men to loss of seniority. It was agreed that the volunteers who had taken the men's places in trying to maintain the public services should have first consideration, but that the old employees should be re-instated as rapidly as disorganized industry permitted. The Prime Minister procured similar agreements in other industries. The Unions of newspaper workers agreed that never again would they interfere with the contents of newspapers or with the business management thereof.

On May 17, C. T. Cramp, President of the National Union of Railway men, speaking at Plymouth, declared that the Union lost £1,000,000 as a result of the strike, and that the railway companies' loss would reach £5,000,000. He added there never would be another general strike like the one just ended. He stated:—"I don't believe that a general industrial strike can ever be carried out effectively, because if the workers carried it to its logical conclusion they would starve, and paralyze themselves as well as everybody else." On May 18 Frank Hodges, Secretary of the International Miners Federation, characterized the general strike as "a disaster motivated by blind passion to try out a machine which is only perfect on paper, and took no account of simple human nature and economic force." He declared that the gigantic effort of the Trades Union Congress was a mere toy in the presence of the economic facts and social forces with which it was confronted. Other labour leaders issued similar statements.

The next problem was to get one million striking miners back to work—in other words to settle the original labour dispute which had led to the general strike. Mr. Baldwin again stepped into the breach by calling men and owners into a discussion of the Samuel Commission's Report. In so doing he offered a further Government subsidy of £3,000,000 and proposed legislation drastically re-organizing the mines (to the detriment of some owners) before any wage reduction should be considered. He planned to set up a National Wages Board with a neutral chairman to end the periodical conflicts between owners and men.

Trade and Fiscal Policy; Settlement Schemes; Empire Defence.

In the Canadian Parliament on June 2, 1925, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Leader of the Conservative Opposition, put forward a resolution setting forth the tariff policy of the Conservative Party and including the following paragraph with reference to Imperial preferences:—"That while every effort should be directed toward the establishment of the system of preference for preference within the Empire, no prefer-

ence should be given at the expense of the Canadian worker, and all preferences should be conditional on the use of Canadian ports." Speaking in Paris, France, in July, 1925, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, stated that the solution of the economic problems in Canada and the Empire depended upon a frank preference within the Empire. "Why not," he asked, "buy and sell more within the Empire."

Conditions in both trade and industry in the United Kingdom remained unfavourable during 1925 and were particularly disappointing with regard to export trade. It was satisfactory, however, from an Imperial point of view to learn that the proportion of the United Kingdom's trade with other countries of the Empire increased substantially during the year, in both imports and British exports, the percentages being as follows:—

	Imports		British Exports		Re-exports	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
Foreign countries	69.6%	67.5%	58.4%	56.6%	81.1%	83%
British Empire	30.4%	32.5%	41.6%	43.4%	18.9%	17%

TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM

	1924	1925
Foreign Countries:		
Imports	£889,566,147	£893,136,957
Exports (British)	463,363,586	438,165,660
Re-exports	113,480,475	128,092,337
	£1,466,410,208	£1,459,394,954
With British Empire:		
Imports	£387,872,997	£429,721,210
Exports (British)	337,603,251	334,920,750
Re-exports	26,489,668	26,318,630
	£751,965,916	£790,960,590

The following tables indicate the United Kingdom's trade with other parts of the Empire:

	1923	1924	1925
Canada:			
Imports	£53,380,461	£65,899,590	£70,727,471
Exports	27,557,591	28,132,476	27,561,632
Re-exports	2,748,743	2,449,915	3,131,065
Total	£83,686,795	£96,481,981	£101,420,168
Australia:			
Imports	£49,005,354	£59,022,426	£72,740,048
Exports	57,699,700	60,759,614	60,168,464
Re-exports	4,175,135	5,158,899	3,862,523
Total	£110,880,189	£124,940,939	£136,771,035
New Zealand:			
Imports	£42,966,271	£46,964,167	£51,332,418
Exports	20,695,679	20,333,219	23,097,076
Re-exports	1,004,825	1,025,433	1,111,077
Total	£64,666,775	£68,322,819	£75,540,571
Irish Free State:			
Imports	£32,728,265	£51,095,818	£43,394,064
Exports	24,639,243	47,296,605	40,161,889
Re-exports	6,574,112	11,215,720	10,963,535
Total	£63,941,620	£109,608,143	£94,519,488
Union of South Africa:			
Imports	£15,354,356	£18,080,009	£25,196,527
Exports	27,844,195	30,405,349	30,668,414
Re-exports	1,440,609	1,595,514	1,652,174
Total	£44,630,160	£50,080,872	£57,517,115

West Africa :			
Imports	£11,167,634	£13,264,302	£13,784,367
Exports	11,506,502	10,486,688	13,942,074
Re-exports	996,161	1,154,266	1,383,426
Total	£23,670,297	£24,905,256	£29,109,867
East Africa :			
Imports	£3,730,858	£5,339,902	£7,877,429
Exports	2,931,430	3,663,505	5,188,267
Re-exports	68,702	116,018	168,630
Total	£6,730,990	£9,119,425	£13,234,326
British West Indies :			
Imports	£5,858,361	£4,791,007	£5,929,490
Exports	3,689,005	3,778,689	4,004,289
Re-exports	329,791	305,480	269,398
Total	£9,877,157	£8,875,176	£10,203,177
British Indies :			
Imports	£66,950,068	£78,872,953	£79,976,811
Exports	86,246,488	90,577,148	85,944,010
Re-exports	1,095,524	1,114,241	1,194,033
Total	£154,292,080	£170,564,342	£167,114,854
Ceylon :			
Imports	£12,452,005	£13,596,374	£17,057,628
Exports	3,763,585	4,309,994	5,044,039
Re-exports	105,483	124,955	155,161
Total	£16,321,073	£18,031,323	£22,256,828
Straits Settlements :			
Imports	£10,657,886	£10,563,360	£18,770,099
Exports	7,742,414	8,289 458	11,516,888
Re-exports	152,616	159,968	246,267
Total	£18,552,916	£19,012,786	£30,531,254

Imperial Economic Committee. The final Report of the Imperial Economic Committee, appointed as a result of the Imperial Conference of 1923 appeared in August, 1925. The Committee included twenty representatives of all parts of the Empire with Sir Halford Mackinder as Chairman and L. C. McOuat and J. Forsythe Smith as Canada's delegates. The Report stated:

> **(1) That foreign products enjoy a far greater proportion of the markets of the United Kingdom than do the products of the various British Dominions;**
>
> **(2) That by buying more Dominion goods the consumer in the United Kingdom could exert a far-reaching influence on Empire development;**
>
> **(3) That the purchase of Dominion goods would stimulate the migration of British people to the Dominions;**
>
> **(4) That head for head the inhabitants of the British Empire are by far the largest importers of goods produced in Great Britain. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland and the Irish Free State buy *per capita* of population 127/- worth of British produce and manufactures as against 12/- worth *per capita* bought by Europe and 8/- worth *per capita* bought by the United States.**

The Committee recommended that all Empire produce should be so labelled; that an intensive and continuous publicity campaign should be inaugurated at a cost of about £2,000 per day; that £150,000 a year be devoted to research in solving the problems of the food supply of the Empire and £200,000 be spent on development schemes. The British House of Commons set aside £1,000,000 to be expended

for publicity to promote the sale of Empire products in the United Kingdom. The British Labour Party advocated co-operation for massed marketing of Empire foodstuffs by arrangement between the British authorities and such Overseas agencies as the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Australian and New Zealand Meat and Dairy Export Boards.

Empire Migration and Land Settlement. The Report of the British Overseas Settlement Committee for 1925 stated that 140,594 British settlers (59,665 men, 55,602 women, and 24,867 children) left the United Kingdom with a view to permanent residence overseas. This compared with 155,374 in 1924. The decrease was more than fully accounted for by the falling-off in the movement to Canada. In 1925, 38,662 individuals left Britain for Canada as against 63,016 in 1924. But for the seamen's strike more people would have gone to New Zealand and Australia.

The total number of British settlers who were financially assisted under the Empire Settlement Act to proceed Overseas during 1925 was 43,057 against 41,565 in 1924. Of these Canada obtained 11,442; Australia, 23,427; New Zealand, 8,051; and South Africa, 115. By far the largest settlement plan inaugurated between the United Kingdom and the Dominions was that arranged with Australia for a term of ten years from Apr. 8, 1925. It was in the form of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government for the issue of loan moneys to the State Governments, not exceeding £34,000,000 (including existing schemes) with the object of arranging for 450,000 settlers to proceed to Australia during the ten years from Apr. 8, 1925. The contribution of His Majesty's Government takes the form of a lump sum of £130,000 for every £750,000 of loan, conditional on the State concerned taking within the 10 years 10,000 assisted migrants without capital, among whom must be included 750 families averaging 5 persons each. Provision was also made for the erection of Reception Depots, where necessary, and for His Majesty's Government to defray one-third of the capital and running costs of the establishments.

The *Calgary Herald* contrasted the aggressive Australian settlement plan with Canada's slight response to the British Government's generous Empire settlement scheme. It asked why Australia was to get 450,000 new British people in ten years while Canada was to obtain only 3,000 families in three years? On July 27, 1925, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, stated that public opinion in the Dominions had not yet grasped with sufficient clearness the opportunities available to them under the Empire Settlement Act. He added that those at present willing to go Overseas if assisted were still very considerably in excess of those whom the Dominions were prepared to assist. J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary in the former Labour Government of Great Britain, pointed out that only one-sixth

NOTE.—See Immigration Section this Volume for treatment of Settlement schemes between the United Kingdom and Canada.

of the £3,000,000 available annually from the British Treasury for Dominion settlement purposes was being utilized. According to one estimate Canada's share of this fund would, if properly used, give her 50,000 families or 400,000 new British citizens within five years. Commissioner David Lamb of the Salvation Army, who had visited Canada twenty-three times in the interests of British emigration, said at Ottawa on Oct. 2, 1925, that the whole future of the British Empire depended upon the proper distribution of its man-power. He indicated that Canada was not making adequate use of its vast heritage of vacant land and other resources. In the view of Hon. F. V. Willey, President of the Federation of British Industries, the British Government would be justified in setting aside £100,000,000 to be used over a short period of years for assisted passages of emigrants to the Dominions and for generous settlement grants. The Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce made a similar recommendation.

Dominion Status and Empire Foreign Policy. Early in 1925 *The Calgary Herald* and other Canadian newspapers expressed resentment at the fears of certain British journals that Canada was breaking away from the Empire and drawing closer to the United States. This misconception was also met by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. Speaking at the Dominion Day dinner in London on July 1st, 1925, he declared: "I want to disabuse the British mind of one idea. There is no possible chance of Canada ever becoming part of any country except the British Empire. Every Canadian dollar and cent will be used to resist such a proposal. It has been suggested that Canada will eventually become a nation within herself. In Canada we call a man who makes such a suggestion a little Canadian."

All the Dominions joined the Mother Country in refusing to ratify the Geneva Protocol under which the League of Nations sought to set up a system of compulsory arbitration for the prevention of war. Incidentally the issue raised the old problem of adequate consultation between London and the Dominion capitals on questions involving foreign policy. As far back as twenty-five years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "If you want us to help you call us to your Councils." Nothing stood in the way of effective all round cooperation during the War, but when peace returned with new implications of advanced Dominion status and fresh international obligations the question of a common foreign policy for the Empire became acute. One difficulty was and still is to improvise satisfactory means of consultation. Prime Ministers found it almost impossible to leave their Parliaments or general elections simultaneously for conferences in London. Thus the project for an Imperial Conference in 1925 fell through. Cable communications appeared inadequate. The *Manitoba Free Press* suggested that Canada should have a diplomatic agent in London, and Great Britain, a similar representative in Canada, apart altogether from the Governor-General who should be

Viceroy and nothing else. In the view of the *Free Press* the British Commonwealth obviously required its own diplomatic machinery to keep its various Governments in ready touch with one another. Australia made an effort to improve conditions by appointing R. G. Casey, a special representative attached to the Office of the High Commissioner to maintain permanent contact with the Cabinet and the Foreign and Colonial Offices. A correspondent of the London *Times* complained: "There is far less consultation between the Governments of the Empire about policies upon which their ultimate peace and security depend than there is between foreign nations. . . . The effort to escape responsibility for coming to decisions only means that the British Empire is faced by a recurring series of ugly incidents when the demand for a quick decision comes imperatively from out of the blue. There is really nothing to be said for running a great co-operative concern in blinkers."

The Geneva Protocol, agreed to by the defunct British Labour Government, was finally dropped by the Baldwin administration, and the so-called Locarno Security Pact substituted in its place as a precedent to Germany entering the League of Nations. The Locarno Pact seeks to assure peace and clear the way for general disarmament amongst the Great Powers of Western Europe by instituting mutual guarantees against attack. The reaction of the Dominions was commented upon editorially by *The London Gazette* of London, England, in its issue of Nov. 19, 1925, as follows:—

"Mr. Austen Chamberlain remarked in the British House of Commons on Monday that Mr. Mackenzie King and the Premiers of the other Dominions have added nothing in the past three months to their earlier and somewhat laconic replies to the elaborate explanatory despatches in which British Ministers have from week to week informed Dominion Governments of the progress of negotiations with France, Germany, and the other Powers concerned in the new arrangement. But we may be sure that thoughtful men and women overseas are sharing the anxiety of far-sighted folk here, as they see a foreign policy for the Empire elaborated by the British Foreign Office and endorsed by the British Parliament without an authoritative answering word from Canada, Australia and South Africa. It is not that these foremost Dominions have not been informed; it is that they do not wish to express an opinion, much less be committed. Hence on December 1 the Pact will be ceremoniously signed by the representatives of the Powers in London; solemn mutual obligations will be entered into by the "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India," and all the while a clause in the agreement expressly excludes these same Dominions and India from its obligations. Article 9 says: "The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the British Dominions or upon India, unless the Government of such Dominion or of India signifies its acceptance thereof."

Several influential New Zealand newspapers emphatically condemned the Dominions for their slowness in helping to provide some means of adequate Inter-Imperial consultation. The *Auckland Star* was emphatic on this point while *The Evening Post* said: "The Dominions are freely criticized but the Mother Country is not. . . . British statesmen have not only to take it all smiling but to refrain

from retaliation, and even to ascribe to superior virtue any recognition on the part of the Dominions, however slight, that their position in the firm implies obligations as well as rights."

At Sydney on May 26, 1925, Premier Bruce said: "One always returns to the fundamental question of how far Australians are interested in Britain's foreign policy. We are interested in it and we must accept our share of responsibility." But he was not yet clear as to how the matter of constant consultation was to be most effectively arranged. According to Hon. J. G. Latham, Attorney-General of Australia: "Australia's position is that only by the support of Great Britain can the Commonwealth hope to retain and enjoy the independence which she now possesses in full measure. Any attitude adopted by her which would deprive her of that support would mean national suicide." The Toronto *Globe* asked editorially if Canada's national security was less dependent on British support than that of Australia. It scorned the suggestion that Canada could leave Great Britain in the lurch in the event of European conflict. It stated "Such a position has never been taken by any political party in this country. Tradition and interest alike have always been opposed to it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the greatest of Liberal chieftains, said that when Britain was at war, Canada was at war, and the Conservative Party of the Dominion has always been assumed to embody in an especial degree the principle of allegiance to the Empire. No Canadian Government which refused to back Great Britain in any war in which she became involved could endure for a day." The *Winnipeg Tribune* said, "Canada was pleased to abstain entirely from the Locarno negotiations. Great Britain proceeded to take steps for her own safety, a course which could not be dissociated from the ultimate safety of the Dominions. Our sensitive constitution-thinkers would have none of it. Theirs is the *role* of faultfinders and critics. In the same breath they conjure up British disregard of the Dominions, in first dealing with the pact, in bringing it into existence; then, again, is proposed disavowal of its purposes, though with that aspect this Dominion has no immediate concern." The Montreal *Gazette* spoke in scathing terms of politicians who seemed to take a delight in postures of independence calculated to disturb or annoy Great Britain.

On July 17, 1925, three weeks after he took office, Premier Coates of New Zealand declared that while New Zealand reserved the right to be consulted in matters of negotiations with European powers, when New Zealand had expressed its opinion, it left it to the Imperial authorities to make what arrangements they thought best. On Apr. 22, 1926, General Smuts, Opposition Leader, asked Premier Hertzog in the House of Assembly at Capetown, if it was intended to raise the question of South Africa's international status at the next Imperial Conference. The Premier replied that in his view the union of South Africa stood on an equal footing with Great Britain and it was no longer a question of fighting for an independent status. They had

that now. It was a question of assuming more and more the rights which they were entitled to assume. He felt convinced that if they openly took this attitude all the difficulties which had arisen in the past would disappear. The fear must be removed from the Dominions that if they made concessions at the Imperial Conference they would be unwillingly harming their status. Where he differed from General Smuts was where the latter maintained that there must be in the Empire some super-power, or otherwise disintegration would result.

General Smuts in responding repudiated Premier Hertzog's description of his views. "I regard," he said, "the British Empire as an organic combination of equal states and the Premier will find that this is the attitude of every Premier of every Dominion, as well as the British Premier. There is no super-state, no super-authority. It is a meeting of equals under the Sovereign."

Addressing a joint meeting of the Empire, Canadian and Rotary Clubs in Toronto on Apr. 27, 1926, Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador at Washington said the evolution of the British Empire was taking place slowly, but systematically, as evolutions should. Its structure had changed considerably since he was a boy, and would change even more, he thought, in the next fifty years. It was tending always more and more toward the recognition of equality of political rights for all the partners under the Crown, but what shape it would ultimately take was impossible for him to foresee. He added: "We must just continue to build with the materials at hand to meet the wants of the moment, as the British Constitution was built without seeking to lay down any hard-and-fast rules, which might only hamper and retard natural development."

Naval and Land Defence. The question of naval defence drew forth the usual amount of discussion during 1925-26. The British Government co-operated to the full with the other Powers in the limitation of naval construction arranged for at the Washington Conference, and at the same time, carried the great bulk of the whole burden of Imperial defence. On July 23, 1925, Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, made the following statement regarding the Cabinet's decisions in respect to its modified proposals for new naval construction:—

"We have found it possible, in view of the peaceful outlook of the world, and the absence of any naval antagonism between the Great Powers, very largely to modify the proposals for new construction which were adumbrated two years ago. We consider that the requirements of Fleet-replacement will be met if two cruisers are laid down in October of this year, and two more in February; and, by an annual construction of three cruisers thereafter, during the normal life of the present Parliament. I should add that some of these cruisers will conform to the existing 10,000-ton type, and the remainder will be of a smaller and less expensive type, which the Admiralty have designed, of approximately 8,000 tons displacement. We have also decided that an annual construction of nine destroyers and six submarines, together with certain ancillary vessels, will be required, beginning in the financial year 1926-27, and

likewise continuing during the normal life of the present Parliament. The situation must then be reviewed by the new Parliament in the light of the circumstances of that time. As far as this year is concerned, the Admiralty will meet the additional expense, namely, £527,170, from savings on other heads and certain underspendings which are likely to accrue."

On May 4, 1925, Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, quoted the Governmental estimates from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, showing that Canada expended for Empire Defence 15 cents per head of population; Australia, $3 per head; New Zealand, $2 per head; South Africa, about 40 cents per head; and Great Britain, about $6 per head. The amounts provided in the estimates of the undermentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1924-1925 were as follows:—

United Kingdom—£55,800,000.
Expenditure per head, £1 4s. 10d.
Population, 44,911,637.
Total import and export trade 1924, £2,215,358,135.
Amount spent on naval defence for every £1,000 of total import and export trade, £25 3s. 9d.

Canada—$1,400,000.
Expenditure per head, $0.15.
Population, 9,229,740.
Total import and export trade 1924, $1,878,786,189.
Amount spent on naval defence for every $1,000 of total import and export trade, $0.74.

The Commonwealth of Australia—£2,318,164.
Expenditure per head, 8s. (now 13s. 6d.).
Population, 5,803,590.
Total import and export trade, Jan.-Sept., 1924, £199,802,008.
Amount spent on naval defence for every £1,000 of total import and export trade, £8 14s. 0d.

There are, in addition, special appropriations of £3,000,000 for naval construction and £1,500,000 for defence purposes generally, which are proposed to be expended over a number of years.

New Zealand—£523,079.
Expenditure per head, 8s.
Population, 1,301,970.
Total import and export trade, Jan.-Nov., 1924, £90,719,049.
Amount spent on naval defence for every £1,000 of total import and export trade, £5 5s. 8d.

Union of South Africa—£142,035.
Expenditure per head, 1s. 9d.
Population, 1,579,733.
Total import and export trade, Jan.-Nov., 1924, £129,367,349.
Amount spent on naval defence for every £1,000 of total import and export trade, £1 0s. 1d.

On Dec. 2, 1925, J. C. C. Davidson, Under-Secretary for the Admiralty, announced that 37 British naval ships would be scrapped in the immediate future, these being made up of three cruisers, five depot ships, eighteen destroyers, seven submarines, three trawlers and one drifter. In an unofficial appeal published in Brassey's Annual Viscount Jellicoe suggested that Canada should contribute $36,000,000 a year for the next few years towards Imperial naval defence,

and that other outlying parts of the Empire should contribute proportionately. In a pre-election speech at Melbourne on Oct. 6, 1925, Premier Bruce committed Australia to full co-operation with the League of Nations in bringing about peace and disarmament. But, he said, until that end was reached, the Commonwealth must maintain its defences. The Government's programme provided for a maintenance expenditure of £1,000,000 a year in addition to £6,000,000 for naval construction which included two 10,000-ton cruisers, two ocean-going submarines, a seaplane carrier, a floating dock and an oil depot. The Army would comprise five infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions or nearly 150,000 men when at full strength, and air units besides. With regard to the Singapore base, the development of which the British Government had resumed, Mr. Bruce said that to Australia, New Zealand and the Empire in the East the base was vital, as no capital ships could be maintained in the Pacific without a base.

The British Army estimates for the year 1925-1926 provided for an expenditure of £44,500,000, a cut of £18,000,000 in three years.

British Air Defence and Imperial Airways. On Feb. 26, 1925, the British Parliament voted by 270 to 101 an appropriation of £21,319,000 for the purpose of modernizing and enlarging the nation's combined air defence forces. In presenting his estimates, Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, said that when he took office two years before only three squadrons were available for home defence. These had been increased to eighteen, and by the end of the year there would be twenty-six. On Dec. 16, 1925, the Minister announced that Great Britain would postpone fulfilment of her air defence programme in view of the clearer and more peaceful European sky resulting from the Locarno Agreement. If other nations followed this example all the Governments would avoid in the years to come a race for armaments far more disastrous than the world had ever yet endured. The Government plan for a home defence of fifty-two squadrons remained intact.

The progress of aerial defence is of course closely related to developments in aerial navigation for commercial purposes. Hence partly the subsidy paid by the British Government to the Imperial Airways Company. In spite of the grant of £140,000 the Company showed a deficit of £15,000 for the first year, which was largely a year of experiment. In the year which ended Mar. 31, 1925, the Company of which Sir Eric Geddes was Chairman carried 11,000 passengers and 600 tons of mails and goods and flew 825,000 miles. Acting for the Air Ministry the Company was to maintain a regular air service between Egypt and India. Plans being worked out contemplate regular flying routes connecting Australia, South Africa and other parts of the Empire with the Motherland. In less than a month Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Amery flew over 3,500 miles, visiting and inspecting every British station in Lower Egypt, Palestine, Trans-Jordania and Iraq. Sir Sefton Brancker, K.B.E., British Air Marshal, and Allan J. Cobham, made a spectacular flight from London to Rangoon and back, and Mr. Cobham flew from London *via* Egypt to Cape Town and back. Speaking of the growing safety of travelling by air Sir Sefton said: "On regular recognized and approved services we have had only four fatal accidents, and no other serious accident in five years, whilst operating over a distance equal to 134 times around the world at the Equator."

Empire Wireless and Empire Cables. On July 20, 1925, the Right Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, British Postmaster-General, explain-

ed the position of the Empire with regard to wireless communications. Until about a year before, he said, it was the policy both of the Imperial Government and of the Dominion Governments to provide Imperial wireless communications by means of high-power stations. It was in accordance with that policy that the Rugby station was started and was now practically complete.

After that arrangement had been made, and certain of the Dominions had started work on their high-power stations, the Marconi Company produced a short-wave directional system of transmission, commonly called the beam system, which, they claimed, would provide adequate service for a limited number of hours with a much smaller capital expenditure. The British Government and the Governments of Australia, Canada, India and South Africa decided to give the beam system a trial, and an agreement was accordingly made with the Marconi Company for the erection of beam stations in Great Britain for communication with corresponding stations in the Dominions. The Company, however, subsequently came to the conclusion that for technical reasons the original scheme of concentrating all the four stations on one site and the four receiving stations on the other site was impracticable, and, accordingly, different arrangements were made, and another agreement was entered into providing for the erection of two groups of two stations each, one group in the South-West of England, at Bodmin and at Bridgewater, for communication with Canada and South Africa, and the other group on the East Coast for communication with India and Australia. The stations at Bodmin and Bridgewater were due to be completed, under the terms of the contract, by Oct. 6, 1925.

Sites for the sending and receiving stations for India and Australia had been finally settled at Grimsby and Skegness. Under the contract with the Marconi Company these were to be completed within nine months. The corresponding stations in the Dominions were in various stages of progress. The masts and buildings of the beam station in Canada, near Montreal, had been completed, and that station was expected to be ready about the same time as the corresponding station in England. The beam station in South Africa, situated near Cape Town, was expected to be ready for trials about the end of September. The station in Australia, which would be situated near Melbourne, was due to be completed in January. The beam station in India would probably not be ready before the middle of 1926. A permanent working Committee (including representatives of the Dominions) under the chairmanship of Lord Wolmer had been appointed to advise on the practical questions of routing traffic, rates, tariffs, and the rest.

On Jan. 7, 1926, the London *Times* announced that the Rugby wireless station was complete and that it had been taken into service for regular transmission to all parts of the Empire. Tests made with Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, South Africa and Canada placed Rugby in a class superior to any other European station.

In February, 1925, a dinner was held at the West Indian Club in London to celebrate the opening of the All-Red cable route to the West Indies. The guest of the evening was Sir William Mercer, Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, which had carried out the work. In November, 1925, it became public that Hon. Charles Murphy, Canadian Postmaster-General, took strong exception to the award of £2,260,000 contracts by the Pacific Cable Board for duplication of the existing All Red cable between Bamfield and Fanning Island and Fiji. Mr. Murphy declared that the duplication was decided upon in the absence of the Canadian representatives and that contracts had been awarded in spite of Canada's protest, and that no new work could be undertaken without the full concurrence of all concerned. In these circumstances he had recommended his Government to withdraw from partnership in the cable, and ask for a new Imperial Act enabling Canada to get her money back. Meantime the duplicate line would not be allowed a landing in Canada. An Imperial

Committee including representatives from Canada was appointed to deal with the deadlock.

Rhodes Scholarships. During 1925 Mr. Philip Kerr replaced Sir Edward Grigg as Organizing Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. It had as Canadian representative J. M. Macdonnell of Montreal, and as Canadian Provincial Secretaries the following:—Ontario, N. S. Macdonnell; Quebec, G. S. Stairs, K.C.; New Brunswick, R. St. J. Freeze; Nova Scotia, J. E. Read; Prince Edward Island, Herbert H. Shaw, B.SC.; Alberta, D. S. Mackenzie; Saskatchewan, D. P. McColl; Manitoba, Professor Chester Martin; British Columbia, H. T. Logan.

The Rhodes scholars appointed in 1925 from Canada were:—G. S. Campbell, Alberta; H. V. Warren, British Columbia; H. Allard, Manitoba; K. B. Palmer, New Brunswick; W. J. Maynes, Nova Scotia; L. F. Kindle and D. W. Dow, Ontario; J. J. R. Casgrain, and E. Forcy, Quebec; C. G. Clark, Saskatchewan. During the year the allotment of scholarships to Canada was changed. Ontario and Quebec each received an additional annual scholarship, and the assignment of a scholarship to Prince Edward Island every second year was cancelled. The new position gave Ontario and Quebec two annual scholarships each, and each of the other Provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island, one each. About 220 Rhodes scholars were yearly in residence at Oxford. Up to 1925, of the 1,269 scholars who went from all parts of the English-speaking world to Oxford under this Trust, 102 were drawn from Canada.

The Scholarship Trustees decided to create in Oxford a permanent centre of the Trust activities in the form of a "Rhodes House." A site at the Northern end of Wadham College Garden was granted, and the building was to be designed by Herbert Baker, who was the architect of Groote Schuur, Rhodes' residence near Cape Town and of the Rhodes' memorial on Table Mountain. Rhodes House was expected to serve several purposes. It would be a reminder of the ideals and personality of its founder, and a home in Oxford for the administration of the Trust. With this memorial to Cecil Rhodes was to be associated a Parkin Library in memory of Sir George R. Parkin, who devoted the last twenty years of his very active life to the organization of the Trust throughout the English-speaking world. It was intended that the library should collect books and documents bearing upon the history of the British Empire and the United States.

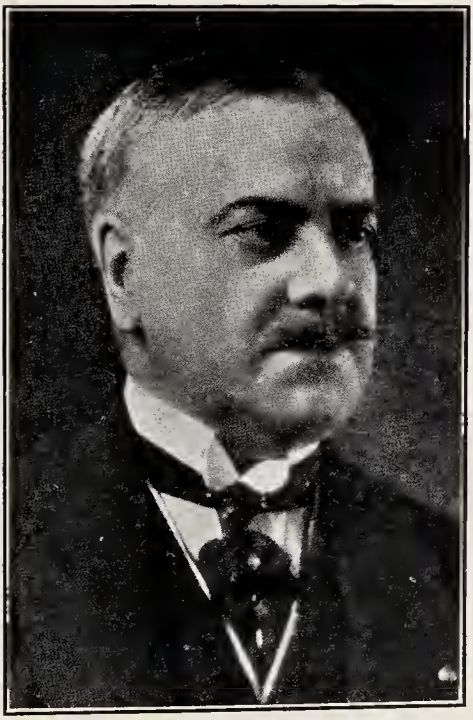
War Graves Commission and Memorials. In 1917 the Prince of Wales, in a communication over his own signature to the Imperial Conference, asked the different states of the Empire to consider what steps should be taken to care permanently for cemeteries in the war area. As a result, the Empire War Graves Commission was set up, eighty per cent. of the expenditure falling to the United Kingdom because more than eighty per cent. of the dead were of that part of the Empire, all parts of which agreed to contribute several years longer in order that the work might be completed and an endowment fund created to maintain the graves and cemeteries in perpetuity. The total amount of the fund was to be £5,000,000. In Rouen Cathedral and many other churches throughout France the British War Graves Commission placed tablets inscribed in English and in French: "To the Glory of God and to the Memory of the One Million Dead of the British Empire who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 and of whom the greater part rest in France." The names of fifty thousand soldiers from all parts of the Empire were inscribed on the memorial arch at Menin Gate, Ypres, erected by the War Graves Commission in commemoration of the missing soldiers in the Ypres Salient. The list was expected to include 8,000 Canadian names. On June 7, 1925, Earl Haig at Beaumont Hamel opened the Newfoundland War Memorial Park and unveiled a bronze caribou set up there in memory of the Newfoundlanders who fell on this memorable field. On Apr. 13, Sir Lomer Gouin inaugurated the Children's Institute at

HON. PETER C. LARKIN, P.C.

High Commissioner for Canada, London, England.

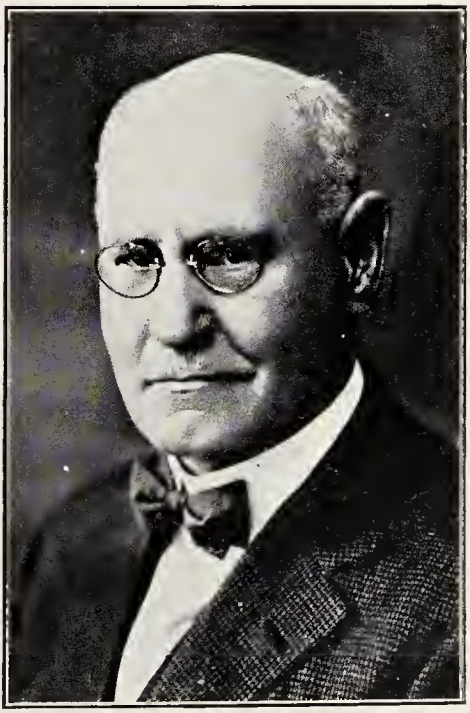
THE DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P.

Distinguished visitor to Canada, 1926.



LOUIS J. LEMIEUX, M.D.

Agent-General for Quebec in London, England.



J. BRUCE WALKER

Appointed Director of European Emigration for Canada in London, England, 1925.

Mont St. Eloi, West of Vimy Ridge, where the Canadians lost heavily in the War.

Empire Honours, Appointments and Other Incidents.

Among the Imperial Honours conferred in 1925 were the following: Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, K.C., was raised to the peerage as the Earl of Oxford and Asquith; Viscount Fitz-Alan was made a Knight of the Garter; Major-General George N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O. and Mr. Bernard Partridge, "Punch" Cartoonist, were each created a Knight of the British Empire; Lady Cook, wife of Sir Joseph Cook, Australian High Commissioner in London, was made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire. The New Year's Honour List for 1926 included many names of exceptional interest to the Empire. Among the newly-made Privy Councillors were: Right Hon. J. G. Coates, Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, G.C.M.G., and Baron Charles Bledisloe, K.B.E. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, K.B.E., was made a baronet. In the new Dominions' office list Colonel, the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., High Commissioner for New Zealand, became a G.C.M.G.; Professor M. W. McCallum of Sydney, a K.C.M.G.; Victor Gordon, High Commissioner for Newfoundland, a C.M.G., as did also F. L. McDougall who did much to educate the Mother Country in the value of Imperial trade. Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hong Kong, and W. F. Gowers, Governor of Uganda, were each advanced to a K.C.M.G. Professor J. B. Farmer of the Tropical College of Agriculture, Trinidad, was made a Knight. Colonel K. Cornwallis, C.B.E., Advisor to the Ministry in Iraq, became a C.M.G. The Wembley list contained honours for all parts of the Empire except Canada, which for well-known reasons was debarred. On Apr. 20, 1926, on his return from his five years as Viceroy of India, the Earl of Reading received a Marquisate at the King's hands.

Some of the outstanding Imperial appointments of 1925 and 1926 were: Lord Balfour, as a member of the British Government and Chairman of the Government Committee on Industrial Research; the Earl of Clarendon, First Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions; Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., High Commissioner for Palestine; Lord George Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt; Lord Stonehaven, C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor-General of Australia; Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria; Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica; Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana; Cecil Clementi, C.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong; Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya; Sir Charles T. Davis, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Dominions; Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of the Colonies; Sir Gilbert Grindel, Assistant Under-Secretary of the Colonies, and A. S. Jelf, Colonial Secretary in Jamaica.

As usual a number of distinguished British visitors came to Canada during 1925-26. Field Marshal Lord Haig spent some time forwarding the organization of the forty-three societies of Canadian ex-service men into a single Canadian Legion after the model of the British Legion. The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., attended the National Council of Education in Montreal; Lord Dawson, Physician-in-Ordinary to His Majesty, addressed the Toronto Academy of Medicine.

Other British visitors were: Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E.; Major-General Sir George Cory, Deputy-Chief of the General Staff of the British Indian Army; Rhys J. Davies, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs; Sir Frederick Dutton, Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute; Sir Newton Moore, Chairman of the Empire Group in the British House of Commons; Vice-Admiral Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Commander of the North Atlantic Squadron of the Royal Navy; Guy Locock, Overseas Director of the Federation of British Industries; Sir William Petersen, whose death occurred at Ottawa; St. Loe Strachey, Editor of the London *Spectator;* Sir Alfred D. Pickford, Boy Scouts' Commissioner for Over-

seas Scouts and Emigrants; Mrs. Ord Marshall, Honorary Secretary of the League of the Empire; Lord Buckmaster, ex-Lord Chancellor of England to address the Canadian Bar Association, and Miss Dorothy E. Pilley, Organizing Secretary of the British Women's Patriotic League. Among group visitors was a party of nearly a hundred British school teachers touring the Dominion, which was warmly received by Canadian educationalists.

Many outstanding figures passed from the Empire stage during the year 1925-26. Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Marquis of Curzon, Viscount Milner, the Earl of Ypres, (formerly Field-Marshal Lord French), Lord Leverhulme, Lord Grenfell, Lord Rawlinson, Lord Blyth, Lord MacDonnell, Sir Doveton Sturdee, Major-General Sir W. G. Gwatkin, Sir Godfrey Isaacs, Sir Rider Haggard, Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir E. Hulton, Sir William Garstin, Colonel George T. Denison, LL.B., of Toronto, Colonel Repington, Sir George Lee Hunter, Sir Robert Coryndon, G. N. Bosworth, C. R. Das, Swaraj Leader in India; J. S. Sargent, R.A., Sir Henry Mance, inventor of the heliograph, and Sir John Franklin Parry, Vice-Admiral.

The Irish Boundary Question; Other Countries of the Empire.

In 1925 the Irish seemed to be turning away from politics and constitutional issues toward constructive measures. In seven By-elections in the Free State it became clear that the tide was against the Republicans as the enemies of settled peace. The Government spokesman put forward a progressive platform including agricultural development, electrical development, housing, tax reduction, relief of unemployment. They appealed for support as the builders against the wreckers. Polling took place on Mar. 11, the Government winning all seven seats.

The General Election in Northern Ireland on Apr. 6 resulted as follows:—Official Unionists, 32; Independent Unionists, 4; Labour, 3; Tenants, 1; Nationalists, 10; Republicans, 2. The previous House had consisted of 39 Official Unionists; 1 Independent Unionist; 6 Nationalists; and 6 Sinn Feiners. Mr. Joseph Devlin's return for one of the sixteen Belfast seats was welcomed by moderates on both sides.

As the year 1925 drew to a close the Irish skies began to lower once more. The Commission set up by the British, Ulster and Free State Governments to settle the boundary dispute between Northern Ireland and the Free State failed to agree. On Dec. 2, in deference to Premier Baldwin and President Cosgrave the Commission consented to postpone the publication of the majority finding, and what it contained was not generally known. Next evening a compromise was reached in which all three Governments expressed their resolve mutually to aid one another in the spirit of neighbourly comradeship. The chief clauses of this compromise may thus be summarized:—

"(1) The existing boundaries to remain unchanged;' (2) the Free State is to be released from any financial obligation under Article V. of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. Under this Clause the United Kingdom abandoned a claim of £155,000,000 against the Free State; (3) The Free State takes over the liability of the British Government to compensate people for malicious damage done since Jan. 21, 1919, to property in the Free

State, and to repay the British Government any sums it had already paid or made itself liable to pay under this head; (4) The Irish Free State is to promote legislation, increasing by 10 per cent. the measure of compensation for malicious damage done to property in the Free State between July 11, 1921, and May 12, 1923; (5) The powers of the Council of Ireland in relation to Northern Ireland to be transferred to the Government of Northern Ireland; the Governments of the Free State and of Northern Ireland are to meet together when necessary to consider matters of common interest arising out of the exercise of these powers."

This Agreement was confirmed by special Act of the British Parliament dated Dec. 10th, 1925. The Irish Free State Parliament confirmed the Agreement by a vote of 71 to 20 on Dec. 17, and the Act came into operation forthwith. Thus was the boundary ghost happily laid, and to Mr. Baldwin went much of the credit.

The effect of the customs duties imposed by the Irish Free States on wearing apparel, wooden furniture and manufactured tobacco was revealed in a substantial falling off of imports of the commodities. Canada, British India, Australia, South Africa and Sweden were the only countries which contributed increasingly to the requirements of the Free State during the first nine months of 1925, while Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the United States, Germany, Belgium, France and Spain supplied considerably less of the Free State foreign requirements. During the nine months in question the Free State's imports decreased £4,000,000, and its exports £5,500,000. Exports to countries other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland amounted, during the period under review, to only 2.6 per cent. of the total, Great Britain and Northern Ireland absorbing together 97.6 per cent. of the Free State's total exports.

Australia. The Canadian-Australian Trade Treaty, arranged in 1924, was subjected to changes before ratification by the Canadian Parliament in the following year. The original measure raised the old Canadian duties on raisins and other imports in order to give Australia preferential rates on same. As finally arranged, the old duties remained, with proportional concessions to Australia. Another difficulty arose from the fact that, subsequent to the original agreement being entered into, Australia adopted as a general policy, a provision that 75 per cent. of the value of an article must be British labour and material in order to enjoy the preference.

Tariff concessions in the Treaty are provided in three schedules. The first two give British preferential and intermediate tariff rates granted by Australia to Canada on certain goods. The third gives Canada's concessions to Australia. On Sept. 24 Australia proclaimed the Treaty as operative on Oct. 1st, 1925.

As a result of the Australian preference on Canadian paper the erection of two new mills was commenced in British Columbia, doubling the capacity of the two already in existence, so that the provincial output would be 400 tons instead of 200 tons a day. The Canadian Government placed an anti-dumping duty on Australian

butter equal to the export bounty paid on this product by the Australian Government.

In the House of Representatives on Mar. 23, 1926, the Australian Government announced that steps were being taken to abrogate Australia's commercial treaty with South Africa. It was explained that South Africa had already been notified with a view to negotiation of a new reciprocal arrangement. It was explained that the ministry would not have felt bound to take this course at present had not the South African ministry materially altered the terms of preference which it gave to Australia in return for the benefits obtained under the 1906 Treaty.

On Aug. 13, 1925, Hon. E. C. G. Page, Treasurer, introducing his Federal Budget, announced a surplus of over £4,500,000. He promised a reduction of the Income tax; the establishment of Rural Credits departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and augmentation of the invalid and old age pensions to £1 per week.

Statistics* published by the Government in 1926 indicated that the total trade for 1924-25 with all countries was: imports, £157,143,-296; exports, £162,030,159, as compared with that for 1923-24 of imports, £140,618,293; exports, £119,487,164. The imports from the United Kingdom for the year 1924-25 were £69,047,807 as compared with £63,607,743 in 1923-24. Imports from Canada in 1924-25 were: £3,384,712 as compared with £5,046,519 in 1923-24. Imports from the United States in 1924-25 were £38,728,814 as compared with £34,556,529 in 1923-24.

On Sept. 18, the Prime Minister, Mr. Bruce, announced that the Governor-General had granted a dissolution of Parliament with a view to an appeal to the electors as to whether Australia was to be governed by Parliament or outside influences. Mr. Charlton, the Labour Leader, declared that Labour welcomed the election. Labour was in control of the six State Governments, and hoped for victory in the Federal arena. Mr. Bruce subsequently stated that irresponsible extremists were working insidiously through the industrial organizations by fomenting strikes, direct action, job control and general industrial unrest, with the object of achieving their sinister aims. He had appealed to Labour to rid the movement of these plotters against Australia's welfare, but his appeals had been met with uncompromising hostility.

Even Mr. Bruce contended or rather admitted that a majority of the Labour Unionists disapproved of the Communists who had used the Union machinery in the Seamen's and other strikes for their own ends. Mr. Bruce had a plan for combatting this evil. If returned to power he would introduce legislation restoring democratic principles of control within the Trade Unions by means of the secret ballot, so that the general body of the members would cease to be the helpless slaves of their own highly-paid officials and agita-

* NOTE.—From the Australian Overseas Trade Bulletin No. 22, Mar. 31, 1926.

tors. Other issues were raised, but the battle centred around the charge that the Communists were trying to overthrow the State.

Dissolution occurred on Oct. 3rd, 1925, and the General Election for the House of Representatives and for twenty-two Senate seats took place on Nov. 14. The outcome was a tremendous victory for the Government which won majorities in all six States, capturing many industrial centres previously considered impregnable Labour strongholds. The new House of Representatives was made up of 52 Ministerialists, including 38 Nationalists and 14 Country Party members against only 23 Labourites. The Senate contained 23 Ministerialists against nine Labourites, and four Country party men, apparently not classed as Government supporters.

In this election for the first time compulsory voting was enforced throughout Australia. Under a law adopted by the previous Parliament every elector who fails to vote is subject to a fine of £2 unless he can produce a satisfactory reason for abstaining. The vote polled was extraordinarily heavy—ninety per cent. of the registered electors against less than 60 per cent. in the preceding contest. Of the 200,000 to 300,000 who did not vote, many who could not give a satisfactory explanation of their neglect have been fined.

In October, 1925, Lord Stonehaven, formerly Sir John L. Baird, under which name he had a wide experience in parliamentary and diplomatic life, reached the Commonwealth as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in succession to Lord Forster.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on Jan. 13, 1926, the Government foreshadowed legislation prohibiting associations which had for their object the forcible overthrowing or disturbing of constitutional Government. This was aimed at the Communists and was the sequel to the unauthorized seamen's strike as was also the promised legislation for dealing with unjustifiable interference with the transfer of goods and passengers. Under the Crimes Bill subsequently introduced by the Prime Minister penalties including imprisonment and deportation may be imposed upon any persons who advocate or encourage sedition or who are members of or contribute to the funds of unlawful associations, or who publish books or newspapers in support of seditious aims. The Bill also contained provisions for the proclamation of a state of serious industrial disturbance, during which penalties may be imposed for participating in and inciting to strikes with a view to obstructing the public services and transport.

New Zealand. The early part of the year 1925 witnessed the completion of Earl Jellicoe's term as Governor-General and his replacement by General Sir Charles Ferguson, BT. The Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister since 1912, died on May 10. On May 30 Hon. Joseph G. Coates became Premier, announcing that he would carry on with scarcely a change in the old Cabinet, and with a firm adherence to the Massey policies. Negotiations for fusion

between the Government Party and the Liberal Opposition against the Labourites fell through with the result that the Liberals lost ground while the Government gained headway in public opinion. The financial statement presented to the country by Hon. W. Nosworthy, Minister of Finance, on July 24, 1925, showed that revenue exceeded expenditure by £1,250,000 in spite of a considerable reduction in taxation. Since 1920, the debt had been reduced by over £5,000,000. At the same time public works were reconstructed on a large scale, over £4,000,000 having been utilized for this purpose during the past year, besides nearly £900,000 for electrical supplies and £350,000 for good roads. The estimated revenue for the ensuing year was £29,600,000 and the estimated expenditure £29,025,000.

The New Zealand Parliament having been prorogued on Oct. 1st, 1925, the General Election was held on Nov. 4, with the result that the strength of the parties in the House of Representatives was as follows:—Reform or Government Party, 56; Nationalist or former Liberal Party, 10; Liberal, 1; Independent Nationalists, 2; Labour Party, 11. In this contest the Premier stood on his Party's record and programme of moderation and sound business administration. The Labour Party held out advanced legislation as a lure to the electors. It talked of a State Housing scheme; of extensive State enterprises; of abolishing the Upper House; of State control for shipping and of instituting a working week of five days. But judging from the result the voters of New Zealand were not attracted by this extensive programme. The victory for the Government or Reform Party was one of the most pronounced in the history of the country, the Liberals being almost eliminated. The Cabinet was re-constructed as follows:—

Prime Minister, and Minister of Public Works, Railways, and Native Affairs	Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, M.P.
Minister of External Affairs and Leader of Legislative Council	Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Bell, G.C.M.G., M.L.C.
Minister of Defence and Justice	Hon. F. J. Rolleston, M.P.
Attorney-General and Minister of Customs, Industry and Commerce	Hon. W. Downie Stewart, M.P.
Minister of Finance, Immigration and Stamp Duties	Hon. W. Nosworthy, M.P.
Minister of Education and Postmaster-General	Hon. Sir James Parr, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Minister of Health	Hon. J. A. Young, M.P.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. O. J. Hawken, M.P.
Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine	Hon. G. J. Anderson, M.P.
Minister of Lands	Hon. A. D. McLeod, M.P.
Minister of Internal Affairs	Hon. R. F. Bollard, M.P.
Minister in Charge of Cook Islands	Dr. The Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.

The Government of New Zealand, during 1925, acquired for £200,000 an imposing block abutting on the Strand as its London headquarters. The building was formerly the headquarters of the British Medical Association. This left Newfoundland as the only Dominion without a London home.

"It is clearer every year," writes the New Zealand correspondent of the *Manitoba Free Press,* "that New Zealand is to become the centre of something in the nature of a small island empire—a sort

of *imperium in imperio.* She now administers the Cook Islands, Nieue, Western Samoa, various sparsely inhabited islands nearer her own Coast, and the Ross Dependency in the Antarctic. She has been asked to take control of the Union Islands on behalf of the Colonial Office, and a petition is being circulated in the Fiji Islands requesting the Imperial Government to transfer the administration of these Islands from the Colonial Office to the New Zealand Government."

South Africa. In 1925 the Empire heard with something like a shock that the Hertzog Nationalist Labour Government of South Africa was to abolish the preference on Empire goods and effect a reciprocal arrangement with Germany and Holland, which could operate only to the detriment of British trade. The report was a gross exaggeration but the Hertzog Budget was none the less a departure from previous Tariff practice. This Budget, as originally outlined, withdrew the preference on British articles which had a predominant hold on the South African market, or which carried a name or mark that was a determining factor in their sale. A preference which had been worth from £800,000 to £900,000 was according to current estimates reduced to £300,000. The South African Minister of Finance, however, treated with contempt the suggestion that his proposals were inspired by any Anti-British motive. The Opposition Leader, General Smuts, pointed out that the development of South Africa had been entirely due to British capital and that Great Britain offered the only free market for South African produce. He reminded the Government that the preferences had been the settled policy of South Africa for twenty years. An English writer attributed the Hertzog departure to the British Labour Government's abolition of the McKenna preferences to the Dominions in 1924. This writer went on to say that this sort of thing was just what the United Kingdom had to expect unless it reciprocated the preferences extended to it by the several Dominions. The Montreal *Gazette* commented editorially:—

"A British Tariff giving preference to Dominion products would remove apprehension and ensure mutuality of advantage. Many persons in Canada regard a preferential tariff which injures domestic industries as undesirable, and are agitating for a reduction of preferential rates, the boot and shoe industry being a case in point; and it is certain that so long as Great Britain does not grant fiscal favours to the Dominions she cannot complain if fiscal favours are withheld from her by the latter."

On May 4 the South African Government revised its Budget to the extent of granting most favoured-nation treatment to Great Britain. It announced that Great Britain and the British Dominions would be consulted regarding South Africa's treaties and trade arrangements with other countries, and when any particular commodity which they export was affected. The new Tariff became effective on Apr. 9, Canada being granted the following preferential rates:—white flour, tinned fish, timber—unchanged; binder twine,

5 per cent. *ad valorem;* white lead, 1/- per 100 lbs.; tires, 2/-; tubes, 1½d. per lb.; newsprint, £1.10s. per ton of 2.000 lbs.

Premier Hertzog tried to enact a bill placing a colour bar against the employment of natives and Asiatics, especially in the mines. General Smuts attacked the measure as inimical to the very existence of the State. Touching on the Asiatic aspect of the measure he stated that Mr. Gandhi's attitude and that of all other Indians he had come into contact with was: "Do not dishonour us. In practice a difference must be made but do not put a stigma on us in your legislation." The General added that if the measure becomes law "we shall gather on our heads the hatred of the whole of Asia." On July 8 the Senate defeated the Bill by a vote of 17 to 13.

Dr. Abdurrahman and a delegation of fellow East Indians from South Africa visited India in support of a round table conference over the issue. On Dec. 31, 1925, Hon. T. Boydell, a member of the South African Government, stated: "The Government of South Africa is going to tackle the Asiatic problem, and going to see that the authorities are masters in their own house." On Apr. 23, 1926, the South African Government announced that it had agreed to a round table conference with the British Indians and that the Asiatic Bill would be held over in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

Speaking in the House of Assembly on Apr. 20, 1926, General Smuts stated that:—

> If the Government wanted to save the situation, and ensure the future of white civilization in South Africa, they would, as a Government, have to go in deliberately for State-controlled immigration of a proper type of white settler mainly for agricultural purposes He urged that £1,000,000 (about $4,860,000) annually from mining revenue should be devoted to the encouragement of immigration, and that Premier J. B. Hertzog should come to an arrangement with the Imperial Government on the matter during his forthcoming visit to London to attend the Imperial Conference.

On Aug. 13, 1925, a London cable to the Montreal *Gazette* and the Toronto *Mail and Empire* read:—"The merging of the Colonial Bank, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank and the National Bank of South Africa with Barclays Bank, one of the British big five, is an event of great if indirect interest to Canada since it indicates the trend of banking in the Empire towards Imperial financial unity." The Bank of Montreal was represented to have an interest in the merger through its stock holdings in the Colonial Bank.

On Mar. 23 Premier Hertzog accepted for the Government of the Union of South Africa a motion presented by a Labour member moving the presentation of an address to The King praying that His Majesty "be graciously pleased to refrain from conferring any titles upon your subjects in South Africa and Southwest Africa."

News from Cape Town on May 14, 1925, outlined the draft of a Constitution for South-West Africa, formerly known as German South-West Africa.

In May, 1926, Premier Hertzog proposed to authorize a new South African flag to contain no part of the British Union Jack, though he suggested that on special state occasions the British ensign should be flown along with the proposed new South African flag to indicate South Africa's inclusion in the British Empire. The measure roused such heated objections from the Opposition led by General Smuts and from Labourite supporters of the Government that the existence of the Government was threatened.

India. The year 1924, "ended in clouds and threatenings." The Swarajists or Home Rulers under the leadership of C. R. Das, successor to Mahatma Gandhi, were making trouble in the Legislative Assembly. Riots between Hindus and Moslems disturbed the peace. Britain's efforts to lead the teeming population on the road towards intelligent self-government were meeting with discouraging obstacles. On Feb. 3rd, 1925, the Legislature repealed the laws against sedition, thus weakening the hands of the Administration under difficult racial conditions. The non-co-operation movement had given place to one of violent opposition. Yet on the 18th Swarajists defeated a proposal to establish a Supreme Court for India, Swarajist speakers indicating that appeals to the Imperial Privy Council often brought redress to India. They thought the very fact that the Privy Council was thousands of miles away was an advantage making for sound judgments.

In the House of Lords on Mar. 31 Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India made a powerful appeal for peace and co-operation between the British and Indian peoples. He declared that with honest co-operation from the Indians the country would progressively realize responsible government as an integral part of the Empire. The next development was a change of heart in Mr. Das, and a desire on his part to reverse his policy and support the Government. Mr. Gandhi joined him in prevailing upon the Bengal Provincial Congress to adopt resolutions condemning revolutionary methods. "The Servant of India," often critical of the Government, approved this change of front. In June Mr. Das was removed by death, leaving the Swarajists without a leader, but Mr. Gandhi issued an appeal calling upon his old party to honour Mr. Das's memory by working for a reconciliation.

The Viceroy, Lord Reading, paid a visit to England to consult with the India Office, and on July 2 Lord Birkenhead told the House of Lords that Great Britain no longer "talks of holding the gorgeous East in fee, but asks India to march side by side with us in a fruitful, harmonious partnership which might create the greatest and proudest days of Indian history." He pointed out that a withdrawal of British rule from India would result in awful chaos among the opposing elements of the population, and he called upon India to join the Empire in spirit and in effort. On July 17 the Swarajist Party elected Motilil Nehru its leader in succession to C. R. Das, and five days later he accepted membership on the Indian Sandhurst

(Military College) Committee to visit English military schools with a view to learning how to attract and train Indian youths for commissions in the Indian Army. The next news from India was that the new Swarajist leader was piqued at Lord Birkenhead's failure to indicate any modification in the Constitution, and that the Swarajist Council had determined once more to adopt the old policy of non-co-operation.

On Aug. 20, after his return to India, Lord Reading, addressing the All India Legislature, said that it was through friendly co-operation alone that India could advance to her ultimate goal. He declared that the time for the revision of the Constitution had not yet arrived. Self-government, he said, must come by gradual stages, each step being properly taken as the Hindu ministers gained experience and as the country developed the ruling gift. On completing his five-year term of office in the Spring of 1926 the Viceroy delivered a farewell address in which he reviewed the events which had marked his Viceroyalty. He had gone to India just as the new Constitution became operative, and he was leaving in the firm belief that the foundation of responsible government had been well and truly laid. India was on the high road to the possession of a constitution similar to those of the self-governing Dominions. Everywhere the Earl of Reading was warmly eulogized as among the greatest of British statesmen who had served India. It was pointed out that from open discontent, mass civil disobedience, civil service disaffection and critical economic conditions, the country had settled down to comparative quiet and prosperity. On Apr. 1, 1926, Lord Irwin, formerly Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, K.C., Minister of Agriculture in the Baldwin Government, took up the reins of government as Lord Reading's successor.

Over 15,000 people, attending the 40th Indian National Congress, adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Gandhi, pledging the support of India to the 150,000 Indians who were being prejudiced in South Africa by the Legislative proposals of the Hertzog Government. The Congress asked for a round table conference. The South African Government on Apr. 23, 1926, agreed to a round table conference with the Indian representatives and the Asiatic Bill was in the meantime withdrawn. The announcement was received with delight by the Indian press which gave the British Indian Government much of the credit.

The final estimate of the production of wheat for the season 1924-1925 was 324,651,000 bushels from 31,773,000 acres against 364,148,000 bushels from 31,178,000 acres in 1923-1924 and with 331,357,000 bushels from 28,515,000 acres as the average for the five years ending 1922. Under date of Mar. 16, 1926, the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta stated that the first wheat forecast of the season placed the area sown under wheat in India for the year 1925-1926 at 29,711,000 acres.

On May 17, 1926, the Government of India announced that henceforth women would have the same rights as men not only to vote but to be elected to representative bodies.

Kenya. This British East African colony made real progress towards the solution of the East Indian resident problem which has long vexed many parts of the Empire. A Special session of the East African Indian National Congress, held at Nairobi, passed resolutions accepting nominative representation on the Executive and Legislative Councils, agreeing to end the campaign for the non-payment of poll tax, and also to effect representation on the Nairobi Municipality.

In May, 1925, Lieut.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Liberal Member of Parliament for Oldham since 1922, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya in succession to Sir Robert T. Coryndon, deceased. Sir Edward was formerly a Guards Officer, Colonial Editor of the London *Times*, Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales, Private Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George and Organizing Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

In October, 1925, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, stated that the Cabinet had decided to approve in principle the recommendation of the East African Commission for an Imperial guarantee for the development of an extensive system of transport, the amount of the guarantee not to exceed £10,000,000. Much of the contemplated expenditure was to be devoted to the construction of railways serving Kenya, the Tanganyika territory and the Uganda Protectorate, and linking up with the Cape to Cairo Railway.

Egypt. The year 1924 had closed with the murder of Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and Governor-General of the Soudan, by a band of assassins; the promise of the Egyptian authorities to pay heavy cash compensation for the outrage; and the resignation of the extreme Nationalist Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, who was held responsible for the tragedy because of the intemperate language attributed to him. A new Premier, Ziwar Pasha, appealed to the electorate on a moderate programme, but on reassembling, the new Parliament elected on Mar. 23, 1925, Zaghlul Pasha, President of the Chamber. In the face of this affront Ziwar Pasha accused Zaghlul of being responsible for his country's difficulties, and was granted another dissolution by King Fuad. On May 30, all of the nine men tried for the murder were found guilty, and on Aug. 30th seven of them paid the death penalty.

On May 23, after the storm was over, Lord Allenby's six-months-old resignation as High Commissioner for Egypt ever since the War, was accepted, and Sir (now Lord) George Lloyd, formerly Governor of Bombay, succeeded him. Prior to the latter's departure from London, the Egyptian Premier attended a dinner in his honour, thus indicating his readiness to work with the British Government for the welfare of Egypt, which owes its great progress during the two past generations to the financial backing and scientific assistance afforded it by the United Kingdom.

Palestine. The British Government continued to carry out its mandate with satisfactory results. On Apr. 21, 1925, Lord Balfour opened a new Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, near Jerusalem. The ceremony was performed in the presence of Lord Allenby, liberator of Jerusalem and Palestine, of Sir Herbert Samuel, British High Commissioner for Palestine, and of prominent Jewish educationists from other parts of the world. Assemblages of Hebrews in Canada and other countries simultaneously adopted resolutions praising Great Britain for its work of deliverance on behalf of Palestine and Hebrew education there. On May 20 Field Marshal Baron Herbert C. O. Plumer, was appointed British High Commissioner for Palestine, and Commander-in-Chief of

the British forces in Palestine, in succession to Sir Herbert Samuel, former High Commissioner. On Apr. 18, 1926, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the World's Zionist Organization, announced through Rabbi S. Wise of New York that between 1919 and 1925 the first hundred thousand Jewish settlers under the Jewish homeland movement had reached Palestine, and that a hundred thousand more were "on their way." Doctor Weismann telegraphed:—"One hundred thousand released from Ghetto bondage to free National life and absorbed in growing industries and agriculture. Common language established, despite many tongues of origin; school system and university growing."

Iraq. The Mosul boundary dispute between the Turkish Government and Great Britain as Mandatory for the League of Nations dragged on its slow course during 1925. The Official Representative of Iraq in London issued a statement showing (1) that the frontier proposed by Great Britain was the only natural one; (2) that as far back as Alexander the Great and Darius the disputed territory was always part of Iraq; and (3) that economically, politically and strategically the British contention was the only sound one. King Feisal submitted a similar report to the League Commission, which investigated the boundary, and brought in a compromise report largely favourable to Iraq, and, therefore, to Great Britain as League Mandatory. On Sept. 3, 1925, Right Hon. L. M. S. Amery, British Colonial Secretary, made an admirable presentation of the case for Iraq before the Council of the League of Geneva.

On Dec. 21, 1925, Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister moved the following resolution in the British House of Commons:—"That this House approve the action taken by the representatives of His Majesty's Government at Geneva in accepting the award of the Council of the League of Nations on the Iraq boundary."

The Prime Minister said that he had been charged with having broken a definite pledge given by himself on May 3rd, 1923, that the British Government should wash their hands for good and all of any responsibility for or interest in Iraq after August, 1928. But the Protocol which brought the existing Treaty to an end in 1928 definitely pledged the British Government to endeavour before 1928 to replace it by another Treaty for the future. They had to keep in mind the obligation they undertook when they accepted a Mandate for Iraq, because no Mandatory was entitled simply to throw up his Mandate and leave chaos in its place. Mr. Baldwin added:—"There has been no inconsistency, let alone breach of faith, in the policy pursued by successive Governments in this matter. They have all been, as we are to-day, determined that the period during which the British taxpayer should be burdened with expenditure upon Iraq should come to an end as soon as possible. We laid down a definite date by which it was intended that this expenditure and the special military liabilities bound up with it should come to an end, and we believe we can substantially fulfil our intentions in this respect; but neither the Government of which I was head in 1923, nor the Labour Government which succeeded us, contemplated that a special connection between ourselves and Iraq, should or could come to an end in 1928, either in our relationships toward Iraq, or in our relationships towards the League of Nations, unless we were able before that date to prove that Iraq had reached a position of stability in Government which would justify her admission into the League of Nations." In April, 1926, and with seemingly improved prospects of settlement, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Turkey, resumed negotiations at Angora over the Mosul boundary.

Newfoundland. The Speech from the Throne delivered by H. E. Sir William Lamond Allardyce, in the Legislature on Feb. 18, 1925, indicated flourishing industrial conditions, except at Bell Island, where iron

mining was temporarily paralyzed by a strike on the property of the British Empire Steel Corporation. On Mar. 13 the Government effected a settlement of the dispute, the Company agreeing to restore the old wages and working hours and to consider paying increased wages later on. The Government in its turn waived payment of royalties on the ore mined. In August the Directors of the Corporation asked the Government for a reduced tax on all ore exported to other parts of the British Empire.

The Budget presented by Hon. Sir John Crosbie, Minister of Finance, on Apr. 8th, 1925, indicated a surplus and an increase in the estimated revenue over expenditure of $1,750,000. The public debt was $57,000,000. For the first time the nationalized rail and steamship services revealed a balance on the right side.

On Aug. 24th, 1925, a party of Canadian and British parliamentarians witnessed the opening of a new paper mill at Cornerbrook on the West Coast. The plant, with a daily newsprint capacity of 400 tons and is owned by the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, in which the Armstrong-Whitworth Company and the Reid-Newfoundland Company are the main interests. The enterprise contemplated an ultimate expenditure of $20,000,000 on paper mills and hydro-electric power.

Another failure marked the tentative efforts of Newfoundland and Quebec to settle the old Labrador boundary dispute,—a disagreement over the width of Newfoundland's strip along the Labrador Coast. Newfoundland was willing to sell the hinterland of Labrador to Quebec for $15,000,000. Quebec refused the offer and certain points in the issue were referred to the Imperial Privy Council.

On May 18, 1926, Sir John Crosbie presented a Budget showing a revenue of $9,783,188 and expenditures of $9,436,185 for the previous fiscal year. The public debt was over $67,017,998. The increase in exports over the previous year was $2,518,615, and in imports $8,727,492, the great excess of the latter being largely accounted for in the recent developments of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company, and the Anglo Development Company at Grand Falls. The total trade of the colony was $59,994,860, the highest ever reached in any normal year. The savings bank accounts amounted to $23,179,123 of which $1,043,984 was added during the fiscal year. Investments in life insurance amount to $28,000,000.

At the end of June 30, 1925, Newfoundland had 1,130 schools; 1,471 school departments; 1,529 teachers (men 463, women, 1,066); the number of teachers in training was 91; total number of pupils, 59,393; and average daily attendance, 36,039. In the Report of the Board of Liquor Control for the year ending Jan. 31, 1926, it was stated that revenue paid in Customs duty amounted to $412,732 with net profits of the Board for the year $285,258. For the year ending June 30, 1925, the total expenditures of the Department of Post and Telegraphs were $1,263,656; total revenue, $86,147; excess of Telegraphs expenditure over revenue, $232,079; increased Postal revenue, $32,321; and increased telegraph revenue, $20,888.

The total value of industrial products for the calendar year 1925 was $24,500,000—$11,500,000 representing the harvest of the sea.

The British West Indies. During the year the British West Indies were visited by delegations of British and Canadian parliamentarians and business men, and closer trade relations were much discussed. The British delegation included Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas, former British Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary. The Canadian visitors included Mr. Hance Logan, M.P., and Brigadier-General John A. Gunn of Toronto. As a result of the Canadian visit a delegation of West Indians reached Canada on June 15, 1925, and on June 19 they were welcomed at Ottawa by the Prime Minister at whose instance they had been invited. The hope was expressed that the preferential trade agreement already in force could be greatly extended to the mutual

benefit of both parties. The upshot of the conference was a twelve-year trade treaty under which Canada extended handsome tariff preferences on fruits and other British West Indian products, receiving similar concessions in return on Canadian farm products.* The treaty also provided at the joint expense of the parties concerned adequate new freight and passenger steamship services between the Canadian ports and the Indies. The avowed object of the pact is to increase the prosperity of the Islands and of the Canadian Atlantic Provinces and to draw the two sections of the Empire into more intimate relationships.

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* NOTE.—See Section on "Industries and Commerce" in this Volume.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The Immigration Movement in 1925 and its Chief Features.

From the standpoint of volume immigration in 1925 was disappointing, at least to those who regarded increased population as essential to the future prosperity of the Dominion. On the other hand the year witnessed the inauguration of new schemes for the encouragement of immigration of the best types of settlers and of arrangements for receiving and placing them on the land in a helpful way. More attention was being paid to selection and there was a marked tendency to organize committees and other local bodies to see that newcomers were given a favourable start in their new homes. It was the expectation that, with this machinery in operation, the number of immigrants would steadily increase. Immigration for the year totalled 84,907, of whom 35,362 came from the British Isles, 17,717 from the United States and 31,828 from other countries. In addition, 39,989 Canadians, who had established homes in the United States and had resided there for a period longer than 6 months, returned to live in their native land. There was a considerable decline in the number of immigrants from the British Isles and the European continent as compared with the previous year and a slight increase both in the number of immigrants from the United States and of re-patriated Canadians. Of the total entrants, 29,097, or over 30 per cent., stated their intention of engaging in agriculture. Distribution by provinces was as follows:—Ontario, 28,113; Manitoba, 13,350; Saskatchewan, 12,347; Alberta, 10,728; Quebec, 10,574; British Columbia, 7,950; Nova Scotia, 891; New Brunswick, 754; Prince Edward Island, 64, and Yukon and North-West Territories, 50.

Conspicuous among immigration developments of the year was the movement to Canada of approximately 500 British families, who came out under an agreement arranged in 1924 between Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Immigration, acting on behalf of the Canadian Government, and representatives of the British Government. The agreement provided for the settlement in Canada over a period of three years of 3,000 British families. To each of these families, the British Government undertook to give financial aid in the purchase of farm equipment up to £300 and the Canadian Government to provide farms on terms of payment extending over 25 years, to place the newcomers on the farms and to arrange for their practical instruction in agriculture. It was recognized that, to make the scheme a success, Canadian experience had to be gained and consequently the settlers were not permitted to operate their farms immediately

but were directed to employment in the immediate vicinity. The land was leased to neighbouring farmers for the first year, while the housing, stables, garden and pasture were reserved for the new arrivals. The first families, who had been accepted after careful investigation, sailed for Canada in March, and altogether some 2,500 people were added to the population of the country during the year under the scheme. Only some 20 families, after arrival in Canada, expressed dissatisfaction or inability to proceed along the original lines and turned their attention to activities other than farming. Of the remainder, 425 families stated definitely that they were satisfied, happy and glad they had moved. Late in the year it was announced that the Canadian Government had selected approximately 1,200 farms for settlement in 1926 under the same plan. Of these, 200 were in the Eastern provinces, 150 in British Columbia and the balance in the Prairie Provinces.

Of importance also was an agreement reached following a conference between the heads of the two great railway systems and the Government at Ottawa on Sept. 1st. This agreement was referred to at some length by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in the course of a speech before the Edmonton Board of Trade on Sept. 17. Mr. Beatty stated that under the new arrangement the railway companies, through their colonization departments, had been given a free hand to select, transport and distribute all colonists who could be properly assimilated in Canada, with the further privilege of issuing the necessary permits for their admission, subject to the requirements of the statute and to the mental and physical fitness of the applicant. This announcement was received with favour by the Montreal *Gazette,* which found it "encouraging to a people who, in this respect, need encouragement," but the Toronto *Globe* questioned Mr. Beatty's authority to make such a statement, declaring that it "will be received by the people of Canada with surprise and concern." Hon. G. N. Gordon, who had just been sworn in as Minister of Immigration was appealed to in the matter and referred to the fact that at Belleville on Sept. 11 and at Espanola on Sept. 18, he had spoken of the agreement. The railways had been given no power, he stated, to bring in immigrants other than those permitted by the laws and regulations to enter the country. There had been no letting down of the bars or relaxing of restrictions. All that had been done was to do away with a good deal of red tape.

What the Immigration Department regarded as the most important step yet taken towards encouraging the transfer from Great Britain to Canada of British stock was concluded in December, when the Canadian and British Governments and the transportation companies entered into an agreement whereby the fares charged immigrants would be very considerably reduced. First intimation of the scheme was contained in a cable from London to the Montreal *Gazette* on Dec. 11 in which it was stated that W. J. Egan, Deputy

Minister of Immigration, had been in conference with the Imperial authorities with regard to a new arrangement which was understood to include a reduction of fares by means of state assistance. Three days later the Canadian Press cabled that a new agreement had been signed and that, while details were being withheld, the main feature was a substantial reduction in fares. On Dec. 15 the Department of Immigration and Colonization announced the new rates, which were as follows, the old rates being shown in brackets:—To Halifax, Saint John or Quebec, £3 (£18/15s.); to Montreal, via Quebec, £4 (£18/15s./5d); to Montreal, via Halifax or Saint John, £4 (£20/15s.); to Toronto, via Quebec, £4/10s. (£21/17s./1d.); to Toronto, via Saint John or Halifax, £4/10s. (£22/17s./11d.); to Winnipeg, £5/10s. (£23/19s./2d.); to Regina, £6 (£24/14s./2d); to Calgary or Edmonton, £6/10s. (£25/4s./2d.); to Vancouver, £9 (£28/7s./9d.). It was explained that the cost of transportation would be borne by (*a*) the Canadian Government; (*b*) the British Government; (*c*) the Steamship lines. Canada's share in the cost under the Empire Settlement Scheme remained unchanged regardless of the destination of the immigrant but the larger part to be contributed by the Dominion was in regard to the after-care of the immigrant for a period of five years. A Canadian Press cable from London on Dec. 16 stated that it was understood the Canadian Immigration Department had consented to a certain amount of dilution in the qualification for farm work settlers in return for the assumption by the British Government of additional financial responsibility. The dilution probably would be found to consist of admitting 20 per cent. of inexperienced labour. Meanwhile, the Immigration Department at Ottawa declined to make public at that time any further details of the agreement. It was later announced that those eligible to apply to be carried under the new rates included married men of farming experience, with or without children, going on the land in Canada; single men with farming experience going on the land and women with household experience going to household work. Applicants had to be in good health, of good character and between the ages of 18 and 48. Children under 17, proceeding as members of a family, were entitled to be carried free. Single men between the ages of 20 and 35 and without farming experience might also apply but all applicants had to be nominated by friends or relatives in Canada or by the Government. The newcomers were to receive the supervision and advice free of cost for five years of the Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian Government.

There was much comment on the new agreement. The London *Times* described it as the greatest step taken for the encouragement of settlers since the war. The *Daily Express* declared that to the army of disappointed land workers in the United Kingdom the new facilities should come as a heaven sent opportunity. The *Morning Post* described the agreement as a "generous enlightened scheme," while the *Daily Telegraph* said "Canada practically has decided to

eliminate, as far as money can do so, the handicap which distance puts on a movement of intending settlers." "The cutting down to three pounds of the emigrant fare from England to Canada is the best Imperial news for a long time" commented the *Observer*. Opinion in Canada was somewhat divided. The Regina *Leader* said, "It is doubtful if a more attractive means of stimulating emigration from Great Britain to Canada could be presented." The Montreal *Star* was more sceptical and remarked, "It is to be hoped that the new agreement is not merely the trumpet of the heralds announcing the oncoming of a new army which is found to exist only in phantom form." The Montreal *Gazette* found that "it is a constructive effort in the right direction to get the right kind of people into the Dominion," but the Ottawa *Journal* declared, "Frankly, having regard to the impotence and failure of this new policy's eight predecessors, and to the failure to explain what is proposed to be done with immigrants when they get here, we are sceptical of it." The Toronto *Globe* said that news of the agreement "will be received with no less gratification in the Dominion than in the Mother Country" while the Victoria *Colonist* felt that a change in Canada's economic policies was necessary to ensure its success.

General Activities of the Year. Much of the work of the year was in the direction of conferring and planning. Thus on Mar. 5 a conference took place at Fulham Palace, London, between the Bishop of London, Dr. A. F. Winnington-Ingram; the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lieut.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery; the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Sir James Allen, and Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Colonization and Immigration, Canadian National Railways, following which the Bishop stated that the whole organization of the Church of England would be put "at the disposal of the Government in providing suitable emigrants for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa; in arranging for their reception and after-care on the other side and in sending with them those who will help them keep up the Christian tradition in which they have been brought up in this country." On Mar. 9 the Alberta Legislature had a field day on the immigration question and unanimously adopted a resolution urging a number of reforms, including closer co-operation between the Dominion and provinces to avoid duplication. The debate was featured by the proposal of Premier Greenfield that an immigration board, composed of two or three of the best financial men in the country, should be formed, similar to the Empire Settlement Board in Britain. This was followed on Mar. 19 by the holding of a conference of representatives from all parts of Central and Northern Alberta, under the auspices of the Edmonton Board of Trade, to discuss means to promote colonization. Out of this grew the Northern Alberta Land Settlement Association to welcome and assist settlers. About the same time it was announced in Edmonton that the British Land Settlement Corporation, with the Duke of Sutherland as Chairman of the Board and M. A. Brown of Medicine

Hat as Canadian Chairman, had been formed in London to acquire the holdings of the Western Canada Land Co. and arrange for their settlement.

Meanwhile the immigration question was being referred to in Parliament. On Mar. 23, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., introduced a resolution providing that, if at any time during the first two years after his arrival in Canada, any immigrant was unable to obtain employment, the federal government should accept full responsibility for his maintenance. The motion did not reach a vote but many members joined in the debate. Various aspects of immigration work also came up for discussion when the estimates of the Department of Immigration and Colonization were under consideration. There was some criticism of alleged duplication of work between the Government agencies and the colonization departments of the railways. To this Hon. J. A. Robb, Acting Minister, replied that the Department was negotiating with representatives of the railways to reduce the cost of activities abroad.

In its report to the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal during April, the Social Service Committee discussed the immigration question and gave it as its opinion that it might be more effective and economical if the ebb and flow of migration between the U.S.A. and Canada were left to take care of itself and efforts were concentrated on assisting settlers from the British Isles. Figures were presented to show that considerably more was being expended to secure emigrants from the United States than from Britain, "a rather difficult thing to explain." This matter was of interest because of the recent establishment at Ottawa under the direction of J. Bruce Walker of a U.S. Emigration Branch and the consequent speeding up of immigration work in the United States. In an Ottawa despatch in the *Manitoba Free Press* on Apr. 16 it was stated that offices in the U.S. had been entirely reorganized and their efforts considerably speeded up; increases in staff had been made and agents were devoting themselves to personal visitation; an extensive advertising campaign had been carried on in the agricultural press, all inquiries arising therefrom having been carefully followed up; a special advertising campaign aiming at the repatriation of French Canadians had been undertaken and exhibits had been made at leading country fairs in agricultural states. The fruits of this new policy were noted by Mr. Walker on Sept. 1, when, following an inspection of agencies in the U.S. he stated that from Apr. 1st to Aug. 31 there had been an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of settlers from this area. From Mar. 1st to Aug. 31, the railways and the Hudson's Bay Co. had sold more land than in any similar period for 10 years.

Kiwanis Clubs in Canada, particularly the Montreal Club, devoted considerable attention to immigration problems and at the international convention in St. Paul on June 24 passed a resolution requesting the Prime Minister of Canada to invite the premiers of the provinces and the presidents of the railways to form a council of immigration to prepare a definite policy and carry it through

for the greater settlement of people on the land throughout Canada. The resolution was formally presented to Premier King on July 10. The interest of Kiwanians in the subject was further evidenced when on Aug. 20, the Immigration Committee of the Montreal Club held a conference with W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister, in Montreal. At that time Mr. Egan explained that immigration for land settlement was being encouraged but that no one was being invited, assisted or encouraged to come who was not able to get employment and maintain himself. With an open door policy, there had been much unemployment but in the previous year, with restricted immigration, from 85 to 90 per cent. of the immigrants brought in by the Department were still in Canada and satisfactorily established. 500 colonization schemes had been submitted to the Department and of these 31 were in effect. They were not prepared to open the doors of the continent or even of the United Kingdom to every type of man who was willing to come, even if in the best of health. "The opening of the doors of the continent to-day would ruin the country." Also, "it is not immigration any more; it is colonization," he added. Mr. Egan intimated that correspondence was in progress between the Government and the railways seeking closer co-operation between the railways and the Government in immigration and colonization work.

On his appointment as Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. George N. Gordon, K.C., stated on Sept. 6 that he would actively support the British Empire Settlement Scheme, would bring out settlers, particularly from the Old Country, who would make satisfactory farmers and dairymen, would not encourage city dwellers and would take the first opportunity to consult with Sir Clifford Sifton, Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress, and others.

During September there was registered in London, the Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement, Limited, a subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Co., formed to deal with Canadian immigration and land settlement. G. W. Allen, K.C., Winnipeg, head of the Hudson's Bay Co. in Canada, stated in an interview in the Calgary *Herald* on Sept. 21 that the preliminary organization would be in operation early in 1926; that the project had been placed before the Department of Immigration, who had expressed approval; that arrangements had been made with the railways for closest co-operation and that in the 20,000 farmers in the Prairie Provinces holding agreements for sale from the Company covering farm lands, they had a seed-bed for placing farm labourers and boys desirous of learning farming.

About this time some discussion arose as to the number of Canadians going to and returning from the United States. A Washington despatch of Oct. 3 stated that during the U.S. fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, Canadians to the number of 100,895 had emigrated to the United States while only 2,217 Canadians had returned. The latter figure was challenged by the Dominion Department of Immigration which declared that it was not possible for the U.S. Govern-

ment with its existing machinery, to check emigration across the boundary. Canadian figures were the only reliable figures and these showed that 32,586 Canadian-born citizens had returned after a residence of 6 months or over in the U.S. Adding naturalized Canadians and British subjects who had acquired Canadian domicile, the total was 38,173. On Oct. 5 the Department stated that the movement to Canada was increasing, while the movement to the U.S. was falling off and instanced one U.S. port where in the year ended June 30, 1924, 28,390 Canadians had been admitted, while in the following year the number was down to 14,708. However, at the closing session of the Niagara Synod of the Church of England in Hamilton on Oct. 7, Ven. Archdeacon Renison deplored the way in which people were leaving the country and reported that 485 Church of England families had left the diocese and were residing in the U.S. "In God's name," he asked, "what is the use of bringing in people when the youth of the country is leaving us?"

An important move was made by the Government on Oct. 15 when J. Bruce Walker assumed the duties of Director of European Emigration for Canada in London. He had had long experience in immigration and colonization work in Canada, the United States and the British Isles. A former newspaperman, editor of the Brantford *Expositor,* he had been sent to Scotland in the regime of Sir Clifford Sifton, as Commissioner of Emigration. Later he was transferred to Winnipeg where for nearly 20 years he was Commissioner of Immigration. Early in 1924 he was called upon to take charge of the work in the United States with headquarters at Ottawa. On his arrival in London, Mr. Walker was interviewed by the *Times* and threw out the suggestion that something might be done to prepare men to take up agricultural pursuits in Canada at training centres in Britain. This would not involve a great deal of time and would be more economical than maintaining them as unemployed persons. The *Nation* regarded the idea favourably but thought that the carrying out of the scheme might not be so simple because of the Dominion's attitude as to the sort of immigrants required.

At the Autumn Session of the British Columbia Legislature a resolution, endorsed by all parties, was passed asking that the Dominion Government accept the recommendation of provincial secretaries as to whether immigrants' permits of entry to Canada be extended or cancelled. Under the existing system the Dominion Minister of Immigration could issue special permits to enter Canada to people rejected by the regular immigration officers. Of these 1,280 were issued in 1924. It was further asked that the provinces be notified of the arrival of permit immigrants and, in the event of the recommendation of the province not being accepted, that, if and when such permit-holder became a charge on the province, the cost would be taken care of by the Dominion.

Immigration was naturally an important topic at the conference of Boards of Trade held in Winnipeg, Nov. 16-18. The subject was

introduced by John M. Imrie, President of the Edmonton Board of Trade, who advocated the creation of a commission, composed of the Dominion's ablest men to carry out a "bold and courageous" scheme of immigration and colonization formulated by the federal government. Several speakers stressed the importance of the matter and a comprehensive resolution was unanimously adopted which recommended among other things, "the immediate creation of a small non-political Advisory Board or Commission on 'Colonization and Agricultural Development' composed of Canada's leading experts on the subject and skilled business executives."

The Scottish Immigration Aid Society continued its efforts during 1925 to bring out and settle people from Scotland on lands in Western Canada. Through taking advantage of the Empire Settlement Act, the Society was able to acquire a block of nearly 30,000 acres of land north of Vermilion in Alberta and to build houses on each quarter section, ready for occupancy. 180 families were placed on these farms in 1925, each family being further assisted with a loan of $1,500.

The C.P.R. and Immigration. An important factor in the colonization and development work of the Dominion in 1925 was the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., operating through its Department of Colonization and Development. This Department, formed during the War to concentrate and render more effective the Company's work along the lines of land settlement and the exploitation and utilization of natural resources, had its headquarters in Montreal, with Canadian branches in Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Vancouver and Edmonton; United States branches in Buffalo, Fargo, St. Paul, Chicago, Spokane, Omaha, Billings, Minot, Seattle and Portland; and European branches in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Brussels, Oslo, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Prague, Zagrab, Budapest, Warsaw, Moscow, Hamburg and Bucharest. It had at its head Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., who was Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development.

The activities of the Department were varied and grouped under different branches. The Publicity Branch continued its publication, weekly and monthly, of "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada"; disseminated special articles at the request of various sources and assisted journalists from different countries. A total of 173,500 pieces of literature were issued and in addition advertising campaigns of the Company's lands and of the Bureau of Canadian Information were continued in Canada, the United States and Europe. The Exhibits Branch, which had permanent exhibits of Canadian resources at 15 points in Canada, 13 in the United States and 8 in Great Britain, installed in 1925 exhibits at the fairs at Toronto, Sherbrooke and London; maintained for the second time its fine pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley and placed an exhibit at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition at Dunedin.

The Development Branch continued its work for the exploitation of Canada's raw resources and in 1925 opened a Western Lines branch office in Winnipeg. Field men, including geologists and experts in various minerals, were employed examining resources along the Company's lines in close co-operation with government officials in all provinces. An increasing number of inquiries were dealt with and 54,000 synopses of natural resources information were distributed. Under the Farm Labour Service, which was originated some years ago and which carried on an annual canvass to discover farm vacancies, more than 5,000 individuals were brought into Canada from preferred countries.

The Canada Colonization Association, with headquarters at Winpeg, which became in 1924 a subsidiary of the C.P.R., worked in cooperation with the Department for the settlement of privately-owned lands along C.P.R. lines and in 1925 placed 607 families, or 3,035 individuals, and settled 150,623 acres. The net cost of settling a family was $59.69 or 24 cents an acre occupied. Other valuable work of the Department included the making of an arrangement with Macdonald College for the giving of short farm courses to such boys as could be procured in England, the Department afterwards undertaking to secure positions on farms for them; and the formation of local colonization boards, composed of farmers, merchants, bankers and other townspeople and affiliated with boards of trade and other civic bodies; for the reception of newcomers and for their assistance and encouragement. 36 boards were established in the Prairie Provinces; one in the Windermere Valley, B.C., and one in the Annapolis Valley, N.S. Altogether during 1925 the Department was directly responsible for adding over 14,000 people to Canada's population. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 172,484 acres for $2,644,492, an average of $15.33 per acre. Of this 6,184 acres were irrigated land, which brought $46.58 per acre. Sales were somewhat in excess of 1924, notwithstanding that immigration was of very moderate proportions.

Col. Dennis was active throughout the year as head of the Department. He sailed for Europe on Mar. 24 and spent six weeks in Britain and certain of the continental countries. Interviewed by the Canadian Press on his return to Canada on May 15, Col. Dennis expressed disappointment at the outlook, stating that indications justified the opinion that the movement of colonists from Great Britain would be less than the previous year, a condition which also applied to Scandinavian countries. This he attributed largely to "the pronounced campaign of publication in British and Scandinavian papers of letters and reports advising against emigration to Canada." Emigration from Central Europe was only limited by the ability of the people to provide transportation cost. On the other hand, the movement of boys from Great Britain to Canada under various auspices was the only feature that showed a promising increase. He advocated action to correct the adverse publicity campaign regarding conditions in Canada and adoption of a more comprehensive policy of

assisted passage. During the Fall Col. Dennis visited the West and on Sept. 23 told the *Calgary Herald* that immigration returns for the year were very disappointing. He spoke hopefully of the new agreement between the railways and the Government and felt that both roads would be able to speed up very materially the movement of desirable colonists to Western Canada. On Nov. 30, Col. Dennis arrived in Halifax to attend a conference with the Nova Scotia Government on ways and means by which the C.P.R. might co-operate in colonization and industrial development in Nova Scotia.

The C.N.R. and Immigration. Increasing interest and activity in colonization and development work on the part of the Canadian National Railways was evidenced in 1925. At the first of the year Dr. W. J. Black, the newly-appointed Director of Colonization and Development, established his headquarters at the general offices of the Company in Montreal. At that time the policy of the Department was stated to be (1) to influence the immigration to and satisfactory settlement in Canada of the largest possible number of people of productive capacity that the country can absorb and assimilate; (2) to disseminate information concerning the natural resources of the Dominion and the widespread opportunities for industrial development so that capital may be attracted from other countries and invested where enterprises will be legitimately rewarded; (3) to promote the land settlement of new Canadians under conditions that will ensure the maximum possibility of success in their farming operations; (4) to encourage improvement in agriculture so that more diversified methods may be used in farming and that crop, livestock and dairy production may be increased in accordance with market demands and prospects; (5) to assist by organized effort in the immigration of young people of desirable type and character, especially from Great Britain, and their placement in respectable rural homes where they may become qualified to participate in constructive activities and acquire citizenship of distinct value to Canada; (6) to develop new opportunities for service; (7) to facilitate every effective means of selecting immigrants physically fit and anxious for work; (8) to co-operate with the federal and provincial governments and business organizations throughout the Dominion in promoting all measures calculated to contribute towards an increase in immigration of adaptable people and in their settlement under the most favourable conditions possible.

On Mar. 24 the Montreal *Gazette* announced that a charter had been granted at Ottawa to the Canadian National Land Settlement Association, an organization formed "to assist in bringing about settlement of vacant lands in Canada, more particularly along the lines of the Canadian National Railways; to give advice and assistance, or to make advances to settlers entering or now located in Canada." Other objects specified included assistance in inter-provincial colonization, the co-ordination of efforts between associations, governments and railways for land settlement in Canada, and the carrying on of activities of national development. Those who applied for

incorporation were W. D. Robb, Vice-President; W. J. Black, Director of Colonization and Development; C. Price-Green, Commissioner; E. J. Sauve and F. C. Biette. It was stated that organization was being proceeded with and that within a brief period the Association would be operating with agencies situated at various strategical locations.

Activities of the year included the arrangement of an impressive exhibit, housed in a special pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, and the holding of competitions to encourage the work of boys' and girls' swine clubs throughout Canada culminating in an Interprovincial Competition at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. Land sales for the year amounted to 66,667 acres for which an average price of $14.25 per acre was received. This compared with 55,450 acres at an average price of $14.29 per acre in 1924. Purchase contracts representing 36,005 acres were cancelled as compared with 39,295 acres in the previous year.

Child Immigration. Problems of child immigration received much attention in 1925. Miss Charlotte Whitton, Secretary to the Minister of Trade and Commerce and Honorary Secretary of the Canadian National Council of Child Welfare, discussed the question on Feb. 25 before a meeting of the Social Workers' Club in Montreal. She criticized the lack of mental examination or psychiatric test and the fact that no social history of the child was given; declared the supervising staff was inadequate and the placing faulty and urged better co-ordination between federal and provincial governments and the societies engaged in bringing out children.

On Mar. 15 the Canadian Council of Child Welfare announced that, as the result of action taken by W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, several recommendations in the Bondfield report* had been put into effect. These included improvement of health inspection and strengthening of psychological tests overseas; preliminary inspection of homes before children are placed in them; arrangement whereby agencies will guard against placing children in homes already rejected as undesirable by other societies; a visit of inspection within a month after placement and at least one additional annual visit; no grants for juveniles under 14 except when accompanied by parents. The new regulation with respect to the immigration of children under 14, together with certain unfavourable criticism, led to a reported suspension of the work of Dr. Barnardo's Homes and on Aug. 22 the Toronto *Star* published an interview with John W. Hobday, Superintendent of the Barnardo Home, Toronto, to the effect that the Society had decided to stop bringing out children altogether. He stated that in 40 years, the Society had brought out 28,000 children, of whom two-thirds were under 14; that 70 per cent. had remained on the land and that the Canadian authorities had never been asked for a cent. A reply to the Hobday statement appeared on Aug. 24. This declared that it was not correct to say that Can-

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review*, 1924-25, page 197.

ada had compelled the Barnardo Homes to suspend the sending of children to Canada; that the societies were free to send as many children as were wanted in Canada, provided they were at least 14 years old and their passage was paid; and that the decision not to admit children under 14 years, for a period of 3 years, had been made only after careful investigation. The decision was approved by Montreal *Le Devoir* which said, "It ought to put a stop to the dumping here of abandoned and illegitimate children brought from Europe and the United Kingdom under the pretense that they are immigrants susceptible of becoming excellent settlers." On the other hand the *Sentinel,* Toronto, asked, "Why put impediments in the way of bringing boys and girls to the country, no matter how young, as long as they do not become a charge on the taxpayer?" It praised the Barnardo Society and declared that "of all forms of immigration the bringing of children from Great Britain gives the best results."

The Child Welfare Council in conference at Ottawa on Sept. 30 developed a debate on conditions surrounding juvenile immigration. Strong feeling was expressed against child labour involved due to the fact that the average family in Canada accepted the children not as members of the family but as employees. The charge was also made that institutions sending out children were lax in selecting immigrants, that the authorities were weak in mental and physical examination and that names and records of juvenile immigrants were being withheld from the provincial authorities. Percy Roberts, Chief Migration Officer of the Barnardo Homes, replied to these charges, giving a thorough description of the methods employed and declaring that only 2 per cent. of the children sent out were unsuccessful. The questions of mental deficiency and moral delinquency were discussed and it was resolved to conduct an impartial survey of a given number of immigrants over a period of years. It was also recommended that institutions be made responsible for all juvenile immigrants up to 21 years of age, instead of 18. On Nov. 3, Dr. Barnardo's Homes published as a display advertisement in the press an apology and retraction by E. D. Macphee of the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, of certain statements made by him at the Conference reflecting on the character of immigrant girls brought out by the Homes. The Canadian Education Association, meeting in Ottawa on Nov. 11-12, passed a resolution, based on the allegation that half-wits and sub-normal mentalities were being permitted to slip into the Dominion, urging the Federal authorities to tighten immigration restrictions.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, according to the report of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, 2,000 children were brought to Canada by various organizations, while the number of applications for children at the receiving and distributing homes was 13,971. Since the juvenile immigration movement commenced in 1868, a total of 82,026 children had been emigrated by the various homes.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Railway Results; General Problems and Incidents.

Railway affairs in Canada again assumed much importance in 1925, the financial problem involved in railway administration being once more and in various ways a question of vital consequence in the political and business life of the Dominion. One of the principal manifestations of this was with respect to freight rates, which were a live issue throughout the year, the struggle on behalf of the railway companies for adequate rates and on behalf of different sections of the country for lower rates being continued with undiminished vigour. The relations of the two great transcontinental systems to each other and to the nation's transportation problem in general also came in for renewed consideration, while among other transportation matters to the fore were questions connected with the shipment of Canadian grain through United States ports, the delivery of Alberta coal in Ontario, the increasing competition of motor vehicles and the extension of the use of self-propelled cars.

Financially, 1925 was one of the best years ever experienced by Canadian railways and that in spite of unfavourable results in the first half of the year. Up to June total operating revenues of all roads with annual operating revenues of $500,000 and over—$191,387,023—were $19,000,000 behind those of the first half of the previous year, but for the whole year—$451,226,109—they exceeded those of 1924 by nearly $10,000,000. Coupled with this good showing there was a further reduction from $377,595,592 in 1924 to $367,658,682 in 1925 in operating expenses, so that the net operating revenue increased from $63,694,446 in 1924 to $83,567,-427 in 1925, or by nearly $20,000,000.

Total revenue freight loaded in Canada and received from foreign connections amounted to 96,239,379 tons, an increase of 2,588,463 tons over 1924. Wheat loadings aggregated 13,101,020 tons, an increase of 1,384,069 tons. There were decreases in several other agricultural products, so that the total for this group,—24,922,483 tons—was only up 387,356 tons. Bituminous coal at 13,721,050 tons, was down 773,850 tons and anthracite coal at 4,729,-685 tons was less by 851,534 tons, these commodities reflecting the strike situation in Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania respectively. The forest products group showed loadings of 13,907,857 tons, an increase of 187,215 tons. The big gain of the year, however, was recorded in general merchandise, this totalling 24,136,520 tons, an increase of 2,333,068 tons. Gains also occurred in petroleum, bar

and sheet iron, agricultural implements, automobiles, paper and wood pulp.

Freight traffic revenue for the roads indicated totalled $320,585,-985, an increase of about $13,000,000 over 1924. The revenue freight tonnage was 108,933,138, or approximately 1,000,000 tons more. There was an increase in the average haul from 281.8 miles in 1924 to 292.4 miles in 1925 and the revenue ton mileage was correspondingly increased. On the other hand the number of passengers carried declined from 42,838,538 in 1924 to 40,304,081 in 1925, which clearly reflected the effect of the increasing competition of the automoble and motor bus. Passengers, however, travelled longer distances by rail, the average journey in 1925 being 71.6 miles, compared with 66.5 miles in 1924. This was taken to indicate that the use of motor vehicles for short journeys tended to lengthen the average journey by rail. Passenger traffic revenue of the railways dropped from $79,412,431 in 1924 to $78,123,924 in 1925. Other interesting features of 1925 operations included an increase in the average miles of road operated from 38,448.8 to 38,879.5; a decrease in the number of employees from 159,412 to 155,556 and in payroll from $230,870,029 to $227,677,526 and a decrease in the ratio of operating expenses to revenues from 85.57 per cent. to 81.48 per cent.

Steam railway track laid in 1925, as reported by *Canadian Railway and Marine World*, amounted to 472.6 miles, of which the greater part was in Western Canada. Canadian National Railways laid 356.5 miles of branch line track and the Canadian Pacific Railway, 63.5 miles. Smaller mileages were laid by Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, 3.8 miles; Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Co., 1.25 miles; Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway, 6.55 miles; Malagash Salt Products Co., 8 miles; Nipissing Central Railway, 10 miles and Thurso and Nation Valley Railway, 23 miles.

Much valuable information about Canada's railways was as usual contained in the Annual Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1924 published towards the close of 1925, and covering all steam railways in the Dominion. This showed that Canada had in operation at Dec. 31, 1924, 40,061 miles of single track, located as follows—Prince Edward Island, 276; Nova Scotia, 1,427; New Brunswick, 1,942; Quebec, 4,882; Ontario, 10,948; Manitoba, 4,520; Saskatchewan, 6,942; Alberta, 4,818; British Columbia, 3,975; Yukon, 58; U.S., 273. In addition, there were 2,619 miles of second track and 10,012 miles of yard track and sidings, a total of 52,692 miles, showing a substantial increase for the year of 756 miles. At the close of the year 614 miles of new track were under contract with 203 miles completed but not opened for operation. About 155 miles were under survey. Up to the end of 1924 the aid given to railways by the Dominion had totalled $179,396,755; by Provinces, $35,550,123 and by Municipalities, $12,922,128, with land grants by the Dominion and Provinces of 47,194,880 acres. In

addition bonds to the amount of $321,665,762 had been guaranteed by the Dominion and $138,927,057 by the Provinces.

The capital of Canada's railways at Dec. 31, 1924, amounted to $3,413,865,613, made up of stocks, $859,457,491; debenture stock, $541,805,794 and funded debt, $2,012,602,328. These railways, 52 in number, had in 1924 gross earnings of $445,923,877, a decrease over 1923 of $32,414,769; operating expenses, $382,483,908, a decrease of $31,378,910; net operating revenue, $63,439,969, a decrease of $1,035,259 and net corporate deficit, after all adjustments, $24,354,300, an increase of $9,543,528. Twenty-eight railways were able to show an operating profit; only 17 had a net corporate income and only four paid dividends,—Canadian Pacific, $29,857,075; Canada Southern, $450,000; Napierville Junction, $36,000 and Quebec Central, $169,080.

The smaller grain crop in 1924 and the more or less general depression in business were factors in reducing traffic on Canadian railways. The quantity of freight carried fell from 118,289,604 tons in 1923, the record year, to 106,429,355 tons in 1924, and the ton miles from 34,067,658,527 to 30,513,819,106. Freight revenue dropped from $339,984,462 to $314,290,312. Concurrently there was a decline in passenger traffic, the number carried falling from 44,834,337 to 42,921,809 and passenger train revenue declining from $119,626,673 to $114,252,548. Nineteen passengers were killed and 401 injured during the year, as compared with 15 killed and 406 injured in 1923.

Total operating expenses were less than for any year since 1919, one important factor being a saving in fuel for locomotives. Coal consumption was 9,307,372 tons, costing $51,279,428, as compared with 10,211,873 tons, costing $60,073,036 in 1923. There was expended on maintenance of way and structures, $78,051,798 and on maintenance of equipment $85,107,990, these being the lowest expenditures since 1918. The total payroll was reduced from 178,052 to 169,970 and the wage bill from $253,320,005 to $239,-864,265. Ties were purchased to the number of 13,412,187 at a cost of $13,189,630 or 98.3 cents apiece, which compared with only 49.3 cents in 1917.

Relations of Transcontinental Systems. A transportation question which received particular attention during 1925 was the relation between the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Systems, with respect in the first place to the elimination of duplication and in the second place to possible co-operation or even amalgamation of the two roads. On Apr. 17 the *Montreal Star* announced that "an arrangement is imminent between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific whereby uneconomic duplication of services may be eliminated. A wire was received to-day from Sir Henry Thornton at Ottawa stating that he has communicated with E. W. Beatty with a view to eliminating wasteful competition which now exists between the two transportation systems.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is also agreeable to such an arrangement, according to an official statement issued by President Beatty to-day." To this the Toronto *Globe* added on Apr. 18, "The fact that a plan of co-operation has been outlined and is under consideration is one of the most hopeful features of the railway situation."

The next incident in this connection was the publication by the Toronto *Globe* on Apr. 21 of a despatch from Montreal quoting a circular letter issued by E. W. Beatty on Apr. 15 to all officers and employees of the C.P.R. system in which he had pointed out that they had had two years experience of "competition of an active and intensive character involving extensive propaganda and publicity of a kind which would not be open to a private institution. This competition has been accompanied with lavish expenditure of the public monies and this is, of course, the principal factor in it." When shown the *Globe* despatch, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, pointed out that in 1924 the C.P.R. had expended on traffic account $8,341,350 or 4.61 per cent. of its gross earnings and the C.N.R. only $6,892,751 or 2.93 per cent. and added that the C.N. system had only pursued accepted business methods in the solicitation of its traffic. Mr. Beatty, on the other hand, promptly issued a statement declaring that the communication sent to the officers of the road had been marked plainly "confidential." He did not think it could be denied that the Canadian Pacific officers had the right to discuss among themselves the railway situation as it appeared to them. Eliminating the expenses of its Oriental and European organizations, which were largely in connection with steamship service, C.P.R. traffic expenses chargeable to rail lines for 1924 were only $5,769,000 or a slight decrease from 1923, while those of the C.N.R. were $6,892,000, an increase of $1,099,000. He added that it could not be disputed that a great deal of money had been spent on the National properties for the purpose of competition with the Canadian Pacific or, in other words, to secure a greater share of existing traffic.

On Apr. 22, 1925, Sir Henry Thornton appeared before the House of Commons Committee on Railways and Shipping and was examined on the subject of C.N.R. expense. On the matter of economy he announced that he and Mr. Beatty had decided to appoint a joint committee of officers of the two roads to consider suggestions for removing duplication. More striking, however, was his declaration, in reply to a question by W. D. Euler, Chairman of the Committee, that a merger of the two railways would result in enormous saving and that the saving would be sufficient in net earnings to meet fixed charges on both systems. This statement became the subject of considerable comment and, in fact, the question of amalgamation for some time received a great deal of attention. It was assumed in some quarters that Sir Henry favoured a merger. This he, however, denied. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association in Toronto, he put the pro-

position of a merger aside as impracticable and stated that the practical policy to pursue was co-operation with the aim of eliminating waste and improving the financial position of both railways. The Press was much divided on the question. On the one hand the Ottawa *Citizen* favoured nationalization of all the railways and said that "the Party that has the courage to take a stand on the question of merging the Canadian railways into one National system would win the respect of Canadian public opinion." On the other hand, the Windsor *Border Cities Star* found the outlook for the National Railways to be practically hopeless and advocated their acquisition by the C.P.R. The Winnipeg *Free Press* voiced the views of those opposed to amalgamation when it said on May 2, "attempts to merge the roads, under either one scheme or the other, will be fruitless except in setting the country by the ears and thereby doing harm to both railway systems." Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, discussed both co-operation and amalgamation in his review of C.N.R. affairs in the House of Commons on May 6. With respect to amalgamation, he said that "monopoly to me is distasteful in any form and I would like to try out every other kind of management before resorting to it." On the subject of co-operation, he remarked that unless an agreement could be reached between the two Presidents, he would consider asking the Railway Board to sit in with them and perhaps suggest a plan.

The Senate had meanwhile appointed a Special Committee to examine witnesses and report on the railway problem, and this Committee presented its findings on June 25, recommending joint management by a board of 15 directors, 5 to be named by the C.P.R., 5 by the Government, and these 10 to choose 5 more; recapitalization of the C.N.R. from the point of view of earning capacity; guarantee of an agreed dividend on C.P.R. stock; payment of a dividend at the same rate to the Government on the capitalization placed on government railways, provided a surplus was earned; and division of any further surplus between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. in proportion to the valuation of the two systems. This proposal likewise came in for considerable discussion. The *Toronto Star,* for example, could not see, with a guaranteed dividend and the Dominion of Canada behind the guarantee, "wherein lies a C.P.R. claim for special representation on the directorate of the unified system, to say nothing of the virtual control which seems to be the practical effect of the five-five-five proposal which has been put forward." Sir Joseph Flavelle had also some comment to make on the Senate report in addressing the Yonge and Bloor Business Men's Association in Toronto on Sept. 22. "If Parliament were to accept the Senate solution of the railway problem and put it in force," he said, "unquestionably there would be an early reduction and ultimate elimination of yearly deficits and an important decrease in annual capital expenditure. Its penalty would be found in the invariable deterioration in quality of service and in the interpretation of public requirements by a monopoly."

It was not until the end of the year, however, that announcement was made by Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, that definite action had been taken towards elimination of duplication of train service. On Dec. 30 Mr. Graham stated that, according to communications received from the two railway heads, the traffic and operating heads of the two railways had constituted themselves into a joint permanent Committee to deal with all questions of competitive service, to effect economy and at the same time to preserve efficiency. Already the C.N.R. had moved to suspend some trains, with an estimated annual saving of about $900,000, and it was understood a similar move had been made by the C.P.R. This statement was later corroborated by the heads of the two systems. The committee was composed of Grant Hall, Vice-President and W. R. MacInnes, Vice-President, Traffic Department, C.P.R. and S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President, Operation Department, and J. E. Dalrymple, Vice-President, Traffic and Express Departments, C.N.R.

Railway Service to Rouyn Gold Fields. Provision of a railway service to the Rouyn gold fields in Northern Quebec was another matter which, owing to rivalries of Quebec and Ontario, attained considerable prominence during the year. It was reported on Jan. 11 that Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, had expressed the determination of his Government to be first in the field with an extension of the Nipissing Central Railway from Larder Lake. The following day, D. W. Robb, Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, had an interview with Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, with respect to a line from Makamik on the National Transcontinental Railway. Later in the month a deputation waited on Mr. Taschereau in support of a proposal to extend the branch of the C.P.R. from Angliers to Rouyn. A fourth project involved the construction of a line from Amos, on the National Transcontinental, and for this, application was made to the Quebec Legislature for incorporation of the Abitibi Southern Railway Co.

On Mar. 4, Sir Henry Thornton announced at Quebec that a branch line would be built from Makamik and on the 9th a bill was introduced in the Quebec Legislature for the incorporation of the Rouyn Mines Railway Co. It was given third reading on Mar. 19 when Mr. Taschereau stated that the object was to keep the traffic of the Rouyn area for Quebec. The same day in the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, explained that the road would be built by a group of capitalists, who would lease it to the C.N.R., with provision to buy if so desired within a term of years. Meanwhile, on Mar. 10, Mr. Ferguson had announced in the Ontario Legislature that it had been decided to proceed immediately with the construction of the Nipissing Central extension at an estimated cost of $1,750,000. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission invited tenders for the construction of the line to be sent in by Apr. 6 and, apparently anticipating no obstacle, deposited a

large quantity of materials and supplies along the right of way. Following this, application was made to the Quebec Government for a right of way across Quebec Crown lands, first by members of the Commission and later by the Ontario Minister of Mines, Mr. McCrea, who went to Quebec for the purpose. This was refused, Mr. Taschereau explaining that Quebec had expended $2,500,000 in developing the Temiskaming and Abitibi districts and that, considering the sacrifices made, "it would be quite unfair that the sister Province should tap this district with a view to divert the traffic to Toronto." In this he was supported by the Montreal *Gazette,* which on Apr. 2 said,—"There is nothing unreasonable or unneighbourly in the reluctance of the Quebec Government to encourage an arrangement of that kind; on the contrary, it is entirely proper that the policy of the Province should be to develop its own resources for the benefit of its own people." Tenders received for the building of the road were accordingly not acted upon.

Statements attributed to Premier Ferguson and others having been made to the effect that the management of the Canadian National Railways were behind the agitation in Quebec against the extension of the Ontario Government Railway into Rouyn, Sir Henry Thornton on Apr. 23 issued a denial, adding, "We have no desire whatever to oppose the T. and N. O. in any way or manner and have taken no action whatsoever in that direction. If any responsible person desires to make such a statement, I will challenge him for proof." The differences between the two Provincial governments continued unsettled for some time and the Dominion Government was drawn into the dispute through the application of the Ontario authorities, under the Dominion Railway Act, to the Governor-in-Council for permission to enter upon Quebec Crown lands. This was opposed by the Quebec Government and after a series of fruitless discussions, the Dominion Prime Minister on June 4 announced that the question involved would be submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada. In the meantime the Ontario Government authorized the T. & N. O. Commission to proceed with the construction of the railway as far as the Interprovincial boundary, a distance of nine miles from Larder Lake. The points submitted to the Supreme Court by Order-in-Council were: "(1) Is it within the competence of Parliament to enact the provisions of the Railway Act, 1919, sec. 189, with regard to Provincial Crown lands? (2) If the answer to (1) be in the affirmative, is said Sec. 189 as it now stands applicable to Provincial Crown lands? (3) Is it obligatory upon the Governor-in-Council to give his consent under the provisions of Sub-sec. 2 of said Section upon any proper application therefor, or has he discretion to grant or refuse such consent as he may see fit?" (Section 189 provided that "no company shall take possession of, use or occupy any lands vested in the Crown, without the consent of the Governor-in-Council.") At this period there was a report that the Quebec Government and the C.P.R. had come to an arrangement whereby the latter would build from Angliers to Rouyn and connect with the Nipissing Central at the border but on July 9,

Mr. Beatty, President of the C.P.R. said, "There is no statement to make." Tracklaying on Nipissing Central's line to the boundary was completed on Aug. 7.

On Oct. 22 Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, issued a statement with respect to the Rouyn Mines Railway in which he stated that the line had been located, a contract let and work commenced; that the estimated cost was somewhat less than $3,000,000; that funds would be advanced by prominent bankers; that upon completion of the work and determination of the exact cost, bonds would be issued and sold, the proceeds liquidating the temporary loan; that the Crown would lease the property from the construction company for 30 years at a rental based upon 4½ per cent. interest and sinking fund requirements on the bonds; that the Province of Quebec had subsidized the undertaking to the extent of $50,000 a year for five years and that the Noranda Mines Co. had agreed to contribute $20,000 a year for five years against any deficits which might appear.

The stated case submitted by the Dominion Government as to the power of the Governor-in-Council to authorize the Nipissing Central Railway Co., a Dominion-incorporated railway, to occupy Provincial Crown lands in Quebec, was heard by the Supreme Court in Ottawa on Nov. 25 and 26 and judgment was delivered on Dec. 10 by Mr. Justice Newcombe. The first and second questions were answered in the affirmative. On the third, the judge made some comment but concluded that it was not obligatory upon the Governor-in-Council to give consent, though "it cannot be assumed that the Government would exercise this power in a manner to frustrate the execution of the statutory project." Premier Taschereau immediately announced that an appeal would be carried to the Privy Council. Permission having been granted, the appeal was argued on Apr. 20, 1926, and on May 16 judgment was given confirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Hudson Bay Railway. This much discussed project was an issue of no small importance politically and otherwise in 1925. The On-to-the-Bay Association, which continued to be active in promoting the undertaking, organized a general meeting in Winnipeg on Feb. 27, at which Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, described his trip to Port Nelson over the line, reporting that there had been considerable improvement in roadbed during the previous two years and increased mining activity. Then, on Mar. 5, the Manitoba Legislature adopted a resolution unanimously urging the Dominion Government to take steps to complete the road. The subject was brought before Parliament on May 4 by Andrew Knox, M.P. for Prince Albert, who moved: "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that more effective consideration and recognition be given to the resolution adopted by Parliament on Mar. 12, 1923, recognizing the priority of the Hudson Bay Railway with reference to other transportation projects started subsequently." At that time

Mr. Knox stated that the project had been started in 1910; that the whole line had been graded and bridges built; that 332 out of 424 miles of track had been laid and that some $21,000,000 had been expended upon the railway and terminals at Port Nelson. The people of the West had lived during the last 30 years in the belief that the Railway would be built and they felt that its completion would do more towards bettering conditions in the West than any other transportation project could accomplish. After some 18 members of the Commons had participated in the debate, the resolution was carried without a division.

On the following day a delegation from the West waited on the Government, urging the completion of the Railway. It included, among others: Premier Bracken of Manitoba; General R. W. Paterson, President of the On-to-the-Bay Association; Hon. J. R. Wilson, Chairman of the Saskatchewan Branch of the On-to-the-Bay Association; F. H. Martin, Chief Engineer of the Manitoba Power Co., and George Edwards, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. In reply to the representations made at this time, Premier King said: "I assure you that we have the matter very much before us." The Victoria *Colonist* on May 15 attacked the project as purely political, unnecessary and a waste of money. Its cost up to Mar. 31, 1925, was stated in Parliament to have been $14,902,571 for the Railway and $6,244,599 for harbour works at Port Nelson.

The next development was the publication by the Winnipeg *Free Press* on June 26 of a letter, said to have been presented to the Premier and Minister of Railways by A. M. Bannerman, Liberal candidate for St. Boniface, Manitoba, in which an offer was made by a committee of citizens of Winnipeg and other western points to complete the Railway, not to Port Nelson but to Fort Churchill. The Committee expressed its willingness to put up a bond of $1,000,000 and it was supposed by the *Free Press* that the Great Northern Railway was behind the offer. This proposal or a similar one was again referred to by the *Free Press* on Sept. 23, when it was stated that a Winnipeg-St. Boniface syndicate had made an offer to the Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, to complete the road under certain conditions. An Ottawa despatch of the same date quoted the Department of Railways as saying officially that no such application had yet been received.

Meanwhile on Sept. 11 the Winnipeg *Free Press* said: "The tourist party which has just returned from the North found the Hudson Bay Railway in a rather rickety condition, particularly the last hundred miles, where practically nothing had been done to save the line and it is going from bad to worse. The work that is being done this year is largely confined to replacement of ties, and even this work will not cover nearly all the line, while nothing is being done to repair the innumerable washouts on the northern section. . . . From a total investment of over $20,000,000 almost nothing is being

gained and, under present conditions, there lies ahead the inevitable loss of most of this investment." The completion of the Railway was naturally an issue in the General Election campaign. Opening his Western tour at Neepawa on Sept. 28, the Premier, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, was reported as saying that, if the West gave him sufficient support, he would undertake to complete the line. The Conservative leader, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, speaking at Saskatoon on Oct. 2, declared that if returned to power, he would ascertain at the earliest opportunity the least the work could be done for and try out the feasibility of the system. If he could be reasonably assured that the cost would not exceed $3,000,000, he would undertake that it would be done before another election. Following the Election, two Progressive members, J. Evans, Saskatoon, and J. Millar, Qu'Appelle, gave notice of motions to be made at the ensuing Session of Parliament urging the immediate completion of the road.

Government policy with respect to the Railway was announced in the Speech from the Throne on Jan. 8, 1926, when it was stated—"My Government propose to submit provisions for the completion forthwith of the Hudson Bay Railway." The sum of $3,000,000 was provided in the estimates for Hudson Bay Railway purposes. When the bill to grant a second twelfth of the supply bill for the current year was before the Senate on May 5, a debate on the Hudson Bay item took place, during which it was stated that up to March 31, 1925, $20,731,941 had been expended on the railway and Port Nelson terminals. The Senate passed the bill on May 11 on the understanding that the interim supply so provided could only be used in making improvements between the Pas and Mile 214. The main item was considered by the House of Commons on June 8 and 9 and carried without division after a lengthy debate. Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, explained that the money was intended to put the existing 332 miles in shape for operation; that $3,153,000 would be needed to complete the remaining 92 miles to Port Nelson; that this would be proceeded with "on some future occasion" and that it was the policy of the Government to complete the railway. Mr. Dunning estimated that it would cost $20,200,000 to complete the harbour work at Port Nelson including elevator accommodation for 4,000,000 bushels and harbour accommodation for ten 7,000-ton ships.

The Peace River Railway Situation. Railway service into the Peace River District received renewed attention in 1925. As early as Jan. 9 a conference took place at Ottawa to discuss the situation. At that time the Premier of Alberta presented a statement showing the necessity for a solution of the problem, in view of the fact that the C.P.R.'s operating lease of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway expired in July. The Premier of British Columbia dealt with the matter as it related to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and its projected extension into the Peace River country. For his part the Minister of Railways could give no en-

couragement that the Dominion Government would purchase the lines, while E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., stated that any proposed scheme would involve an alarming expenditure and urged a fuller investigation. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the C.N.R., suggested that a joint report should be prepared by both roads and the matter was left in the hands of the two Presidents. The question was again discussed at a conference on Apr. 17 between the Minister of Railways and the railway Presidents but no official report of the result was issued, though Press despatches stated that estimates of cost of construction and the probable revenue of each of four possible outlets had been submitted, with the advice that the construction of any railway was premature. There followed a series of representations from delegations from Peace River, Edmonton and Vancouver, while the Premiers of Alberta and British Columbia were again in Ottawa in May urging action. No action was taken by Parliament to carry out any project. Meantime the expiration of the C.P.R.'s leases of the E.D. and B.C. Railway and the Central Canada Railway in July precipitated a railway crisis in Alberta and, after two or three postponements, the Provincial Legislature met on Aug. 4 to deal with the matter. The Premier, Mr. Greenfield, reviewed the negotiations to date and submitted offers for new leases by the C.P.R. and C.N.R. Following the reading of the offers, Mr. Greenfield stated that the Government reserved decision pending a satisfactory arrangement with the Royal Bank, which had a claim on the properties for a considerable sum. The Legislature was prorogued without any settlement having been reached. Negotiations were then resumed with the Bank and the Railway companies, the C.P.R. continuing to operate the road under the old lease.

On Apr. 2, 1926, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, who had succeeded Mr. Greenfield as Premier, announced in the Legislature that the Government would not lease the lines to either the Canadian National or Canadian Pacific on the terms that either had proposed; that, if better terms were proposed, consideration would be given them; that he and the Minister of Railways would go to Ottawa to make another effort to interest the Dominion Government in bringing about a solution of the problem and that in the meantime the C.P.R. would operate the lines under the temporary operating clause of the old agreement. It was later announced that a settlement with the Royal Bank had been effected. Then on June 6 there was made public the report of five engineers appointed by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. to study the Peace River railway situation. Their findings were as follows,—(1) the route via Obed was the best western outlet to the Pacific; (2) the minimum immediate outlay would be $13,336,000; (3) to fully develop the section would require a minimum outlay of over $80,000,000; (4) there was no hope for the line to pay even operating expenses on a traffic many times the present traffic; (5) there seemed little hope of the line being self-supporting even at higher rates; (6) it would be more economical to handle the business over existing lines. On June 10 in a telegram to the

Edmonton *Journal,* Sir Henry Thornton stated that the Canadian National Railways did not contemplate making a new offer for lease of the Peace River railways, as had been rumoured.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway. Linked to a certain extent with the problem of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway was that of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, owned by the Province of British Columbia. In July and August, Premier Oliver, with representatives of the Mining Institute and a number of Vancouver business men, made a trip of inspection. On his return, the Premier stated that the road was in pretty good condition to Quesnel but needed a good deal of tie replacement and ballasting. On the 42-mile gap from Quesnel to Prince George about 17 miles of track had been laid at the Prince George end. An estimate of what would be required to complete the gap was $1,750,000. However, the Government had not reached any conclusion regarding the completion of the road.

On Dec. 15 there was introduced in the Provincial Legislature a Bill providing for the setting aside for the purposes of the Railway as a whole of 16,075,000 acres of land in four blocks. In sponsoring the measure Premier Oliver made it evident that the Government had no intention of abandoning the project; that the land grant was being proposed with a view to attracting a purchaser and that the co-operation of the Dominion and Alberta Governments would be sought. In the event of efforts to dispose of the Railway failing, the Government proposed to ask for authority to complete the line to Prince George. The Bill was passed on Dec. 20.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway at this time consisted of two sections,—13 miles from North Vancouver to Whytecliffe and 341.5 miles from Squamish dock to Quesnel. The distance between Whytecliffe and Squamish dock was about 42 miles. Grading was practically completed from Quesnel to Prince George, 80 miles, with track laid from Quesnel to Cottonwood Creek 17½ miles and from Red Rock Creek to Prince George 18 miles. Surveys had been made for the projected extension from Prince George to the Alberta boundary, where it was proposed eventually to connect with the E.D. and B.C. Railway.

Movement of Alberta Coal to Ontario. Owing to the strike in the anthracite coal fields of the United States, the problem of moving Alberta coal to Central Canada was important in 1925. At the opening of the Legislature of Ontario on Feb. 10, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Speech from the Throne, referred to an inquiry that was being made into the actual cost of transportation and announced that this would form the basis of an application to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a special rate. The Ontario Government's Committee, composed of G. H. Kilmer, K.C., J. E. Lawson and Lieut.-Col. H. D. L. Gordon, had conducted certain studies, interviewed railway officials in Montreal and visited the United States, and on Feb. 10 Premier Ferguson of Ontario stated that the Committee had got so far as to show that a rate of from $7 to $7.50 was possible. On Mar. 1 application was made to the Railway Board for a hearing.

Later in the month Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, dealing with the question in the House of Commons, quoted Press despatches to the effect that negotiations between the railways and the Alberta Government were proceeding and it was proposed to establish a rate of $7 for a trial shipment of 50,000 tons. In April, following a visit of H. Stutchbury, Alberta Trade Commissioner, to Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, it was announced that the shipment would be limited to 25,000 tons and that the Dominion Government would reimburse the Canadian National Railways for any out-of-pocket costs over $7 a ton in handling the coal. This was later corrected by the Dominion Fuel Board, which explained that the Dominion Government proposed to contribute up to a maximum of $1 a ton, while, should the cost be over $8 a ton, the Alberta Government would become responsible for a further contribution up to $9.

On June 20 it became known that, owing to the proposed general freight investigation by the Dominion Government, the Canadian National Railways had decided to proceed no further with the undertaking. Strong pressure was immediately brought to bear on Sir Henry Thornton and the other officers of the C.N.R. and on June 26, after a conference in Toronto with members of the Ontario Government and others, Sir Henry reconsidered the earlier decision and agreed that the coal should be moved, though it was made clear that the movement was to be considered as of a purely special nature and not establishing a precedent. The same day, Parliament voted $25,000 as the Government's share of the cost. Under this arrangement the first coal reached Toronto on July 29. Labour troubles in Alberta delayed shipments and by the time it became necessary to concentrate cars for the grain movement, only some 19,000 tons had been forwarded. The balance was transported later and on Dec. 30, Premier Ferguson expressed the wish that the Railway Board would fix the rate at $7 a ton. If the railways were ordered to carry coal at this rate, which was the highest Alberta coal could stand, he declared that the Ontario Government would aid in its distribution and guarantee the freight to the railways.

Two further lots of 25,000 tons each were carried by the C.N.R. early in 1926 at the $7 rate and arrangements were made for an additional 200,000-ton lot. Meanwhile on Feb. 13, an Order-in-Council was passed directing the Board of Railway Commissioners to investigate rates on coal and a number of hearings were held. At this point a difference arose between the Premiers of Alberta and Ontario and Sir Henry Thornton, the latter advocating a $9 rate, with adjustments either way as might be decided by the Railway Board, and the former insisting on a $7 rate as a basis. This put a temporary stop to the movement of coal. Some attention was directed to the subject in Parliament, when on Mar. 15 a resolution moved by J. E. Armstrong, M.P. for Lambton, calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the coal situation, was adopted. This Committee was named on May 6.

The Crop Movement in 1925-26. Owing to the unfavourable weather in October, 1925, which delayed threshing operations, there was an unusually heavy movement of grain from Western points in November and up to the close of navigation on Dec. 15. Never before had the railways been called upon to move so large a volume of grain in so short a time. Inspections in November totalled 65,336 cars, breaking all previous records. Lake shipments also broke all records, the quantity of wheat carried during the 1925 navigation season amounting to 224,822,168 bushels, of which 96,671,318 went to Canadian; 127,956,114 to United States; and 194,736 direct to European ports.

For the eight months of the crop year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the railways hauled to the head of the Lakes 282,651,054 bushels of grain, as compared with 189,991,403 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of this 222,795,104 bushels were wheat, which compared with 131,071,148 bushels in 1924-25. The total number of car inspections in the period was 281,516, as against 187,798, being the largest number of in-

spections with but one exception since the record was commenced. Of the inspections, 145,862 cars were credited to the Canadian Pacific Railway, an increase of 39,307, and 133,896 to the Canadian National Railways, an increase of 54,542.

Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur during the eight months totalled 225,403,889 bushels by water and 11,333,364 bushels by rail, as compared with 148,193,392 bushels by water and 9,423,943 bushels by rail in 1924-25. The increasing importance of Vancouver as an outlet for grain was shown in the figures for the period from Aug. 1, 1925, to Apr. 9, 1926, when 49,193,368 bushels were received, as compared with 22,880,265 in the same period of the previous year and 45,878,935 bushels were shipped, as compared with 19,976,379 bushels.

On July 30 both transcontinental railways announced the cancellation of the system of issuing permits for grain shipments to Vancouver, which had been in force practically since grain had started to move to this port. This move was received with much satisfaction in Vancouver and in many parts of the Prairies. Free movement of grain, however, was halted in November, when, following the cold, wet weather of October, Western terminals became seriously congested with damp and tough grades of wheat. Drying facilities proved inadequate to handle this grain and, as a result, the railways placed an embargo on the movement to Vancouver, effective midnight, Nov. 14-15. The embargo was extended to Calgary on Nov. 16-17 and to Edmonton, Nov. 17-18. The Grain Section of the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange protested against the embargo, claiming that it should have been limited to damp and tough grain and also passed a resolution requesting that the railways reinstate the permit system to govern the movement of grain to the Pacific Coast. With a view to meeting this request the railways declared a modification of the embargo, effective Dec. 4, and certain grades were again accepted under a permit system.

Express Companies. Express services were being given in Canada in 1925—by the Dominion Express Co., owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and operating over its lines; by the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways, in connection with their lines; by the American Railway Express Co. on the Canadian sections of U. S. railways; by the British American Express Co. operating over the Algoma Central and Algoma Eastern Railways; and by the Central Canada Express Co. on railways in Alberta. These companies had in 1925 gross earnings of $25,876,342, compared with $26,196,017 in 1924. No further progress was made in 1925 with the application of the companies to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an increase in rates. This application was made in 1923 and a number of sittings were held at that time to take evidence. The Board took no action in 1925, having practically set the case aside pending a settlement of the freight rates case.

The Canadian National Railway's Express Department, which had in 1924, according to the Government return, gross receipts of $12,942,125, had in 1925 gross receipts of about $100,000 less, due mainly to the rather heavy falling-off in business in the first half of the year. Operating costs were so reduced, however, as to produce a very considerable improvement in the net results of the year's operations. The factors affecting earnings were the loss of revenue during the first six weeks of the year on Pacific Coast halibut traffic due to the close season under the Halibut Treaty between Canada and the United States; expedited l.c.l. freight service in competition on medium and long haul traffic; motor truck competition on short haul traffic; parcel post competition; the prolonged strike in the coal mining area of Nova Scotia; partial failure of the strawberry and other fruit crops in the Niagara district and a marked falling-off in Atlantic Coast fish traffic to points in the United States due to weather and market conditions. Among the principal commodities handled during the year were 24,176,049 lbs. of fish from Prince Rupert; 13,943,938 lbs. from Ontario; 18,220,144 lbs. from the Maritime Provinces and 5,860,207 lbs.

from Manitoba; 2,009,241 lbs. of lobsters; 23,690,305 lbs. of Ontario fruit; 4,613 crts. of live foxes and 206 cars of race-horses.

The Dominion Express Co. operated in 1924 over 16,418 miles of steam railway lines; 113.5 miles of electric railway; 1,009 miles of steamship lines; 64 miles of stage lines and 14,181 miles of ocean lines, a grand total of 31,786 miles. It had gross receipts from operation of $11,129,921, paid $6,058,320 for express privileges and $5,779,181 for operating expenses and had a net operating revenue deficit of $707,570. It paid in taxes $95,825.

Self-propelled Cars in Canada. The year 1925 witnessed important developments in the adaptation of self-propelled cars to railway requirements in Canada. Both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways maintained a number of these services and, on Apr. 24, J. E. Dalrymple, Vice-President in charge of traffic, C.N.R., informed the Parliamentary Committee on Railways and Shipping that his road had 24 motor-driven cars in operation in different parts of the Dominion. He added that experiments showed motor trains to be much cheaper to operate than steam trains.

Under the direction of C. E. Brooks, Chief of Motive Power, Canadian National Railways, there were built at the Montreal shops of the Company a number of Diesel oil electric cars, the performance of which created widespread interest in railway circles. The first car produced, No. 15817, made a trial run from Montreal to Ottawa on Sept. 12. It was met by the Mayor of Ottawa and Major Graham A. Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and a luncheon to mark the occasion was held at the Chateau Laurier, when Mr. Brooks described the evolution of the car. R. L. Fairbairn, Manager, Passenger Service Bureau, C.N.R., was reported to have characterized the car as the outstanding invention of the century in railway transportation and to have pointed out that it had been created by Canadians, while United States railways with unlimited capital at their disposal had failed. Subsequently, Car No. 15820 made the run from Montreal to Vancouver in 71 hrs. 55 mins. elapsed time, or 67 hrs. running time, the engine running continually throughout the journey.

Addressing the Ottawa Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada on Nov. 25, Mr. Brooks explained the necessity of railways looking for light and cheaply operated equipment with which to meet the new forms of competition for traffic. He stated that the fuel costs for the 60-foot car were about 2 cts. a car mile, compared with 23 or 24 cts. a locomotive mile and 13 or 14 lbs. of coal a car mile. While not expressing undue optimism he felt that oil electric equipment would replace much present equipment of other types as it became obsolete and would meet other requirements of the transportation world. In an interview, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the C.N.R., declared that "this car seems destined to revolutionize railway operation in this country," and S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President, Operation and Construction Department, referring to the Montreal-Vancouver trip, said, "It marked a step forward in the development of railway motive power which can be described by no other word than revolutionary." As completed, these new self-propelled cars were placed in operation in various parts of the country on regular schedules.

Grade Separation in Toronto. The long-drawn-out controversy between the City of Toronto and the railway companies with respect to the construction of a viaduct along the waterfront having been settled in 1924 and plans having been approved by the Dominion Railway Board, some progress was made during 1925 towards carrying out this important undertaking. On Dec. 29, 1924, the Toronto Terminals Railway directors appointed a committee composed of the General Manager, the Chief Engineer and the Chief Engineers of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways to have charge of the work of construction. Later a

Committee was formed with a representative of the city and of each of the railway companies to deal with the purchase of lands necessary for the work and this Committee started operations on Feb. 16. On June 29 contracts were awarded for the construction of an 11-span steel bridge carrying Spadina Avenue across the railway tracks and for a temporary wooden bridge over the tracks between Yonge and Bay Streets. The former was still under construction at the end of the year; the latter was completed and opened in December. In December contracts were awarded for the construction of the new bridge over the Don River and of subways at Eastern Avenue and Queen Streets. Meantime, the land purchasing Committee made good progress during the year in securing necessary lands.

Progress was also made in 1925 with grade separation work in the Northwest part of the city, the Dominion Railway Board having on May 9, 1924, issued an order providing for the construction of 13 subways. The first two of these on Bloor Street were completed in August, 1925, their opening being celebrated on the 24th by a monster parade. Work was commenced in May on a large subway at Royce Avenue and this was practically completed by the end of the year. Up to that date none of the remaining 10 subways had been started.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League. This organization had its inception in 1916 as the Canadian Traffic League. Since then it had grown steadily and much good had been accomplished in the discussion of transportation problems and the dissemination of information to the members. The League had as its objects: (1) to promote a better understanding by Provincial and Dominion Governments and the public of the needs of the traffic world; (2) to secure modification of present laws, regulations and rulings, where they were harmful to the free interchange of commerce; (3) to advance fair dealing; (4) to promote, conserve and protect commercial and transportation interests; (5) to cooperate with the Board of Railway Commissioners and other regulating bodies, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and similar organizations, and the transportation companies.

In 1925 the League, with W. R. Ingram, Traffic Manager, Swift Canadian Co., Limited, as President, held nine meetings, all of which took place in Toronto, and were addressed by men prominent in traffic affairs. At the annual banquet in November, Hon. Dr. Cody, Chairman of the Board of Governors, University of Toronto, was the guest of honour and referred in his address to the proposed establishment of a chair of transportation at the University. During the year committees of the League were actively engaged in watching the legislative and rate situation. Representations were made to the Federal Government, urging the repeal of the Crow's Nest Pass Act and the Government was also urged not to bring in new legislation in regard to the carriage of goods by water until the intentions of the United States Congress with respect to U. S. shipping provisions were known. Consideration was also given to the question of shipments by motor truck, with particular reference to the protection of shippers and the securing of uniform receipts, and representations along these lines were made to the Ontario Department of Highways.

Important in 1925 was the decision to reorganize on national lines, the League's membership having previously been limited largely to Ontario. Under an amended constitution and by-laws approved at the Annual Meeting on Nov. 25, provision was made for the establishment of divisions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the members of each division to elect an executive committee, chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The general governing body was an executive council composed of the president, vice-president, the preceding president, treasurer, chairmen of standing committees and the chairman and four members of each division. The officers elected for 1926 were: President, W. C. Thompson, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Limited, New Toronto; Vice-President, E. J. C.

Finch, Imperial Oil Limited, Montreal; Treasurer, H. W. Blahout, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Toronto; General Secretary, C. D. Crichton, Imperial Oil Limited, Toronto.

Competition of the Motor Vehicle. Both steam and electric railways in Canada were called upon in 1925 to study more closely the effect of the competition of motor vehicles. Important figures in this connection were contained in a report prepared by G. T. Bell, Executive Assistant to the Vice-President in charge of Traffic, Canadian National Railways, which was referred to by the Minister of Railways, Mr. Graham, in the House of Commons on May 6, 1925. Mr. Bell estimated that the motor car had cost the railways of Canada in passenger traffic alone $24,276,651 in 1923 and more than that in 1924. He stated that there were six companies in Montreal and 76 in Toronto operating motor trucks for freight and express; that there were 14 companies operating from three to five trucks each out of Hamilton; that rates charged were from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than railway express rates; that practically all milk traffic formerly handled on passenger trains up to a distance of 30 miles was now handled by truck; and that there were 214 auto-bus services in territory competitive with the C.N.R. system, with a daily operated mileage of 385,440. At this time Mr. Graham said: "The problem presented to the railways by the loss of passenger business is a very important one, but the solution, if there is one, is not yet in sight. What appears to be most needed now is the more general introduction on lines of thin traffic of means of rendering the service still required which will be less expensive than the local train pulled by a steam locomotive. At present the chances seem better of devising means of handling passenger business more cheaply than of competing successfully with the automobile for it."

Earlier in the year R. A. C. Henry, Director of the Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, who had made a special study of the problem, in addressing the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, declared that the function of the motor vehicle was complementary to that of the steam and electric railway and not directly competitive. Its field lay in relieving congested terminals, in hauling perishable freight, in radial operations from large centres and in providing facilities where no others were to be found. He pointed out, however, that before any equitable comparison between the economies of steam and motor transportation could be made, a reasonable proportion of the cost of highway construction and maintenance should, by taxation or otherwise, be imposed on the motor transport.

The extent of the operation of motor buses in the Toronto district was indicated in a summary published by the *Canadian Railway and Marine World* in January, 1926, when it was stated that there were eight routes radiating from Toronto, *viz.*, Port Credit, 9 miles; Hamilton, 43 miles; Markham, 22 miles; Cookstown, 48 miles; Orillia, 80 miles; Cooksville, 14 miles; Oshawa, 32 miles and Cobourg, 69 miles, and each of these was served by a line of buses.

Miscellaneous Incidents. Among the important constructional work of the year in connection with transportation was the opening to traffic on Feb. 17 of the new Michigan Central Railroad bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls; the letting of contracts by the Montreal Harbour Commission for the new $10,000,000 bridge across the St. Lawrence River at Montreal and the commencement of work on this undertaking; and the opening on Nov. 7 by the Minister of Public Works of British Columbia of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company's bridge across the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet at Vancouver, B.C.

An interesting event was the holding in Montreal on Sept. 14-16 of the 50th annual Convention of the American Association of Travelling Passenger Agents, with delegates present from all parts of the United States and Canada. Following the convention, a trip was made down the

St. Lawrence to Murray Bay, after which visits were paid to Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto, where sight-seeing and other forms of entertainment were arranged.

Towards the close of the year a body known as the Railway Users' Association of Canada, with headquarters at Gardenvale, Que., came into being. Its object, as stated in its prospectus, was to encourage the study by Canadians of their railway problem. A number of bulletins were issued containing information about Canadian railways and these were the subject of attack by such papers as the Toronto *Globe* and Winnipeg *Free Press*, which claimed to find in them a bias against the Canadian National Railways and public ownership. J. J. Harpell, President of the Industrial and Educational Publishing Co., was President, with B. K. Sandwell and J. C. Ross, Secretaries.

The Railway Association of Canada. This organization, embracing in its membership all the important railway companies in Canada, did not hold any general session in 1925 but its various committees were active. These committees included the following: Executive, Operating, Traffic, Financial and Legal, with sub-committees on Transportation, Car Service, Rolling Stock, Engineering, Claims and Perishable Freight. There was also a Western Operating Committee, a Western Transportation and Traffic Sub-committee, a Western Freight Claims' Committee and a British Columbia Traffic and Transportation Sub-committee. The Executive Committee was composed of E. W. Beatty, K.C., President, C.P.R. (President); Sir Henry Thornton, President, C.N.R.; Geo. W. Lee, Chairman, T. and N. O. Railway Commission; J. N. Beckley, President, Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway and P. E. Crowley, President, New York Central Railway.

The Railway Commission; Freight Rates; and other Problems.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada completed in 1925 twenty-one years of service in connection with the regulation of Canada's railways. It held 36 public sittings, 22 in Ontario; 4 in Quebec; 2 each in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and 3 each in Alberta and British Columbia; the total number of miles travelled by the Board and its officers amounting to 498,893 and 23 out of every hundred working days being taken up in formal hearings and the necessary travelling connected therewith. Out of a total of 3,410 applications and complaints received and dealt with, 3,289 or 96 per cent. were disposed of without the necessity of formal hearing. In many instances these cases entailed a considerable amount of inquiry and consideration on the part of the Board's officers and covered a wide range of subjects. The total number of orders issued for the year was 1,239, of which 13 were general orders, these being those immediately affecting all railway companies subject to the Board's jurisdiction. In addition, three general circulars were issued.

The Board's Traffic Department received and filed 79,187 tariffs and supplements, including 62,871 freight; 10,075 passenger; 5,200 express; 895 telephone; 141 sleeping and parlour car and five telegraph. The Engineering Department made 250 inspections in connection with the opening of railways, culverts, highway crossings, cattle guards, road crossings, bridges, subways and general inspection. The Operating Department investigated 1,266 accidents, covering 170 persons killed and 1,604 injured, this comparing with 1,550 accidents, with 237 persons killed and 1,868 injured in 1924. The railways reported 2,713 accidents for the year, covering 272 persons killed and 2,955 injured, as compared with 2,834 accidents, with 318 person killed and 3,254 injured in 1924. Out of 257 highway crossing accidents, automobiles were involved in 210 instances, horses and rigs in 28 and pedestrians in 19. The question of providing adequate methods of protection at crossings in connection with automo-

bile traffic was taken up actively by the Board with various automobile associations, railway companies and municipalities.

The Fire Inspecton Department reported that railways subject to the Board's jurisdiction were responsible for the origin of 695 fires, which burned over 49,586 acres of land in forested territory, causing damage estimated at $214,052 to young growth, standing timber, forest products and other property. Fires originating within 300 feet of railway tracks in forested territory, due to known causes other than the railway or to unknown causes, totalled 194, burning over 7,844 acres of forest and other land, causing $83,575 damage.

The year witnessed but one change in the personnel of the Board. Hon. W. B. Nantel, Deputy Chief Commissioner, retired and was succeeded on Sept. 5 by Lieut-Col. Thomas Vien, K.C. At the end of the year the compositon of the Board was as follows,—Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. A. McKeown, K.C.; Assistant Chief Commissioner, S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., PH.D.; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Thomas Vien, K.C.; Commissioners, A. C. Boyce, K.C., Calvin Lawrence and Hon. Frank Oliver. A. D. Cartwright was Secretary of the Board.

The Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case.* As the year opened the hearing of the appeal of the Prairie Provinces from the decision of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the Crow's Nest Pass rates case, as announced on Oct. 14, 1924, was pending in the Supreme Court of Canada. Meantime on Jan. 9, pursuant to an Order-in-Council passed on Dec. 25, by the Dominion Government, the railways had again put into effect the Crow's Nest westbound commodity rates and this had produced the same discrepancies and discriminations which had previously affected such centres as Brantford, Saskatoon and Edmonton so injuriously. Protests were voiced by these and other points and British Columbia also objected to the alleged discrimination which westbound Crow's Nest rates set up against that Province.

No action to remedy these disabilities was taken, however, until the Supreme Court had had an opportunity to review the case. The hearing began on Feb. 3 and was continued on the 4th, 5th and 6th. H. J. Symington, K.C., appeared for the Prairie Provinces; Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for the Railway Association of Canada; W. N. Tilley, K.C., and E. P. Flintoft, K.C., for the C.P.R.; Alistair Fraser, K.C., for the C.N.R.; G. G. McGeer, K.C., for British Columbia; S. B. Woods, K.C., for Edmonton and Saskatoon; W. T. Henderson, K.C., for Brantford and R. E. Finn, K.C., for the Maritime Provinces. The point at issue, which was argued at length by counsel representing the different interests, was as to whether the Crow's Nest Pass Act was a special Act within the meaning of the Railway Act, or in other words whether the Board of Railway Commissioners was bound by the provisions of that Act. Judgment was rendered by the Supreme Court on Feb. 26. In brief, the Court decided that the Board of Railway Commissioners did not possess the power to authorize higher rates than those referred to in the Crow's Nest Pass Act, but it also ruled that the agreement was only applicable to the C.P.R. mileage of the date of the agreement.

There was naturally much comment in the Press. The Winnipeg *Free Press*, voicing Western opinion, declared that "to most people able to read English and capable of comprehending the meaning of simple words, it has always appeared as beyond question that the rates were statutory and binding." The Toronto *Globe* found the decision, "a victory for the Prairie Provinces, but it throws a heavy task and responsibility upon Parliament and the Board of Railway Commissioners." On the other hand, the Ottawa *Journal*, pointing out that the agreement had been negotiated by the late Hon. A. G. Blair, then Minister of Railways, said: "There is little room for doubt that he regarded it as a purely temporary

*NOTE.—For record of this important case up to Dec. 31, 1924, see *Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25, pages 95-98.

measure pending the bringing in of the new Railway Act, which he had then in preparation. That he meant to fix a maximum scale of rates on the C.P.R. for all time to come is inconceivable." There followed renewed protests from such places as Brantford and Edmonton, the former securing from the Board of Railway Commissioners a hearing of its grievance on Mar. 20. At this hearing, W. T. Henderson, K.C., put forth the argument that, as both Toronto and Hamilton were not on C.P.R. lines in 1897 but were on leased lines, the Crow's Nest rates did not apply to them and asked that the rates from Toronto and Hamilton be raised to the Brantford level. G. R. Geary, K.C., for the city of Toronto, argued that, when the C.P.R. leased the Ontario and Quebec Railway in perpetuity, it had "acquired" it and it was a C.P.R. line. In rendering judgment, the Chairman of the Railway Board admitted that serious discriminations existed, "but it is authorized by the Crow's Nest Pass statute and agreement. Consequently no relief can be afforded at the hands of this Board." This decision brought from the Winnipeg *Free Press* this rejoinder:

"That the Railway Commission had power to remedy the Brantford grievance can be very easily established. If the Commission had handed down a judgment ordering the railways to remove the discrimination against Brantford, would its judgment not have been valid? Would the railways have had any recourse against this order except an appeal on grounds of policy to the Governor-General-in-Council? But the Commission which in October was so willing to experiment with its powers, reaching out beyond its jurisdiction in order that rates might be raised, in May put the narrowest possible construction upon its powers, thereby providing itself with a reason why rates should not be lowered."

Meanwhile the Government's policy was being awaited with a certain amount of impatience. Again and again questions were asked in the House of Commons as to when it would be announced. On May 18, 1925, in reply to the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, said: "This is very important legislation and requires careful consideration before it is brought down. It is not being neglected, it is being studied from every angle." About the same time a delegation representing the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce appeared at Ottawa and requested that the Crow's Nest Pass agreement be done away with and the power of rate regulation be vested solely in the Railway Board. At length there was made public on June 5 an Order-in-Council containing the report and recommendations of a committee of the Privy Council on the rate question. After reviewing the situation, the Committee recommended "a thorough and complete investigation of the whole subject of railway freight rates in the Dominion by the Board of Railway Commissioners with a view to the establishment of a fair and reasonable rate structure." It made a proviso that the maximum established for rates on grain and flour under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement should not be exceeded, but that otherwise the provisions of the Railway Act in reference to tariffs and tolls and the Board's jurisdiction thereunder should be unfettered by any limitations. To give statutory authority to the carrying out of this policy, a bill was introduced on June 8 by the Minister of Railways, amending the Railway Act, 1919. This measure passed the Commons on June 18 and the Senate on June 22.

The Manitoba Agreement Case. Similar in certain respects was the Manitoba-Canadian Northern agreement case, which involved the question of jurisdiction as between that Province and the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Government of Manitoba had contended that in consideration of its having guaranteed certain railway bonds, it had authority to fix rates. This had been denied by the Supreme Court of Canada.* Early in 1925 the Province sought leave to appeal from this judgment to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and on Mar. 5 leave to do so was granted. At that time Eugene Lafleur, K.C., for the

* NOTE.—See Page 100, *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25.

railways, expressed the view that, as the Canadian Government proposed to refer the entire question of rates in Canada to the Railway Board, it would be unfortunate if the Committee interposed. The appeal had not been heard up to the end of the year.

Equalization of Freight Rates. Following Parliament's decision to place in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners complete control of rates, with the exception of certain statutory rates on grain and flour, the Board on July 8 issued general orders directing the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways to restore within 15 days the rates on commodities westbound which had been in force on July 6, 1924, i.e., prior to the restoration of the Crow's Nest rates, and also directing all railway companies subject to Parliament's jurisdiction to file, within 15 days, tariffs on grain and flour eastbound to Fort William and Port Arthur, in accordance with the statute. The following day the Board issued a memorandum in which it invited the public, both as individuals and organizations, as well as provincial, municipal and civic authorities, boards of trade, etc., to submit statements of fact under which it was claimed that unjust discrimination, or undue preference, or unfair treatment existed, these to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Board, not later than Aug. 15. As a result of this invitation, the Board received numerous complaints of alleged discriminatory treatment and applications for reductions in rates. As the Montreal *Gazette* remarked on Sept. 1, "The invitation of the Board of Railway Commissioners to send in complaints against the existing scales of railway freight rates, pending the general readjustment in contemplation, has been accepted in a way that may not have surprised, but that surely makes the Commissioners appreciate that theirs is a big task indeed. What is asked for involves a general reduction of rates on practically every line of traffic. That the lowest existing rates should fix the standard for all is the general summing up of the memorials sent in." It had been anticipated that the actual inquiry would commence on Sept. 15, but, owing to conditions prevailing at that time, it was deemed unwise to have the Board sit then, and it was not until towards the close of the year that announcement was made that the first hearing would be held in Ottawa on Jan. 5, 1926. In all, some 80 statements were received by the Board. They had come from Provincial governments, civic and corporation councils, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, firms and individuals, and they varied from matters of national importance to questions involving the products of individual concerns. Hearings by the Board were held at Ottawa, Jan. 5; Montreal, Jan. 7-8; Windsor, Jan. 12; Toronto, Jan. 14; Ottawa, Mar. 23-25; and Moncton, N.B., Apr. 6-8. At these hearings applications filed by interests east of Port Arthur were considered. Chief among the complaints heard was that of the Maritime Rights Transportation Committee on behalf of the three Maritime Provinces. Western sittings were held commencing at Winnipeg on June 14.

The Pacific Rates Case.* The most sensational development of the year in connection with freight rates occurred on Sept. 2, when an order, bearing the signature of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, Hon. H. A. McKeown, and concurred in by Commissioner Oliver, was issued directing the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways to file tariffs, effective not later than Sept. 15, reducing rates on grain and flour to Pacific ports for export, to the same rates proportionate to distance as grain and flour would carry if moving eastward for export. Simultaneously there was issued a copy of a resolution proposed by S. J. McLean, Assistant Chief Commissioner, and assented to by Commissioners Boyce and Lawrence, declaring that the matter of export grain rates *via* Pacific ports and other matters must of necessity be dealt with as part of the general rate investigation and under the judgment to be rendered in connection with that investigation. There

* NOTE.—See Page 100, *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25.

was immediately a disagreement as to the validity of the order. The Chief Commissioner asserted that the order prevailed over the resolution. The order had been approved by the two commissioners sitting on the case, and the fact that a majority of the Board disagreed had no effect upon the order. On the other hand, Commissioner Boyce maintained that the resolution, as approved by a majority of the Board, prevailed over the judgment and order which had the approval of only two commissioners. In his judgment, the Chief Commissioner took the stand that the case of British Columbia had already been the subject of inquiry regularly started and carried on by the province interested; that a hearing had been held nearly a year before; that judgment had been deferred until the effect of legislation then pending might be determined, and that he did not see how the general inquiry would be embarrassed by the disposal of this particular subject.

Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, defined the order as "another long step forward in British Columbia's freight rates fight," while G. G. McGeer, K.C., counsel for the Province, declared: "It is a glorious victory for the West." The *Calgary Herald* commended Judge McKeown "for his clearsightedness and forcefulness in dealing with the situation," and the Edmonton *Journal* said the order "is a most agreeable surprise for Alberta." On the other hand, H. J. Symington, K.C., freight rates counsel for the Prairie Provinces, saw in the split in the Board, "endless litigation," while in the East strong exception was taken to the order. The Montreal *Gazette* declared that it "is intended to provide political capital for the Government in a section of the country where it is much needed." On Sept. 4 dissenting judgments were delivered by Commissioners Boyce and Lawrence, in which they stated that the order, improperly issued, should be rescinded forthwith. Other developments were an application by the C.P.R. to the Railway Board on Sept. 9 for an order rescinding the order of Sept. 2; a strong protest by the Montreal Corn Exchange, asking for a reconsideration of the case as part of the general rates investigation; protests and petitions from the town of Amherst, N.S., Montreal District Chamber of Commerce, Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce, Fort William Board of Trade, Manitoba Government, Winnipeg Board of Trade, Quebec Board of Trade, Regina Board of Trade, Province of New Brunswick, etc. The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada passed a resolution vigorously opposing the enforcement of minority decisions of the Railway Commission on matters which had such a very far-reaching effect.

The Railway Board did not accede to any of the requests that the minority order should be suspended or reconsidered, but set down all applications and protests for hearing on Sept. 29. Meanwhile, the railways put the new rates into effect on Sept. 15. Almost immediately it was contended that the rates had not been reduced sufficiently to comply with the Board's minority order, and applications were made by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan for a correction of the rates. "The railways have made a complete mockery of your last order," telegraphed Mr. McGeer to Mr. McKeown, while Premier Oliver is reported to have said, "If it is true, it is a deliberate evasion by the railways of the Railway Board's order." Feeling was quite strong in the West, and even some eastern papers like the Toronto *Globe* took the railways to task and asked, Sept. 18: "Are powerful transportation corporations to be permitted to challenge constituted authority and flout its mandates?"

Sept. 29 witnessed the appearance of a formidable array of counsel representing provinces, cities, boards of trade, railways, and other organizations before the Board to argue the sixteen applications connected with the order on westbound grain and flour. Mr. Lafleur, who appeared for the Montreal Board of Trade and Montreal Corn Exchange, took the ground that the Board was without legal authority to act by reason of the Order-in-Council of June 5. It was, he argued, the Government's intention that the Board should not deal with rates in any particular locality, but should proceed to an examination of them from a country-

wide standpoint. J. K. Smith, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. J. A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., representing Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur; W. N. Tilley, K.C., for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Alistair Fraser, K.C., for the Canadian National Railways, followed with arguments advocating the rescinding of the order. G. G. McGeer, K.C., for British Columbia, and S. B. Woods, K.C., argued for the retention of the order. Mr. McGeer considered that the direction to equalize rates amounted to an order to the Board to make the westbound export grain rates the same as the eastbound, and claimed that the Order-in-Council was a clear and definite instruction to do this without delay. On the question of the rates put into force by the railways, it was decided that the Board's Chief Traffic Officer should be furnished with a copy of the tariff of 1897 on which the Crow's Nest rates were based and that a tentative schedule of rates for both east and westbound movement should be drawn up, which would be the subject of a further hearing. On the main question, the Board reserved judgment.

Eventually, three judgments were handed down, one by Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean, dated Dec. 17, in favour of rescinding the order; one by Deputy Chief Commissioner Vien, dated Dec. 19, and concurred in by Chief Commissioner McKeown and Commissioner Oliver, upholding the order, and one by Commissioner Boyce, dated Dec. 30, and concurred in by Commissioner Lawrence, holding that the order was illegally and improperly issued, but recommending that it remain in effect for the time being, the case to be further dealt with as part of the general inquiry. These judgments were not made public until Jan. 19, 1926. At that time the following statement was issued: "The Board being evenly divided, the rates remain in effect. The matter is open for further hearing in the general rate investigation."

Other Cases Involving Rates. On Oct. 2 the Board held a sitting at Ottawa to hear argument for and against a reduction in the freight rate on flour for export from Ontario points to the seaboard. The milling interests at this time claimed that they were being discriminated against in favour of millers in United States cities and also that the higher rate on flour as compared with wheat gave European millers an advantage over Canadian millers. The railways took the ground that a reduction in the export rate to New York would disturb conditions of equality and that the reduced rate could not be enforced unless the U.S. connections of Canadian roads were willing to accept the same proportion of the through rate as previously, which was unlikely. With respect to the relative rates on wheat and flour, it was stated that flour rates were very low in any case and were not making an adequate contribution to railway revenue, while wheat rates could not be increased owing to the competition of other carriers. No decision had been given in this case by the end of the year.

By an order of the Board issued on July 17, Freight Classification No. 17,* which had been in preparation since 1914, was approved, subject to such changes as were directed by the Board in a judgment which accompanied and was made part of the order. Among the principal changes effected by the new classification were alterations in the minimum weights on many commodities. With the larger and improved equipment made available of recent years and the consequent increase in the average carrying capacity of the standard car, the minima prescribed in the previous classification were considered entirely inadequate in many instances, resulting in an economic waste. In compiling the new classification, which became effective on Sept. 21, the aim was to establish minima more representative of the increased carrying capacity of the standard car.

* NOTE.—See Page 99, *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25.

The Canadian National Railways in 1925

Canada's great publicly-owned system of railways, the Canadian National,* experienced in 1925 a much more satisfactory year, with net operating earnings showing an increase of $15,020,163 over 1924 and amounting to $32,264,414. Total operating revenue reached $244,971,202, as compared with $235,588,182, and operating expenses were reduced from $218,343,931 to $212,706,787. The improvement in the net earning position of the Company was reflected in the net income deficit, which was reduced from $54,860,419 in 1924 to $41,444,764 in 1925. Of $50,000,000 voted for Canadian National purposes during the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, it was only necessary to obtain $10,000,000 from the Government, payment of the balance not having been required, partly because of increased resources due to larger gross and net earnings than were expected, partly as a result of substantial reductions in the purchase of materials and supplies, and partly by the use of working capital.

Revenue from freight amounted to $180,482,543, which represented an increase of $9,437,245 over 1924. The tonnage carried totalled 54,999,257, an increase of 2,500,643. The gain was most marked in the case of manufactures and miscellaneous products, which were up from 12,564,337 to 14,190,663. While there was a moderate increase in wheat traffic, agricultural products as a whole fell off from 11,769,288 to 11,624,809 tons. Products of animals were slightly less at 1,571,114 tons, but both products of mines and products of forests recorded substantial gains at 18,097,528 and 9,515,243 tons respectively. Passenger revenue decreased from $37,233,998 to $36,618,481, the number of passengers carried falling from 22,707,880 to 21,675,234. Operating expenses were reduced all along the line, maintenance of way and structures being cut from $44,039,965 to $43,006,813; maintenance of equipment from $47,972,444 to $47,902,092; traffic from $6,892,751 to $6,726,472, and transportation from $110,085,033 to $106,477,437. Of special importance was the fact that the operating ratio was brought down from 92.68 per cent. in 1924 to 86.83 per cent. in 1925.

The System had a total mileage at Dec. 31, 1925, of 22,191, of which 20,832 miles were owned by constituent companies; 1,231 miles were under lease or contract, and 128 miles under trackage rights. In addition, there was controlled the 493 miles of the Central Vermont Railway and 6 miles of the Thousand Island Railway, together with 187 miles of electric lines. The System owned 3,161 locomotives; 126,399 freight cars of various sorts; 3,564 passenger, dining, sleeping and other cars, and 7,107 miscellaneous cars, with 8 car ferries.

The consolidated balance sheet showed that at Dec. 31, 1925, the investment in road and equipment was valued at $1,855,037,568, and in miscellaneous physical property at $53,912,609. Including invest-

*NOTE.—For a more detailed account of the financial position of the Company, see Annual Report in the Supplement of this Volume.

ment in affiliated companies, etc., total investments were valued at $1,975,806,035. Against this there stood a long-term debt of $2,119,811,644, made up of $931,329,302 funded debt owing to the public and $1,188,482,341 to the Dominion of Canada. Capital stock outstanding amounted to $270,239,013. The debit balance was $385,712,040.

The financial position of the System, with its large number of constituent companies, was complicated, and in his annual Report Sir Henry Thornton, in referring to the examination of the financial structure, which had been under way, said: "The task has proved of much greater magnitude than was expected, due largely to the complicated character of records, the large number of securities involved, and the difficulty of unravelling financial data relating to most of the constituent companies. The work is being performed effectively, and it is expected that, during the current year, definite proposals having for their object the placing of the Company's finances on a sound and permanent basis will be presented."

Comments on Canada's Railway Problem. The position and prospects of the Canadian National Railways in relation particularly to national finances was the subject of much discussion both on the platform and in the Press during 1925, and supporters of public ownership of railways were called upon to meet numerous attacks throughout the year. At the Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada, the President, Sir Herbert Holt, declaring that the problem could not be completely solved by efficiency because the mileage was far too great, suggested the appointment of a commission of experts to investigate and report on the situation. Other bankers also commented on the subject, culminating in the proposal of Peleg Howland, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at the Annual Meeting of that institution: "Why not get rid of the road, if a purchaser can be found for it on a basis that would give a reasonable chance in the future to the buyer, and thus peg our loss?" Political leaders likewise contributed to the discussion, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, averring in Toronto on Jan. 12 that the problem could be solved through an equalization of rates, and again declaring at Richmond Hill on Sept. 5 that the solution could be worked out and given effect to only by a Government that had a strong support in Parliament and a mandate from the people to act.

The appearance in the Spring of a leading article in the *Financial News* of London, England, with respect to the railway situation in Canada, led Sir Henry Thornton to issue a lengthy statement in reply, in which he traced Canadian railway history and summarized the present position as follows: (1) The C.N.R. and C.P.R. were engaged in an investigation with a view to eliminating unnecessary competition; (2) this course was one which should commend itself to any sane observer, and could in no way result disadvantageously to either system; (3) no expression of opinion had ever been given by the

present C.N.R. administration as to what its ultimate capital should be; (4) an investigation was under way to determine what financial structure should be recommended to the Government for the C.N.R. system; (5) there was nothing in the present situation which need create the slightest apprehension with respect to the future of either the C.P.R. or C.N.R. The statement that the Government of Canada or any section of the people were likely to embark on a so-called "freezing out" process of any legitimate enterprise was wholly false.

During the Autumn the Toronto *Globe* constituted itself one of the chief defenders of the System against attack, devoting an editorial on Sept. 3 to a statement which had appeared in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 25 to the effect that "Canada is yearly adding $100,000,000 to its public debt for the privilege of owning a railway system it may call its own." "The statement," replied the *Globe*, "is a falsehood so gross that it must have been written maliciously rather than in ignorance." Again on Sept. 8 the *Globe* went into considerable detail in meeting what it described as a "grotesquely untrue" statement, circulating in the United States and Canada, that "the National Railways are 'going behind' at the rate of $2,000,000 per week, and that during the past 6 years they have added over $700,000,000 to the National Debt." On Dec. 11 it was once more assailing what it described as "United States propaganda against the C.N.R." as evidenced in articles in the Providence *Bulletin* and the *Wall Street Journal*. At this time it declared: "The credit position of this country is to some extent at stake, and should be protected."

Important statements on Canadian National finances were forthcoming in November. In his Annual Report as Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, which was made public on Nov. 20, Major Graham A. Bell showed that $572,825,435 had been added to the debt of the Railway in five years, of which $460,043,854 was due the Government and $112,781,639 the investing public. Of interest was the record of operating results for five years: 1920, deficit, $34,532,701; 1921, deficit, $11,543,577; 1922, surplus, $2,886,711; 1923, surplus, $20,430,649; 1924, surplus, $17,244,251. The long-term funded debt was given as $2,056,181,517, of which $913,913,082 was supplied by the investing public. Two-thirds of this debt was guaranteed by the Dominion. In 1924 fixed charges due the public amounted to $38,361,704; in 1920 they had been $31,055,318. On the other hand, of the portion of the debt due the Government, $560,397,957 represented advances to railways now included in the National System, while $451,712,484 represented what Canada had spent on the construction, maintenance and operation of former Government Railways. Only on the former sum was it the practice to reckon interest, and on this simple interest was charged. In 1924 the accrued interest on this account amounted to $31,271,043, while in 1920 it had been $14,346,831. Interest charges due the Government and public combined grew from $45,402,149 in 1920 to $69,632,747 in 1924.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on Nov. 30 a survey of the financial results of all the roads in the Government System as far back as 1919. In that year the net amount needed to make up the deficit and pay fixed charges was $55,358,075; in 1924, in spite of a great betterment in operating results, the net amount that had to be provided was $54,860,419. The principal of the debt of the System had meanwhile grown from $1,483,356,024 to $2,056,181,518, of which $1,142,268,434 was due the Government. Analyzing this figure in the Winnipeg *Free Press* of Dec. 11, Edward Brown, one of the C.N.R. Directors, contended that it grossly exaggerated the real position, and that the largest legitimate sum that could be charged by the Government was $631,333,564, made up of unmatured funded debt, loans by the Government and interest thereon. As nearly half this sum was made up of deferred interest charges, mainly a book-keeping charge, he advocated that it should be wiped off, thus placing the debt on a basis which would "give the railway management a new deal in which they would not be concerned with debts and interest on transactions going back half a century."

G. T. P. Debenture Holders. Throughout the year, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway debenture holders maintained their controversy with the Canadian Government over the liability of the Government for interest payments. There was an incident early in the year when Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, in reply to a telegram from the New York *Times*, stated that interest would not be paid for 1924, and that the Canadian Government had never discussed the guaranteeing of interest on this security. This statement aroused some feeling in England, and the London *Financial Times* said: "The resentment in England is justifiable . . . . . because the Canadian Government, despite its undertaking to give all reasonable figures to duly appointed representatives of debenture holders in England, where most of the stock is held, allowed the Minister of Railways, whose action showed he had material facts available, to withhold them from investors in this country and send them to New York." In his speech on railway affairs in the House of Commons on May 6, Mr. Graham explained that the G.T.P. 4 per cent. debentures had been guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Railway, but only conditionally, since interest was to be paid only when the parent company had net surplus earnings available. He made it quite clear at this time that the Government merely took the place of the Grand Trunk, and that it would carry out the Grand Trunk's obligations.

The next important development occurred in July, when Sir Henry Thornton wrote a letter to Alfred Barnard, Secretary of the Debenture Holders' Committee, in which he quoted legal opinion as to the extent of the Grand Trunk Railway's liability, and invited the debenture holders to send representatives to Canada to discuss the question with officers of the Canadian National Railways. In the event of further disagreement, he suggested that they should bring an action in the courts to determine the points at issue. "It seems

to me," concluded Sir Henry, "that what I have proposed will finally settle the somewhat protracted controversy." Pursuant to this suggestion the debenture holders sought the opinion of A. C. Clauson, K.C., an eminent English counsel, who found that the course of the Canadian Government had been justified. Sir Henry Thornton, when in England in November, gave an interview to members of the Committee and repeated his invitation to a conference with Government and Railway officials in Canada. To this the debenture holders were reported to have agreed.

Miscellaneous Happenings. During 1925, 331 miles of new lines were completed and turned over for operation. Additions to operated mileage aggregated 378 miles, as against which there were deductions of 58.5 miles, leaving a net increase of 319.5 miles. The co-operative plan of shop management, which had been introduced in the Moncton shops in 1924, with satisfactory results, was extended to shops in Transcona, Fort Rouge, Stratford, London, Leaside, St. Malo and Point St. Charles. In October the organization was completed of a Board of Adjustment, with J. F. Aichison, Toronto, Chairman, and A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, Vice-Chairman, to deal with grievances of clerical, station, shop, shed and other employees. The hotel department had an increase of $210,000 in revenue, and this, coupled with a slight reduction in expenses, reduced the net loss from $297,938 in 1924 to $76,365 in 1925. Betterments made during the year included new terminal facilities at North Sydney; completion of Sheds 21 and 22 at the Ocean Terminals, Halifax; further standardizing of gauge in Prince Edward Island; inception of work on the Toronto viaduct; new subway in Edmonton; new station and improvements at Jasper, and the laying of new ties, rails and other work.

On Feb. 3 an important issue of Canadian National securities was floated, this consisting of $18,000,000 4½ per cent. 5-year bonds and $17,000,000 4½ per cent. 10-year bonds. These were sold to a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read and Co., New York, and including several Canadian financial houses. Of the issue, $17,000,000 was for refunding, $14,000,000 for branch lines construction, and $4,000,000 to apply on the C.N.R.'s share of the Toronto waterfront grade separation work.

Parliament was called upon at its 1925 Session to consider a number of bills providing for the construction of C.N.R. branch lines. The Government again introduced a measure for a line from Sunny Brae to Guysboro, Nova Scotia. This was carried by the Commons, but was shelved in the Senate. Owing to the opposition of several Saskatchewan members, the proposal to construct a line from Regina to Avonlea, Sask., 33 miles, was abandoned. Legislation was, however, passed providing for the construction of a line from Bengough to Willowbunch, Sask., 27 miles, and one from Turtleford, Sask., easterly and southerly for 67 miles.

There were few changes in the Directorate or officers of the System in 1925. Representation was given to Prince Edward Island on the Board by the appointment in September of Nelson Rattenbury, Charlottetown. A shake-up in regional management occurred in July with the shifting of C. G. Bowker from the Central Region to Grand Trunk Western lines; the transfer of A. E. Warren from the Western to the Central Region, and the appointment of Wm. A. Kingsland as General Manager of the Western Region. Early in the year S. J. Smith, Executive Assistant to the President, was sent to London as Vice-President in charge of European Affairs, while William Phillips, previously European Manager, was placed in charge of the Industrial Department, Montreal.

Sir Henry Thornton's Activities in 1925. The task of managing the multitudinous affairs of Canada's National System of railways has been a heavy one, and 1925 witnessed no lightening of the burden carried by the President and General Manager of the immense organization. Sir Henry Thornton travelled almost constantly, and was in request on many occasions for speeches and addresses. The year witnessed the termination of the three-year contract under which in 1922 he undertook the management of the System, and its renewal on Oct. 4 for a further period of three years was successfully arranged by the Government.

On Jan. 15, Sir Henry addressed the University Club in Ottawa. He went to Indiana, his native State, towards the close of the month, received an address of welcome from the Governor of the State, and spoke to the Traffic Club of Indianapolis on the Canadian National Railways. Arriving in Winnipeg on Jan. 30, he contradicted a report that he contemplated leaving the C.N.R. at the termination of his three years' contract. Unable to reach Moncton on Feb. 3 for the experimental trans-Atlantic broadcasting from the Railway's station there, he sent a message which was read by W: D. Robb, Vice-President. This was successfully picked up in London and re-broadcast from there. In his address, the President emphasized Canadian loyalty, and declared that Canada was still the land of opportunity. Sir Henry's next speech was delivered on Feb. 5 at the annual dinner of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Quebec, while on Feb. 16 he spoke on freight rates at a gathering of the Knights of Columbus in Montreal.

The President was in New York on Feb. 19 speaking at the annual banquet of the Trust Company Division of the American Bankers' Association. Dealing with state-ownership of railways which, he explained, had been forced on the people of Canada, he remarked: "We have at least demonstrated one aspect of the problem, and that is, if politics can be kept out of the administration of state-owned railways, they can render just as satisfactory a service to the public as any private corporation, but I would remind you that there is a large 'if' there and it is spelled with a capital 'I'." In Montreal on Feb. 21, Sir Henry was presented with an address from the

officers and officials of the Railway, expressing their esteem for him and their confidence in his administration. His only public appearance in March was at a meeting of the Men's Association of the Temple Emmanu-El in Montreal, Mar. 10, when he spoke on immigration. During the month he paid several visits to Quebec, where he discussed with the Provincial Government the construction of a railway into the Rouyn gold fields. In April he made two important addresses, the first on the 20th at the annual banquet of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, and the second on the 29th at the annual dinner of the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association in Toronto. On the latter occasion he referred to the rising demand for the co-ordination and even amalgamation of Canada's two great railway systems, and declared: "We are not going to be rushed into anything that is not common sense. We are going about the problem in an orderly and sensible fashion, and, I am convinced, we will get better results." He stated that President Beatty of the C.P.R. and himself were in agreement that there were legitimate economies that could be made through the elimination of duplicating services, but that service to the public must remain adequate.

During May and June, Sir Henry spent considerable time in Ottawa attending the sittings of the Commons Committee on Railways and Shipping. On June 10 he addressed the New York Board of Trade, dealing with transportation and immigration topics. During the early part of July he enjoyed a brief holiday in Virginia, while on July 25, accompanied by Major G. A. Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and J. Gill Gardner, Directors, he set out on an extended tour of inspection of Western lines. The route taken on the westbound trip was *via* Ottawa, North Bay, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Edmonton, Jasper Park and Kamloops to Vancouver and Victoria, addresses being delivered before the Boards of Trade of Saskatoon (July 30) and Prince Albert (July 31) en route and a side trip being made from Kamloops to Kelowna over the new branch line to that point. During his stay in Vancouver a good deal of publicity was given to a proposal for the building of a hotel there, but Sir Henry stated that the Railway would not put any money into one either directly or indirectly. On Aug. 10 he participated in the opening of the Vancouver Exhibition, and on Aug. 11 attended the opening of the floating drydock at North Vancouver and opened the new C.N.R. by boat to Prince Rupert, returning east *via* Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Regina and Brandon. At Calgary, on Aug. 19, the President addressed the Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs, making the assertion that the C.N.R. was the only system which had increased its earnings in the first six months of the year and asking whether this was a sign of extravagance and inefficiency. He deprecated pessimism and declared that he had noted improvement in every city and town through which he had passed. Sir Henry also addressed the Military Institute of Alberta, lecturing on Transportation in the War. He was called upon to speak before

the Lethbridge Board of Trade (Aug. 20); the Medicine Hat Chamber of Commerce (Aug. 20) and the Moose Jaw Board of Trade (Aug. 21). The party was back in Montreal on Aug. 24.

Early in September Sir Henry was in Ottawa with E. W. Beatty, discussing with members of the Government the new immigration policy. He was present at a luncheon of the directors of the Sherbrooke Exhibition on Sept. 3 and in the evening spoke at an Industries Day dinner at Drummondville. On the 15th he welcomed the delegates of the American Association of Travelling Passenger Agents to Montreal, to whom he said that, if he could be assured of gross receipts of $300,000,000, his problem would disappear. The same day he issued a brief statement deprecating critical references made to the C.N.R. in political speeches and adding, "In general I have decided that it will be our policy to allow the people of Canada to judge the value of such statements from their knowledge of our record." On Sept. 16, the President left for Quebec and with O. E. Talbot, Director, made his first inspection trip in the Lake St. John region. He was much impressed with the hydro-electric and industrial developments in that section of the country and later made many public references to the optimistic outlook there. Returning to Montreal he attended the annual banquet of the Canadian Association of Purchasing Agents on Sept. 26 and on the 29th was the guest of the Montreal Rotary Club.

Addressing on Oct. 5 the Men's Club of the Church of St. James the Apostle in Montreal, Sir Henry deprecated ill-informed criticism of the C.N.R. and laments over the condition of the Dominion. "The fact that it (the C.N.R.) is a state-owned institution is not the trouble at all," he declared. "The whole trouble is due to the fact that a decade or more ago, in an outburst of enthusiasm and perhaps undue optimism, several thousand more miles of railway were built in this country than there was any immediate necessity for." Again on Oct. 8, Sir Henry spoke at the dinner of automotive casualty and other insurance bodies in Montreal, attended by a large number of Americans, when he told of United States investments in Canada, emphasizing the excellent collateral provided by the Dominion. On Nov. 3, the C.N.R. President sailed from New York for England, this being his first trip across the Atlantic since he accepted the position in 1922. The principal object of the visit was to confer with C. J. Smith, who had been appointed early in the year Vice-President in charge of all the Company's activities in Europe. While in London, Sir Henry interviewed many people more or less interested in Canadian affairs and, among others, representatives of the Grand Trunk Pacific security holders and the holders of so-called Grand Trunk Railway Co. junior stocks, suggesting that a conference be held in Canada with the Dominion Government and the C.N.R. officers.

On Nov. 17, the President was the guest of Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George at a dinner, which was attended by the Prime Minister and several other British public men, and on the 19th he responded

to the toast of "Canada" at a dinner given by the Canada Club in honour of Earl Haig. On the 20th he was the guest of the Aldwych Club. Going to Paris on Nov. 23, he inspected the rebuilding of the Hotel Scribe for C.N.R. office purposes and told the newspapers of the French capital that he believed Canada was on the threshold of great prosperity. Sir Henry left England on Nov. 28, and arrived in New York on Dec. 4, where he spent several days. He then proceeded to Ottawa and had a conference with the Minister of Railways. Interviewed by the *Gazette* on his return to Montreal, he expressed the belief that Great Britain had touched bottom and that the movement in industry, trade and commerce would be steadily upward. This would be bound to find reflection in Canada. He had found evidence of a revival in emigration and stated that bookings for 1926 were larger than for any year since the War. He announced that there would be a round-table conference of Grand Trunk debenture and shareholders with the Government and the C.N.R. shortly after the New Year.

Going to New York on Dec. 19, Sir Henry attended a dinner given to S. Rea, retiring President of the Pennsylvania Railway, by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. He there informed the Associated Press, in reply to a statement appearing in the London *Times* that "the sale, either directly or indirectly, of the United States mileage of the Canadian National Railways is not under contemplation." On Dec. 30, the President delivered a special New Year's message, which was broadcast simultaneously from three of the stations operated by the radio department of the System. In it he summarized the three-year period which had elapsed since the System was brought under one central direction and the present administration placed in charge, showing that the value of the Railways to Canada had been appreciably enhanced. "The future of the System," he remarked, "depends entirely on the future of the Dominion and I believe from both a Canadian and an Imperial point of view, that we stand on the threshold of a period of prosperity of considerable duration."

The Canadian Pacific Railway in 1925

The year 1925 was notable in the annals of the Canadian Pacific Railway in that it marked the 40th anniversary of the driving of the last spike which completed the road from Atlantic to Pacific, this event having occurred at Craigellachie, B.C., on Nov. 7, 1885. There was no special ceremony to mark the occasion, though the President, E. W. Beatty, issued a statement referring to the anniversary and sent to a large number of employees copies of the recently published "Romance of the Canadian Pacific Railway," by R. G. MacBeth. Mr. Beatty mentioned at this time that in the 40 years the Company's mileage in Canada had grown to over 15,000 miles; that ocean fleets had been organized; that the employment list had been raised to a number varying in different seasons from

80,000 to 100,000; that the Company had become by far Canada's largest taxpayer and that over $70,000,000 of its own money had been spent in immigration work.*

The Company's financial experience† in 1925 was much more favourable than in the previous year. During the first half of the year, due to business depression, earnings fell off somewhat but the excellent harvest contributed to overcome this loss in the second half of the year, when a gain of well over $10,000,000 was registered. Gross earnings for the 12 months were $183,356,005, or $589,849 more than in 1924. Working expenses on the other hand were reduced by $2.073,684 to $143,201,229. This enabled the Company to show net earning of $40,154,775, which was nearly $3,000,000 more than the previous year's figure. The usual dividends of 4 per cent. *per annum* on the preferred stock and 7 per cent. on the ordinary stock were paid and, after deducting fixed charges and a contribution of $500,000 to the pension fund, a net surplus of $3,010,314 remained, as compared with only $463,613 in 1924. Special income, on which the Company drew for the payment of an additional 3 per cent. dividend on the ordinary stock, amounted to $11,357,374, an increase of $1,386,122. Net revenue from investments and available resources was up from $645,755 to $1,755,003; interest on deposits and interest and dividends on other securities increased from $3,059,506 to $3,313,248; net earnings on ocean and coastal steamship lines declined from $3,630,675 to $2,881,651, but net earnings from commercial telegraph and news departments, hotels, rentals and miscellaneous was up from $2,635,314 to $3,407,471.

From its freight traffic the Company earned in 1925, $128,410,-055, which compared with $123,505,139 in 1924. The quantity of grain carried showed an increase from 231,805,276 to 263,462,503 bushels; of lumber from 2,960 to 3,016 million feet; of live stock from 2.043,015 to 2.073,801 head; of manufactured articles from 8,033,774 to 8,541,237 tons and of all other articles from 8,402,617 to 9,234,382 tons. There was a decrease in flour from 12,068,000 to 11,161,630 barrels, while total freight carried amounted to 31,090,504 tons, an increase of 2,314,118 tons over 1924. Earnings per ton per mile, however, were slightly less being 0.97 cents against 0.98 cents. The number of passengers carried fell from 14,153,500 to 13,695,633 and earnings per passenger per mile from 2.68 to 2.55 cents.

The general balance sheet showed total assets of $1,113,872,692, which represented an increase for the year of $115,996. The investment in railway, rolling stock equipment and lake and river steamers was placed at $649,630,834, an increase of $8,418,108 and in ocean and coastal steamships at $60,257,815, an increase of $111,186. No change was shown in the capital stock position, there having been

* NOTE.—For review of the Company's immigration, colonization and development work in 1925, see Section on Immigration in this Volume.

† NOTE.—See Supplement for more complete details of the Company's operations in 1925.

outstanding at Dec. 31, 1925, $260,000,000 ordinary and $100,148,-587 four per cent. preference stock.

Other interesting data regarding the C.P.R. in 1925 showed that, including 176 miles under construction, it controlled 15,333 miles in Canada and 5,114 miles in the United States; it had 2,255 locomotives, 2,191 passenger, baggage and colonist cars, 537 sleeping, dining and café cars and 90,652 freight and cattle cars, and it owned 59 ocean and coastal steamships, with gross tonnage of 410,644 tons.

General Happenings of the Year. 1925 was not marked by any unusually striking events in the history of the System. From a constructional standpoint, the principal developments were the completion early in the year of the lining of the great Connaught Tunnel through the Selkirk Mountains, which had been in progress since 1920; the completion of a 280-room extension to the Chateau Lake Louise, replacing the portion destroyed by fire in 1924; the commencement of the erection of a 100-room annex to the Banff Springs Hotel; the completion and official opening on June 26 by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia of the Crystal Gardens at Victoria, B.C., containing a large salt water swimming pool and other amusement features; the rock ballasting of an additional 81 miles of track east of Fort William, making a total of 995 miles of rock ballast; the re-laying of 230 miles of track with 100-lb. steel rails and the replacement of several million ties. In Western Canada 68 miles of new branch lines were graded and 73 miles of track laid.

On May 6 the 44th Annual General Meeting took place at Montreal. Apart from the annual review of the President, E. W. Beatty, which included a feeling reference to the death of Sir Augustus Nanton, a Director since 1914, the Meeting was featured by the adoption of resolutions ratifying the agreement of Nov. 7, 1924, between the City of Toronto, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and the Toronto Harbour Commission, with respect to the waterfront viaduct and authorizing the Directors to issue consolidated stock to finance the C.P.R.'s share of the cost. Directors were also authorized to proceed with the construction of 176 miles of branch lines in the West. Edward W. Beatty, Hon. F. L. Beique, C. R. Hosmer and Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy were re-elected Directors for a four-year term and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Beatty was re-elected President and Chairman of the Board, with the following Executive Committee—Sir Herbert S. Holt, Grant Hall, Charles R. Hosmer, Sir Vincent Meredith and W. N. Tilley, K.C.

Among other events of the year were: the placing in operation on May 17 for the seventh Summer season of the Trans-Canada Express, which was described as "the longest distance sleeping car train in the world"; the declaration by Lord Burnham, President of the Empire Press Union, before the Canadian Club of Vancouver on July 28, that "the C.P.R. is the greatest not only of all Canadian

enterprises, but because it is essentially Canadian, the greatest of all British enterprises in our modern world"; the visit to Canada in August and September as guests of the President of the C.P.R. of a party of journalists representing the chief British newspapers; and the breaking of all records in the history of the Western crop movement, with the carriage between Aug. 1 and the end of the year of 164,191,936 bushels of wheat and 37,778,000 bushels of other grains.

There was but one appointment to the Board of Directors of the C.P.R. in 1925, Col. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, being selected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Edmund Osler. Staff appointments of the year included the selection in July of Brig.-Gen. E. de B. Panet, D.S.O., as Chief of the Investigation Department, with A. H. Cadieux as Deputy Chief; the promotion of J. O. Apps to be General Executive Assistant in succession to W. B. Howard, whose death occurred earlier in the year; the promotion of William E. Allison to be General Agent of Mail, Baggage and Milk Traffic; the transfer of E. F. L. Sturdee from Hong Kong to Montreal, as Assistant General Passenger Agent and the promotion of A. E. Shave to be Assistant Treasurer. The Company's Chief Engineer, J. M. R. Fairbairn, was in March elected President of the American Railway Engineering Association, while on Jan. 11, 1926, it was announced that John Leslie, Comptroller since 1914, had been appointed a Vice-President.

The Company's 45th Annual Meeting took place at Montreal on May 5, 1926, when the President, E. W. Beatty, K.C., voiced a protest against any policy which would seek to equalize freight rates by government subsidy and heavier taxation. He noted improvement in railway earnings for the first quarter of the year and increased immigration but felt there was room for substantial improvement in industry. The Meeting approved a lease for 30 years commencing Mar. 1st, 1926, of a portion of the Boston and Maine Railway between Wells River, Vt. and the international boundary; an agreement for joint section rights between the C.N.R. and C.P.R. between Kamloops and Kelowna; an agreement for the use by the C.N.R. for 10 years from Apr. 8, 1926, of the C.P.R. line from Fredericton, N.B., to Vanceboro, Me.; an agreement providing for the erection of a hotel in Regina; the construction of 40 miles of branch lines and the building of two passenger and five cargo ships. The retiring directors, R. H. McMaster, J. K. L. Ross and Sir Thomas Skinner, were re-elected for 4 years. (Sir T. Skinner died subsequently on May 11). E. W. Beatty was re-elected President and Grant Hall, Vice-President.

Activities of President E. W. Beatty in 1925. With railway administration occupying such prominence in public affairs, the duties of the head of the Canadian Pacific Railway were increasingly onerous in 1925 and Mr. Beatty experienced a year of much activity. As usual he was called upon at frequent intervals to make public appearances and he almost invariably took advantage of these oppor-

tunities to discuss transportation problems. Early in the year he was honoured by the Government of Norway, as a recognition of distinguished services in connection with shipping arrangements between Norway and Canada, with the *insignia* of Knight Commander, First Class, of the Order of St. Olaf, the decoration being conferred on Jan. 6 by the Consul-General for Norway, Ludwig Aubert, at a private dinner at the Mount Royal Club, Montreal. At the Annual Convention on May 30 of McGill University, of which he was Chancellor, the honorary degree of LL.D. was bestowed upon him and a similar degree was given him on June 5 by the University of Toronto, of which he was a graduate. In August he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, succeeding the late G. M. Bosworth.

Mr. Beatty's first important address of the year was delivered on Jan. 30 at a luncheon of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal, when he dealt generally with Canada's economic situation. On Feb. 17 he was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Men's Club of the Church of St. James the Apostle in Montreal. On Feb. 19 he addressed the McGill University School of Commerce Undergraduates Society on captains of industry, with special reference to the three great C.P.R. Presidents, Lord Mount Stephen, Sir William Van Horne and Lord Shaughnessy. Going to New York on Feb. 21, he spoke before more than 1,600 members of the New York Traffic Club at the largest gathering in the history of that organization. He devoted himself on this occasion largely to the railway history of Canada, which he described as a story of great achievements, mistakes, failures and political and economical complications ending in the most unique situation in the world to-day.

Mr. Beatty was the principal speaker at the closing exercises of the Montreal Technical Institute on Mar. 11. Leaving for the West on Mar. 15, he was in Winnipeg on the 18th, where he addressed the Publicity, Tourist and Convention Bureau of that city. He attended the annual dinner of Zetland Lodge, A.F. and A.M., in Toronto on Mar. 27, replying to the toast to "Canada." His admiration for the memory of D'Arcy McGee took him to Ottawa on Apr. 13 where he spoke at the dinner in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of that statesman and patriot. On the following day he addressed the Canadian Railway Club at Montreal. On May 5 he was the guest of the Quebec Division and Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their annual dinner in Montreal and spoke in support of the Produced-in-Canada movement. Proceeding to Hamilton on May 16 he spoke at a dinner of the Affiliated Ad. Clubs, discussing advertising matters from a transportation man's point of view. He then went on to Detroit, where he was entertained by the Executive Officers of the Michigan Central Railway at a dinner at the Athletic Club. He was in Hamilton again on June 5, as guest of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their annual banquet and spoke on the history of Canadian railways, with special

reference to the part played by the C.P.R. On June 23 he attended the official opening of the Admiral Beatty Hotel in St. John.

From Sept. 9 to Oct. 3 Mr. Beatty was occupied in an inspection trip which covered 6,950 miles of the Company's lines. He was accompanied by Sir Herbert S. Holt, F. W. Molson and R. H. McMaster, Directors; F. E. Meredith, Director of Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited and J. W. Hobbs, while A. D. MacTier, Vice-President Eastern Lines, and D. C. Coleman, Vice-President Western Lines, travelled with the party in their respective territories. In Toronto, on Sept. 10, the President was the guest of the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition at luncheon, when he declared that the only safe and certain cure for the Dominion's railway troubles lay in the country's industrial and agricultural development. He warned Canadians not to be deceived by soothing words such as "co-operation" and "co-ordination," which had a very indefinite meaning to most people and were apt to give grounds for expectations not possible of realization. No one appreciated more acutely than the railways themselves, he explained, the limited extent to which economies could be effected through so-called co-operation. He made a strong plea for the complete separation of the Railway Commission from politics and all local prejudices and concluded his address by declaring that business, judging from traffic returns, was on the upgrade.

Interviewed on his arrival in Winnipeg on Sept. 12 by the *Free Press,* Mr. Beatty stated that so far as the C.P.R. was concerned, no proposals had been made to the Government, nor had the Government made any proposals to the Company, with respect to any system of amalgamation with the National Railways. Two days were spent in Winnipeg, after which the party proceeded to Edmonton, *via* Saskatoon. Here the President was the guest of the Board of Trade on the evening of Sept. 17. To this gathering he made the important announcement that a new arrangement had been entered into between the Railroads and the Government by which it was hoped to stimulate materially the movement of desirable immigrants to Canada. Under the agreement the two Railways, through their Colonization Departments, had been given a free hand to select, transport and distribute all colonists who could be properly assimilated in Canada. To the *Calgary Herald* on the following day, Mr. Beatty explained that the new agreement had been made largely in order to do away with technical obstacles to the admission of new people which existed under the previous system.

The party reached Vancouver on Sept. 21. In an interview in the *Province,* the President announced that the Company had under consideration the question of providing additional facilities in the mountains for tourists for the 1926 season. This would probably take the form of developing accommodation for those who did not patronize the more pretentious places but desired simpler life in camp and bungalow. He also stated that the Company had still in mind the electrification of the mountain division but he was not yet in a posi-

tion to make any announcement regarding it. Two days were spent by the party on Vancouver Island and the return journey from Vancouver was commenced on Sept. 26, the eastward route being *via* Spence's Bridge, Penticton, Farron, Nelson and the Crow's Nest. Mr. Beatty was back in Toronto on Oct. 2. To the *Mail and Empire* he said that the Western crop was assuming record proportions and that the resulting prosperity would be felt all over the Dominion. The Directors, he added, had not decided on any extension policy as a result of the trip. In Montreal on the following day he informed the *Gazette* that general conditions in the West showed a very marked improvement, as compared with those which prevailed on his previous trip across the country. He had found a sustained interest in immigration and a more general realization of the fact that therein lay the soundest remedy for most of Canada's difficulties.

On Nov. 7 on the 40th Anniversary of the driving of the last spike, which marked the completion of the C.P.R. from Atlantic to Pacific, Mr. Beatty issued a statement in connection with the event in which he remarked: "Forty years is a short time in the life of a nation and yet I think we may, as Canadians, look back with not unreasonable pride at what has been accomplished in that little while. If we could go so far in the face of the difficulties that confronted the men of those days, it is hard to foresee limits to Canada's future progress if the Canadian people face their problems squarely and attack them with courage." Mr. Beatty attended and spoke at the dinner which concluded the Conference of Boards of Trade in Winnipeg on Nov. 18, discussing principally the question of immigration and declaring that $50,000,000 a year would not be too much for Canada to spend in peopling the country. He arrived in Toronto on Nov. 20, when he was reported in the Press as being opposed to the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project on the ground that he did not think that ocean-going ships could afford to make the journey to the Head of the Lakes. His last public address of the year was delivered at a dinner in Montreal on Dec. 21, which marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. He there made a strong appeal for a national spirit in Canada and called upon the travelling men, whose work gave them a singularly favourable opportunity to do so, to make the economic interests and special problems of the East known and appreciated in the West and *vice-versa*. On New Year's Eve, the President despatched a message of good-will to the 90,000 employees of the System, which was flashed over 20,000 miles of telegraph and cable and across three continents.

Electric Railways; Their Position and Results in 1925

Both electric street railway and radial systems, with a few exceptions, experienced continued difficulty in 1925 in maintaining profitable operation. The increasing use of automobiles in cities and of buses and motor trucks in interurban traffic cut seriously into the revenues of electric roads and in some cases led to the suspension of services. Street railway companies endeavoured increasingly to meet changed conditions by adding bus services and extending the operation of one-man cars. The situation of these systems was indicated in the Report of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924. The 64 railways operated in Canada in that year received in gross earnings from operation, $49,439,559, or $751,828 less than in 1923. Although operating expenses were also reduced, net operating revenues were lower by $705,119, while after all taxes, interest and other deductions were made, there was a deficit of nearly $1,000,000. Whereas in 1923, only 15 railways reported deficits after providing for reserve charges, the number in 1924 increased to 40. The number of passengers carried, 726,497,729, was 10,784,309 less than in 1923 and the smallest in six years. Tons of freight carried, 2,546,928, was 598,935 tons less than in 1923 but compared favourably with earlier years. While there was a decrease in the total of cars from 5,625 to 5,486, there was an increase in the number of one-man cars from 563 to 662 and in buses from 37 to 48. The number of employees dropped from 17,779 to 17,379 but the mileage increased from 2,527.57 to 2,547.25. Of the 64 railways, 16 were owned by municipalities and two by the Province of Ontario. The largest mileage belonged to the British Columbia Electric Railway, which had 369.76 miles of track. The Montreal Tramways Co. had 279.62 miles; the Toronto Transportation Commission, 222.38 miles and the Winnipeg Electric Co., 115 miles.

The operation of buses by street railway companies, both as feeders to electric lines and as self-contained services, was increasing steadily in 1925. Statistics compiled by the Electric Railway Association showed that whereas in Jan., 1921, only 16 electric railways in the United States and Canada were operating 73 buses over 35 miles of route, in Sept., 1926, 251 railways were operating 4,452 buses over 12.060 miles, this including 13 companies which had abandoned electric railway service altogether. Canadian companies operating buses at this time were British Columbia Electric Railway, Vancouver, 17 buses; Grand River Railway, Galt, 3 buses; London Street Railway, 1 bus; Montreal Tramways Co., 20 buses; Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co., 9 buses; Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., Halifax, 2 buses; Ottawa Electric Railway, 7 buses; Toronto Transportation Commission, 53 buses; Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway, Windsor, 2 buses; Winnipeg Electric Co., 19 buses. On Oct. 1 the Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll Railway ceased operating its line, took up the tracks and substituted buses. The Hamilton Radial Railway, in view of bus competition, likewise abandoned its line between Burlington and Oakville. In Peterborough one of the street railway lines was discontinued and buses were substituted. At the municipal elections in St. Thomas in December a by-law to discontinue operation of the Street Railway was carried by a large majority and a by-law approving an agreement for a bus service was passed.

British Columbia Electric Railway. At the Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., held in London, England, on Dec. 23, 1925, it was reported that results for the year ended June 30, 1925, had been satisfactory. The number of passengers carried on all lines increased from 68,252,634 to 69,779,475 and the tonnage of freight from 355,384 to 371,634 tons, as compared with the previous year. As a result of the establishment of new industries, the building of many new homes and the increased use of electrical appliances, the Company's sale of power increased from 298,872,146 K.W.H. to 322,656,645 K.W.H.; the

number of consumers from 80,793 to 84,587 and motors connected from 96,815 to 99,990 H.P. Sales of gas increased from 686,671,000 to 761,507,000 cu. ft. and the number of meters connected from 26,652 to 29,000. Earnings for the year, including interest and dividends received or receivable from allied and subsidiary companies and after provision for depreciation, sinking fund and renewals, were £544,329 10s. 11d., as compared with £424,261 10s. 9d. in the previous year. The sum of $4,503,908 was expended in additions to power plants and transmission systems, on new rolling stock and in extensions of light, power and gas systems. The Directors were: R. M. Horne-Payne, Chairman; J. Davidson, Deputy Chairman; T. Blundell Brown; Sir Ernest Harvey, K.B.E.; George Kidd, President; Hon. Sir Frank Barnard, K.C.M.G.; Harold G. Brown and G. P. Norton. The Executive was composed of George Kidd, President; W. G. Murrin, Vice-President, Vancouver; A. T. Goward, Vice-President, Victoria; F. R. Glover, General Executive Assistant, Vancouver; V. Laursen, Solicitor; E. H. Adams, Comptroller and R. W. Bartlett, Secretary.

Winnipeg Electric Company. The approaching termination in 1927 of the Winnipeg Electric Company's electric railway franchise brought the question of the possible purchase by the city of the Railway properties to the fore in 1925 and a special committee of the City Council had the matter in hand. On Mar. 10 it was agreed that direct negotiations with the Company, rather than arbitration, should be the policy. After negotiations between the two parties, the Company offered to sell the city lines and those of the Suburban Rapid Transit Co. for $13,127,381. A by-law providing for the submission of the offer to the ratepayers at the annual municipal elections on Nov. 27 was introduced but was not carried and the matter was left over to the newly-elected Council. No action had been taken by the end of the year and it was reported that there was strong feeling in the new Council against the purchase. In the meantime on July 28 it was announced that an agreement was under consideration between the Company and the Winnipeg City Hydro whereby the Company would retire as a power competitor in the city but would sell its power on a wholesale basis to the City Hydro. At the same time the City Hydro would turn over its suburban contracts to the Company. This zoning proposal was eventually dropped and alternative schemes suggested, none of which, however, were adopted during the period under review.—Gross earnings of the Company in 1925 were $5,211,665, an increase of $83,341 over 1924; operating expenses were $3,301,903, a decrease of $77,592. Miscellaneous income increased by $18,418 to $157.604. After all deductions, except depreciation, net income was $821,604, a slight increase over 1924. Dividends of seven per cent. on preferred and two per cent. on common stock were paid. The street railway carried 55,096,000 passengers, a slight increase, while operating expenses were reduced largely as a result of extending one-man operation to a number of lines. Gross receipts of the electric utility were higher but from the gas utility returns were somewhat lower. Several changes occurred in the Directorate. George W. Allan, K.C., resigned as President and Director and was succeeded as President by A. W. McLimont, for eight years Vice-President and General Manager. W. R. Bawlf was elected as Vice-President. Vacancies created by this change and by the death of R. J. Fleming, Toronto, the resignation of A. J. Mitchell, Toronto, and of G. F. Galt, Winnipeg, were filled by the election of S. L. Fuller, New York; W. H. Carter, Winnipeg; James B. Woodyatt, Montreal, and N. J. Breen, Winnipeg.

Toronto Transportation Commission. The Commission carried in 1925, 180,779,925 revenue passengers, a decrease as compared with 1924 of 4,423,773. This resulted in a decline in passenger earnings from railway and bus operations from $11,422,689 to $11,157,893. Income from other sources was however increased from $287,005 to $336,757, while $132,008 was received from a new source, *viz.*, motor coach transportation, including sight-seeing, transportation to the Exhibition and to

race tracks, chartering for private parties, etc. Gross income reached $11,626,658 and was only $83,036 less than in 1924. On the other hand expenses of operation, exclusive of motor coaches, was cut from $7,788,563 to $7,292,298. As motor coach services cost $95,271 to operate, total operating costs amounted to $7,387,570. Fixed charges and reserves absorbed $4,181,024 leaving net income carried to surplus of $58,063. The mileage operated during 1925 totalled 25,247,058 miles. The investment in capital account at Dec. 31, 1925, was $45,579,966, including $6,152,234 for franchise and other intangible assets. Additions to the property accounts during the year amounted to approximately $1,420,000, which included 7,931 miles of extensions. A feature of the year was the inauguration of a motor coach service from the Hill District to the centre of the City on Sept. 14. The Commission was composed of P. W. Ellis, Chairman; George Wright and E. J. Lennox. D. W. Harvey was General Manager.

Hamilton Street Railway. The Dominion Power and Transmission Co., which owned and operated the Hamilton Street Railway and various radial lines radiating from Hamilton, experienced a trying year in its railway department. The Street Railway having been operated under onerous conditions for several years, the Company made application to the City Council for relief. After negotiations an agreement under which the Company could operate was submitted to the electors at the municipal elections in December, together with an alternative proposition for the purchase of the Railway at $2,250,000. Both were rejected. It being impossible to continue operation of the Railway under the existing agreement, notice was given that operation would cease. Subsequently an arrangement was made between the City and the Company whereby the Street Railway would continue operating, pending the submission of a new agreement to the electors. This was voted upon on May 10, 1926, and was carried by a large majority. Under it the Company was given a 25-year extension of franchise under favourable conditions. The Company's radial lines showed a decrease in net earnings in 1925 and one of them, between Burlington and Oakville, was discontinued on Aug. 1. Improvement in the power business, however, enabled the Company to maintain its earnings fairly well. Gross amounted to $3,120,509, a decrease of only $12,000, and net to $931,440, an increase of $111,000. Surplus for the year was $500,663, compared with $366,131 in 1924. W. E. Phin was President; Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President; James Dixon, Treasurer; G. D. Fearman, Secretary; W. G. Angus, Manager of Power and Light, and G. E. Waller, Manager of Railways. The death occurred in May of William C. Hawkins, Managing Director and Chief Executive for 23 years.

London Street Railway Company. 1925 proved a troublous year for the London Street Railway Co., owing to difficulties with the City over the question of fares. On Mar. 8, the Company's 30-year franchise expired but the City did not exercise its option to purchase and the franchise was automatically extended for five years. This immediately precipitated a controversy over the fare question, the City demanding that the Company sell tickets at the rate provided in the original by-law and the Company holding out for the 5-cent fare granted by legislation passed in 1922. The City took action, the case being heard by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and then carried to the Appellate Court in Toronto. The City having won, the Railway Board issued an order directing the Company to put the lower rates into effect on Dec. 14. This was done by the Company but at the same time notice was given that it would be impossible to continue operation and that service would cease at midnight on Dec. 16. On Dec. 15 the City Council agreed to allow the Company to charge a 5-cent fare for 60 days. The Company had meanwhile made representations regarding the serious effect of independent bus competition, commenced Oct. 17, and made its resumption of service conditional on action to eliminate this competition. No action having been taken, service

was suspended on Jan. 1. After various negotiations, the Company resumed its service on Jan. 7 unconditionally but without prejudice and steps were taken to prepare a new agreement. Gross earnings for 1925 amounted to $628,918, a decrease of $36,384 as compared with 1924. Operating expenses were cut by $17,353 to $529,010. Net income, after all deductions, was $14,-850, a reduction of $19,047. There was a drop in the number of passengers carried from 13,299,634 to 12,552,064. Two new bus routes were inaugurated and several improvements to the property were made. Charles Currie, Cleveland, was President, R. G. Ivey, Vice-President and L. Tait, Manager and Secretary-Treasurer.

Ottawa Electric Railway. The Ottawa Electric Railway Co. devoted its efforts in 1925 to the efficient maintenance of its plant and equipment; added 20 new pay-as-you-leave cars; modernized a number of old type cars; put a considerable number of one-man cars into operation; extended two of its lines; completed its new Champagne car house and enlarged its Coburg Street car house and purchased two buses. No financial statement was published but the Ottawa Traction Co., which owned the Company, received $279,075 from its operation and paid this amount in dividends to its own shareholders. T. Ahearn was President; F. D. Burpee, Vice-President and Manager and G. L. Snelling, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal Tramways Company. At its Annual General Meeting on Sept. 15, authority was given by the shareholders of the Montreal Tramways Co. to change the end of the fiscal year from June 30 to Dec. 31. For the year ended June 30, 1925, the Company had gross revenue of $12,476,566, expenditures of $8,950,945 and net earnings of $3,525,621. After all charges, net income was $623,794, from which were paid four quarterly dividends totalling $400,000, leaving a surplus of $223,794, compared with $163,553 in the previous year. A statement for six months ended Dec. 31, 1925, was presented at the Annual General Meeting on Mar. 29, 1926. This showed gross revenue, $6,305,491; expenditures, $4,-678,590, and net earnings of $1,626,900. After all charges net income was $321,490, from which were paid two quarterly dividends totalling $200,000, leaving a surplus of $121,490. During the 18-month period all details in connection with the authorized reorganization of the Company's financial structure were carried out; the total amount due the City of Montreal as rental under the contract was liquidated; an auto bus service on Sherbrooke and other streets was inaugurated; also auto bus service between Lachine and Montreal West and Lasalle and Lachine; a central terminal costing $500,000 was established on Craig Street and, by the re-routing of cars, congestion in the down-town districts was reduced; tracks were extended to the Town of Mount Royal and large sums were expended in maintaining the property and equipment in a state of efficiency. Julian C. Smith was President; J. E. Hutcheson, Vice-President and General Manager and Patrick Dubee, Secretary.

Quebec Power Company. The Quebec Power Co. during 1925 relaid large sections of its tramway tracks in the City of Quebec, purchased additional cars and greatly improved the City Division. Improvements were also carried out on the Montmorency Division. The contract for lighting the streets and parks was renewed for a further period of ten years. Gross income from all sources was $1,046,944, and the net, after deducting all expenses and bond interest and making allowance for depreciation, was $450,499. Dividends at the rate of 1¾ per cent. were paid quarterly on the preferred stock, taking $207,665, and in March the common stock was placed on a 1¼ per cent. quarterly basis, absorbing $198,607. This left a surplus for the year of $44,225. A campaign to sell stock to customers resulted in 699 customers subscribing for 2,496 shares of 7 per cent. preferred stock. In July a controlling interest in the Laurentian Power Co., Limited, was secured. Julian C. Smith was Presi-

dent, Howard Murray, Vice-President; W. S. Hart, Treasurer; James Wilson, Secretary, and J. E. Tanguay, General Manager.

Halifax Street Railway. The Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., Limited, in its tramway department carried 8,043,803 passengers in 1925, compared with 8,298,798 in 1924. Car mileage operated totalled 1,616,684, against 1,625,286. Financially, however, the year's results showed improvement. Including its light and power and gas departments, both of which did increased business, gross income from all services increased by $44,727 to $1,344,098, while operating expenses were reduced from $916,935 to $852,728. Total expenditures on all accounts, including capital account, replacement, taxes, interest and sinking fund, as well as operating expenses, were about $100,000 less than gross receipts and practically the entire balance was charged to retirement reserve. The value of property, plant, etc., was increased by $40,481 to $5,661,872, chiefly in the value of extensions made to serve new customers in the light and power and gas departments. L. Killam was President and Managing Director; W. H. Covert, K.C., Vice-President; A. W. Wentzell, Treasurer and C. J. Hayes, Secretary.

St. John Street Railway. This was owned and operated by the New Brunswick Power Company, which also supplied gas, electric light and power. The railway department in 1925 showed fairly satisfactory results. Owing to the competition of the City, which had established its own electric distribution system, operating free of all taxation, earnings from electric light and power were materially reduced and the Company passed its first preferred dividend on Mar. 1, 1925. Conditions having improved in 1926, a dividend of one per cent. on account of the deferred first preferred dividends was paid on June 1, 1926. At the Annual Meeting on May 3, 1926, Directors were re-elected. E. N. Sanderson was President; M. A. Pooler, Vice-President and General Manager and John A. Olive, Secretary-Treasurer.

Regina Municipal Railway. This System carried in 1925, 4,794,775 passengers and showed gross revenues from passenger and other traffic of $315,031. Operating expenses amounted to $235,490, leaving operating surplus of $79,541. Capital charges were $97,185 so that there was a deficit on the year's business of $17,643. The railway consisted of 13·03 miles of double and 2.99 miles of single paved tracks and 1.11 miles of double and 13.24 miles of single ballasted track. It had 34 passenger and 32 other cars. Passenger car miles for the year were 1,055,155. D. W. Houston was Superintendent.

Edmonton Street Railway. The Street Railway Department of the City of Edmonton had a revenue in 1925 of $755,033, as compared with $743,029 in 1924. There was expended on maintenance $151,489; on operation, $377,921; and in capital charges, $272,377, a total of $801,787, as compared with $778,844 in 1924. This left a deficit of $46,753, against $35,816 in the previous year. The land, buildings, plant and equipment of the System were valued at $3,094,791.

Calgary Municipal Railway. The Calgary Municipal Railway carried in 1925, 13,334,069 passengers, as compared with 13,563,902 in 1924. Car earnings amounted to $757,755, while revenue from other sources brought total receipts to $807,298. Total expenditures amounted to $793,105, yielding a profit of $14,192.

Canadian Electric Railway Association. This Association comprising in its membership the principal electric railway companies in Canada held its Annual Meeting in Montreal, June 10-12, 1925. Its Motor Bus and Truck Committee presented an exhaustive report on the competition of motor buses and advocated legislation to remedy the evil of unfair

competition. The Eyesight and Hearing Testing Committee dealt with the proposal of the Board of Railway Commissioners to make applicable to electric railways within its jurisdiction certain regulations regarding employees' eyesight and hearing. The Safety Committee gave much valuable information with respect to accidents, paying special attention to the automobile hazard, and advocated a standard form of records of accidents. Papers were read by Wills Maclachlan, B.A.SC., Toronto, on resuscitation after electric shocks; by Walter Jackson, Mount Vernon, N.Y., on the business of selling rides; by F. R. Fageol on the future of the motor bus and by J. Metcalf and W. R. McRae of the Toronto Transportation Commission on recent car designs and their relation to operating conditions. W. S. Hart, Treasurer, Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., was elected President; W. R. Robertson, General Superintendent of Railways, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Vice-President; E. P. Coleman, Dominion Power & Transmission Co., Treasurer, and Eustace Smith, jr., Executive Assistant, Toronto Transportation Commission, Secretary.

Highways and Motor Transportation in 1925

Construction of mileages of road-way grading, pavement base work and preliminary gravel surfacing was actively carried on in 1925 in every Province except Ontario, where permanent hard surfacing was the feature of highway development during the year. Unusual activity also prevailed in improving highway trails into and through Northern Ontario and Quebec. Total construction for the year for all Canada amounted to 7,804.79 miles, made up of 4,580.22 miles of earth; 2,895.91, gravel; 69.13, macadam; 55.90, surface treatment; 52.50, bituminous macadam; 15.25, asphaltic concrete and 135.88, cement concrete. This brought the total of highways and roads in Canada at Jan. 1, 1926, to 427,037 miles of which 245,650 were passable earth; 126,818, improved earth; 47,195, gravel; 5,078, water-bound macadam; 1,385, bituminous macadam; 332, bituminous concrete and 579, cement concrete.

Provincial revenues available during 1925 for the construction and maintenance of Provincial Highways were as follows:

Province	Construction	Maintenance	Total
Alberta	$ 1,386,229.00	$ 167,000.00	$ 1,553,229.00
British Columbia	2,612,000.00	1,395,000.00	4,007,000.00
Manitoba	900,000.00	115,000.00	1 015,000.00
New Brunswick	1,400,000.00	200,000.00	1,600,000.00
Nova Scotia	2,200,000.00	1,300,000.00	3,500,000.00
Northern Ontario	1,400,000.00	2,100,000.00	3,500,000.00
Southern Ontario	5,834,243.00	963,139.00	17,502,581.00*
Prince Edward Island	100,000.00	130,000.00	230,000.00
Quebec	2,835,933.00	3,190,000.00	6,025,933.00
Saskatchewan	1,100,000.00	111,324.00	1,211,324.00
Canada	19,768,405.00	9,671,463.00	40,145,057.00

* Includes expenditures of $7,015,101 on county roads and $3,690,088 on township roads.

The mileage in Canada, towards the construction of which Dominion aid has been granted, amounted to 8,103.64 miles up to Mar. 31, 1925. The estimated subsidizable cost was $46,382,025, of which estimated Dominion aid was $18,552,810 and towards which the Dominion had contributed between Apr. 1, 1919 and Mar. 31, 1925, the sum of $16,779,779. Of this Ontario received $5,592,334 and Quebec $4,107,929, with smaller amounts to the other Provinces.

In British Columbia much work was carried out on the reconstruction of the old Cariboo Road, this involving relocations for diversions, heavy excavations, tunnelling and the building of retaining walls. Sections of the primary road system of the Province to receive particular attention during 1925 were the transprovincial Crow's Nest—Vancouver highway, the Fort George-Hazelton Road, the completion of the Nelson-Kaslo Road, the linking up of the Cranbrook-Golden highway with the

Canadian National Yoho Park roads and the completion of the Edgewood-Vernon road between the lower Slocan Lake and the Okanagan Lakes. Altogether 70 miles of earth, 200 of gravel and three of bituminous macadam were built.

In Alberta the main activities centred on extensions of federal aid work in connection with a provincial system of 2,475 miles and were confined principally to earth grading and gravel surfacing. An important contract provided for the construction of the relocation of the Cardston-International Boundary highway connecting Glacier National Park of Montana with Banff and points in Alberta to the North. Another section of the federal aid system placed under contract was the Edmonton-Calgary route between High River and Nanton. Construction in this Province aggregated 281 miles of earth and 134.7 miles of gravel roads.

The provincial highway system of Saskatchewan totalled 7,365 miles and at the close of the year nearly 2,000 miles had been brought by the Department of Highways to a fairly uniform standard of grade. There were 280 bridges on the system, of which 48 had been built with steel super-structures and the balance of timber. Construction in 1925 amounted to 400 miles of earth roads.

In Manitoba a notable forward step was taken with the obtaining of legislative authority for the assumption gradually by Order-in-Council of a system of provincial highways totalling 1,600 miles. In 1925, 251 miles were taken under provincial control for preferred treatment. On the Provincial Federal aid system of 4,000 miles there were built during the year 31 reinforced concrete and timber tile bridges. At the close of 1925 there had been constructed with Federal aid 1,236 miles of earth grade; a first gravel surfacing had been given to 655.2 miles; a second coat to 215.4 miles and a third to 87 miles.

In Ontario there were constructed during 1925 greater mileages of hard surfaced roads than during any previous year, the total being 135.50 of cement concrete and 15.25 of asphaltic concrete. A considerable number of important bridges were built, the largest, 540 feet long, at Freeport. At the close of the year no fewer than 130 bridges exceeding 20 feet span had been built on Ontario's Provincial highways. Much hard surface work was also done on the county road system, while the Northern Development Division of the Department of Lands and Forests cut out through new territory 624 miles, burnt 361 miles and stumped and grubbed 344 miles.

In Quebec a greater mileage of construction was undertaken than in any year since 1922. Upon primary highways development proceeded upon 350 miles. New valuable trails to the northern portion of the Province were opened to fast motor travel and the close of 1925 saw completed to an improved standard of gravel all primary highways, nine in number, from the St. Lawrence River to the United States Boundary, excepting the Victoriaville-Woburn route and in type, ranging from gravel to asphaltic concrete, across the Province on either side of the river, two interprovincial highways. 15,000 shade trees were planted along main routes, including 5,000 apple trees on the eastern section of the Montreal-Quebec highway.

A slacking-up of work was more pronounced in the Maritime Provinces than elsewhere. In New Brunswick about $1,450,000 was expended on gravelling, of which 100 miles was on primary, 300 miles on secondary and 1,000 miles on local and bye-roads. Out of a total system of about 14,000 miles fit for travel, the Department of Public Works was concentrating on approximately 10 per cent., known as primary routes, and this system has been nearly completed to the standard of an improved gravel road, 18 ft. in width. In Nova Scotia the amount of construction on their primary number one system was 97.5 miles, all of gravel about six inches in depth. On primary and secondary highways eligible, though not under agreement for aid, construction totalled 1,035 miles. In Prince Edward Island the year was marked by the rounding out of the 1920 programme, with Federal aid, to grade a Province-wide system of main roads. During

1925 six main projects totalling 52.7 miles were undertaken and completed. Thus at the close of the year, under this programme, 751 miles had been completed, of which 743 were earth, 5.75 gravel and 2.13 asphaltic concrete.

During the Summer Dr. P. E. Doolittle, President of the Canadian Automobile Association, visited various Canadian centres in an effort to work up interest in the trans-Canada highway. He made the prediction at that time that by 1926 it would be possible to travel by road from Halifax to Vancouver without leaving Canadian territory or departing from the highway except to cover the distance between Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur by boat. He did not wish to give the impression that the highway would be completed by that time. Several years would have to elapse before the dream of such a highway could be realized but he emphasized the point that it would be possible to make the complete journey in 1926 in comparative comfort. Meanwhile one of the year's achievements was the crossing of the Dominion for the first time by automobile, previous so-called trans-Canada journeys having been broken by detours through the United States and the covering of one or two sections by boat. The 1925 tour was made by a party organized by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada in celebration of the Company's 21st birthday. It was carried out in August and September and extended from Halifax to Vancouver entirely on Canadian soil. The car was fitted, when necessary, with flanges permitting it to operate on railway tracks and, where roads did not exist or were impassable, the railway was utilized.

An Interprovincial Conference on highway and motor legislation was convened under the auspices of the Canadian Good Roads Association in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Dec. 9 and 10, with delegates present representing the provinces, the railways and various other interests. Among the questions discussed were the effect upon railway revenues of the development of the motor vehicle and the justifiability of further outlays on highway systems; the growing competition of the auto-bus as affecting steam and electric railways; truck regulation and its competition with the railways; protection of life at railway grade crossings; safety devices; the equitable assessment of highway costs; enforcement of laws for safety and traffic; drivers' licences; uniform hand signals; highway signs; lights; speed limits and the regulation of horse-drawn vehicles. An important outcome of this Conference was the appointment of a fact-finding Committee to collate and study facts and statistics pertaining to autobus and truck traffic, grade crossing protection or elimination, etc., this Committee consisting of R. A. C. Henry, Director, Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways; E. A. Cunningham, Efficiency Engineer, Canadian Pacific Railway; W. R. Robertson, General Manager, Hydro-Electric Railways, Toronto; J. L. Boulanger, Deputy Minister of Highways, Quebec; S. L. Squire, Deputy Minister of Highways, Toronto; R. S. McLaughlin, President, General Motors of Canada, Oshawa, and C. H. Carlisle, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Toronto.

Information as to the value of improved highways in reducing the cost of hauling farm products was contained in a bulletin issued during the Autumn by the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals. This included the results of a *questionnaire* submitted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to its crop correspondents in 1924. It was shown that the average difference in the cost of haulage over the unimproved and the improved earth road was three cents per ton-mile; the difference as between poor gravel and good gravel was one cent, while as between good gravel, on the one hand, and macadam or cement concrete on the other, it was 10 cents. These differences represented potential gains to practically the entire agricultural population. Having regard to the large mileage of open but unimproved roads in Southern Canada, used or that might be used by farmers were they improved and surfaced, enormous gains were possible to them through reduced haulage costs. The Report estimated that, taking the average crop and hauling it the average distance, there would be a saving of $6,277,454 as between im-

proved and unimproved earth roads and of $20,924,845, as between improved earth and macadam or cement concrete highways.

Motor Transportation in 1925. The number of motor vehicles registered in the various Provinces continued to increase steadily in 1925. Total registrations, including dealers' licenses were 728,005, compared with 652,121 in 1924. Of these 639,695 were passenger automobiles; 74,489 motor trucks; 1,778 motor buses and 7,920 motor cycles. Ontario was in the lead with 303,736 passenger automobiles and 34,690 trucks. Quebec followed with 80,854 and 14,174 respectively, while Saskatchewan ranked third with 71,205 and 5,560. Revenues received from registrations aggregated $13,440,202, Ontario receiving $5,646,551; Quebec, $2,444,601 and Saskatchewan, $1,360,575. Additional revenue was derived from a gasoline tax, which was levied in all Provinces, except New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, the rate being two cents a gallon in Prince Edward Island and Alberta and three cents in the other Provinces. Total receipts for this tax in 1925 were $4,068,157, of which Ontario received $1,976,000 and Quebec $775,318. On the basis of the tax, the consumption of gasolene in the six provinces was approximately 180,136,097 gallons.

There was again a marked increase in the number of cars that entered Canada for touring purposes, as well as a gain in the number of Canadian cars exported for the same purpose. The number of cars admitted to Canada for a period not exceeding one day was 1,945,035, compared with 1,458,900 in 1924; for one month, 481,161, compared with 361,630 and for a period exceeding one month but not more than six months, 2,948, compared with 2,344. Ontario received the bulk of the visitors, the figures for the three classes being 1,290,090, 229,310 and 1,877 respectively. Quebec stood second in popularity and British Columbia third. The number of Canadian cars leaving the country was 223,077, as compared with 162,475 in 1924. Of these 95,793 went from Ontario, 65,267 from British Columbia and 49,330 from Quebec.

Associations and leagues of motorists were again active in the interests of their members. The various Provincial bodies were affiliated with the Canadian Automobile Association, of which Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto, was President and W. G. Robertson, Secretary, the affiliated organizations being the Automobile Club of British Columbia, Edmonton Automobile and Good Roads Association, Northern Saskatchewan Motor League, Manitoba Motor League, Ontario Motor League, Quebec Provincial Motor League, Prince Edward Island Motor League, New Brunswick Automobile Association and Nova Scotia Motor League. The Canadian Automobile Association, largely through the activity and enthusiasm of its President, was vigorous in its promotion of the Trans-Canada Highway, which was carried a stage nearer realization in 1925; campaigned energetically for hotel improvement and the development of tourist traffic and advocated the extension of touring permits from one to three months. At the Annual Meeting in Toronto on Sept. 3, A. W. Campbell, Dominion Commissioner of Highways, advocated the abolition of speed limits in Canada.

The Ontario Motor League, founded in 1907, maintained its membership well in 1925 and improved and extended its personal service to members. The area covered by the emergency road service and legal defense, inaugurated in 1923, was extended to include all main travelled roads of the Province and the number of emergency road service stations raised to 76. Services by the Touring Department and by representatives of the League at the international border were enlarged and new road signs and replacements were put up in many parts of the Province. The League continued its campaign for lights on all vehicles; sought an increase in the speed limit in open country from 25 to 35 miles; urged greater protection at railway crossings; studied traffic regulations for cities and promoted accident prevention work. It took an active interest

in tourist traffic and dealt with automobile insurance problems and taxation. At the Annual Meeting on Feb. 22, 1926, S. M. Kenney, Hamilton, was elected President; C. L. Burton, Toronto, 1st Vice-President; J. Allan Ross, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President; R. A. Stapells, Toronto, 3rd Vice-President; Elmer West, Sault Ste. Marie, 4th Vice-President. W. G. Robertson, Toronto, was Secretary-Treasurer.

The Royal Automobile Club of Canada held its 22nd Annual Meeting in Montreal on Mar. 4, 1926, when reports presented showed a flourishing condition of affairs, with increased membership and a wider scope of activities. Among matters dealt with by Theodore G. Morgan, President, in his annual Address were: the share of the organization in the work of compiling the new Montreal civic traffic code; study of traffic problems and zoning plans; the desirability of installing automatic signalling devices and representations to Ottawa to extend the length of tourist permits in Canada to ninety days. Among resolutions adopted were the following,—that the Highways Department be urged to number the various improved roads; that efforts be continued to secure installation of illuminated traffic signals; that the licence department be asked to issue new licences on and after Jan. 1; that the Club continue its efforts to obtain legislation making lights on all vehicles compulsory. Theodore G. Morgan, J. B. Baillargeon and Howard W. Pillow were re-elected Directors for a three-year period and Armand Dupuis and F. P. Jones were elected to fill vacancies. The Board re-elected Theodore G. Morgan, President; Colonel Paul R. Hanson, Vice-President, and George A. McNamee, Secretary-Treasurer.

At its Annual Meeting in Quebec on Jan. 25, 1926, the Quebec Provincial Motor League, which embraced about 15 clubs in the Province, decided to ask the authorities for the following reforms:—Better protection for motorists on rural roads; opening of the Quebec Bridge to motor traffic; lights on all vehicles; prohibition of the driving of cattle on the main roads on Sunday, and the adoption of signalling by the arm to indicate stopping or changing of course and the inspection of gasoline. It was reported by the Secretary, Emile Renaud, that auto clubs had been formed at Hull and Sorel; that, following representations by the League, tourists crossing the frontier were now being given summaries of the Quebec laws regarding motors; that efforts were still being made to secure relief from the dust nuisance; that the law relating to lights and mirrors was being better enforced; that greater care was being exercised in issuing permits to drivers; that, as a result of demands made by the League, the system of spotters had been abolished and replaced by patrols; and that, it was due to the work of the League that the tax on gasoline had been fixed at three cents and not four cents. All officers were re-elected as follows,—President, Auguste Pion, President Quebec Club; 1st Vice-President, Norman Labelle, ex-President Three Rivers Club; 2nd Vice-President, J. C. McConnell, Secretary Sherbrooke Club; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Renaud, Secretary-Treasurer Quebec Club; Executive, the Presidents of all the affiliated Clubs and G. A. McNamee, Secretary-Treasurer, Royal Automobile Club, Montreal.

In 1925 the New Brunswick Automobile Association took up with different towns the improving of parking conditions, camp-sites for motorists and traffic regulations in general, receiving hearty co-operation. It erected 169 road signs and re-painted a large number of others; it gave out an immense amount of information, principally to tourists and maintained an information bureau at St. Stephen. Fifty new members joined in 1925 and at the end of the year the membership was 414. Arrangements were made for free legal service to members. The officers in 1925 were,—President, T. P. Regan, St. John; 1st Vice-President, R. D. Paterson, St. John; 2nd Vice-President, R. G. Lee, Fredericton; 3rd Vice-President, J. A. Marven, Moncton; 4th Vice-President, Hon. J. E. Michaud, Edmundston; 5th Vice-President, Max Mowatt, Campbellton; Chairman, Legislative Committee, W. E. Scully, St. John; Chairman, Good Roads Commit-

tee, C. T. Green, St. John; Chairman, Publicity Committee, John F. Tilton, St. John; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Berrie, St. John; Directors, Commissioner Wigmore, St. John; C. J. Murdock, St. John; Hon. Fred Magee, Port Elgin; J. M. Scovil, St. Stephen; E. W. Givan, Moncton; G. E. C. Gandy, St. John and John A. Martin, M.L.A., Chatham.

The Nova Scotia Motor League, in annual session in Halifax on Apr. 13, 1926, heard Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, and R. W. McColough, Chief Highways Engineer, discuss road problems. Mr. Black informed the League that $21,000,000 had been expended on capital account for roads, bridges, culverts and ferries; that in 1925, 22,160 cars had been operated on the highways; that the average car owner only contributed about $32.50 *per annum* to construct and maintain roads; that the revenue of the Department was less than $1,200,000, while the cost of maintaining the 14,579 miles of highways was $1,600,000 and interest and sinking fund on borrowings was $1,400,000, and that there would be no capital expenditure in 1926. Directors elected were—A. G. Watson, R. J. MacAdam, J. Leslie McDuff, E. A. Saunders, Col. B. A. Weston, F. A. Gillis, W. C. MacDonald and A. A. MacDonald, all of Halifax; W. C. Bishop, Dartmouth; William Lithgow, New Glasgow; T. P. Bentley, Truro; L. C. Gardner, Yarmouth; W. H. Tennant, Amherst; Edson Graham, Wolfville; R. Moyle Smith, Lunenburg. A. Gordon Watson was elected President; F. A. Gillis, W. H. Hayes and W. D. MacKay, Vice-Presidents and F. W. Annand, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Automobile Club of British Columbia held its Annual Meeting in Vancouver on Feb. 15, 1926. Branch nominations for directors were as follows—Vancouver, John J. Banfield, A. O. G. Crawford, A. W. Cruise, Dr. D. J. Bell, Geo. E. Housser, F. G. T. Lucas, W. H. Lembke, Frank E. Woodside, Most Rev. A. U. de Pencier; New Westminster, Rceve A. K. McLean, James A. Blair; Victoria, Major H. Cuthbert Holmes, Col. A. W. R. Wilby; Kamloops District, R. E. Berry. These were elected Directors. Officers were—President, John R. Read, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, John J. Banfield, Vancouver; A. K. McLean, Burnaby; Major H. Cuthbert Holmes, Victoria; Treasurer, W. H. Lembke, Vancouver; Manager, Fred J. Elkins, Vancouver.

In 1925 ovcr $31,000 was expended by the Province of Quebec Tourist Association in stimulating the tourist business. This organization devoted much attention to securing improvement in hotel accommodation in the Provincc, 163 hotels having so improved their condition that they received the Association's *insignia*. The placing of notices giving prices charged and local information in hotel rooms was arranged and a book containing instructions for hotel management was issued. A great deal of publicity was secured in the Press and the radio was employed to broadcast addresses by 36 members of the Legislature on the attractions of their constituencies. Local committees were formed to initiate work for the comfort of tourists, a guide book was issued for the information of visitors and a bureau of information was established in Montreal. Joseph Beaubien was President of the Association; Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec, 1st Vice-President; Hon. E. L. Patenaude, 2nd Vice-President; F. W. Stewart, 3rd Vice-President; C. F. Furse, Manager and R. d'Orsonnens, Field Secretary.

Significant, as indicating the progress of new development in transportation service, was the organization in 1924 of the Ontario Bus Owners' Association, the purpose of which was to further the interests of the owners and operators of motor buses and coaches in Ontario; to ensure that the travelling public was rendered the best possible type of servicc; to co-operate with the Highways Department, automobile associations and individual motor vehicle owners in defining and obtaining safe practices and the courtesies of the road; to obtain a measure of centralization in purchasing and advertising and generally to promote bus operation to the status of a well-defined and thoroughly organized industry. The Association held its first Annual Meeting in Hamilton in December, 1925, when

C. C. Kamm, Manager, Metropolitan Bus Lines, Toronto, was elected President; E. Forsythe, United Lines Limited, Hamilton, Vice-President, and George D. Campbell, Canadian Bus Advertising Co., Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1925; the Navigation Companies, etc.

Outstanding in 1925 in shipping affairs of the Dominion was the action of the Dominion Government in the direction of the control of rates on the Atlantic Ocean. The first official intimation of such a step was contained in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament on Feb. 5, when it was stated, "action is being taken to overcome the restraints on export trade due to the exactions of the powerful steamship combine known as the North Atlantic Steamship Conference. Your approval will be asked of a measure aimed at affording the Government of Canada a control of ocean rates." It was stated at this time that the Government's policy had been based largely on a report furnished by W. T. R. Preston, who had been appointed in 1924 to inquire into the operations of the alleged combine. This report was submitted to the House of Commons on Feb. 9.

The principal conclusions reached by Mr. Preston were that a combine existed between all the trans-Atlantic shipping lines running regularly between Canada, Great Britain and Europe; that this combine was interlocked with the other great steamship lines plying between Europe and other parts of the world; that merchants, traders and exporters were liable to be penalized by routing goods over other lines; that greater increases in ocean freight rates had been made in the case of Canada than in that of any other of the self-governing dependencies of Great Britain; that British Royal Commissions had reported against the operations of the combine clearly and explicitly; that the Imperial Shipping Board had largely failed in its purpose; that, on a conservative calculation, millions of dollars were paid annually by Canadian exporters in excess of ocean freight charges which would have been available but for the control exercised by the combine; and that the combine by the undue and abusive lessening of competition in ocean freight rates was causing serious oppression to individuals and incalculable injury to the general public.

Steamship companies were immediately on the defensive and on Feb. 7, Lieut.-Colonel W. I. Gear, Vice-President of Robert Reford Co., issued a statement denying that there was any monopoly or that the farmers of Canada suffered in any way from the Conference, declaring that there was absolutely no agreement of any kind on wheat, flour, cattle and grains of all kinds and their products. On Feb. 15 the Conference lines with Canadian affiliations put out a formal statement contending that shippers were not placed at the mercy of the Conference lines because in nearly all branches of the Canadian foreign trade there was competition from regular tramp liner tonnage. The Conference system, it was claimed, appeared to be well-known in the United Kingdom, Europe and the United States and had the approval of the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. Several statements made by Mr. Preston were dealt with by the steamship companies and charges were answered. Replies were also issued by individual steamship companies or their officers. Meanwhile it had become known that negotiations had been carried on in England by Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with Sir William Petersen, a steamship owner, and on Feb. 19 an agreement between Sir William and the Government of Canada, which had been signed on Dec. 11, 1924, was made public. The agreement provided for the placing in operation between Canada and ports in Great Britain, Ireland and the continent of Europe of a service to be given by a fleet of 10 ships of the most modern type and commencing not later than June 15 with at least six ships; for the fixing, control and regulation of

rates by the Government of Canada; for the provision of cold storage facilities and for the carrying of emigrants at prices to be fixed by the Government and of mails free, if and when a passenger service was commenced. On its part the Government undertook to pay an annual subsidy of £275,000.

The agreement was introduced in Parliament by Hon. T. A. Low in the form of a resolution and after a considerable debate during which the agreement was vigorously assailed and as warmly defended, the resolution itself was referred to a Special Committee, with A. R. McMaster, K.C., M.P., as Chairman. The Committee held 46 meetings, heard 36 witnesses and had produced before it 102 exhibits. Reporting on June 11 the Committee was non-committal in its attitude towards the Petersen contract. It found that increases in the transportation costs of certain commodities were out of line; that there were variations in the operating expenses of the various lines serving Canadian ports which required further investigation; and that the situation demanded that something should be done for the relief of shippers. It made nine recommendations: (1) that the examination into the books of the Conference lines be continued in Britain and elsewhere; (2) that like examinations be made of the books kept by or in connection with Sir William Petersen's ships; (3) that Sir William Petersen be given an opportunity, if he so desired, of substantiating his claims in respect to his ships (corrugated); (4) that tests should be made of the actual performance of these ships; (5) that in making these tests there should be freedom of competition in obtaining cargo; (6) that all members of the North Atlantic Conferenee or other conference trading to Canadian ports should be required to fyle with the Railway Board all agreements, etc., and that the Board be constituted a tribunal to hear complaints and recommend maximum rates; (7) that the alleged conflict between the Merchants Shipping Act and the B. N. A. Act should be the subject of conference between the Canadian and British Governments; (8) that Canadian regulations with respect to the registration of ships should be amended to avoid duplication; (9) that there should be co-operation between shippers to retain space on ships.

Sir William Petersen, who had come to Canada in connection with the inquiry, died suddenly on June 12, and on June 17 the Prime Minister announced that under the circumstances the Government had not thought it fit to bring forward the Committee's report for discussion at that time. He added that the Government intended to consider the recommendations of the Committee very carefully and to take such action as might be deemed best but that no immediate legislation was contemplated.

On Dec. 10 a new development occurred with the announcement by Major P. A. Curry, General Manager in Montreal of the White Star-Dominion Steamship Line, that Canadian shipping interests had formed the Canadian Transatlantic Conference, with an Executive Committee composed of himself as Chairman; J. W. Nicholl, Furness, Withy & Co.; W. T. Marlow, Canadian Pacific S.S. Co.; and W. A. Coates, Robert Reford Co. The Conference proposed to deal solely with questions affecting eastbound freight and, though in no way connected with the North Atlantic Conference, the two were stated to be interdependent.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, which embraced in its membership companies engaged in ocean navigation, held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on Feb. 10, 1926, when it was reported that the combined tonnage of liners and tramps entered in the Federation in 1925 was 1,382,487, as compared with 1,666,874 in 1924. There was an increase of liner tonnage from 720,066 to 720,578 and a decrease in tramp tonnage from 946,808 to 661,909 tons. The President, R. W. Reford, in his annual review, stated that returns had been anything but satisfactory; that, while there was an increase in the tonnage afloat, there had been a decrease in business and that British shipping was falling off proportionately to the shipping of the world. He declared there was need of the development of an active immigration policy in Canada; criticized the method of dealing with

casualties on the St. Lawrence; attacked the City of Chigago for its illegal diversion of water from the Great Lakes; and advocated an improvement in the system of pilotage. Mr. Reford was re-elected President, with Colonel W. I. Gear, Vice-President; E. W. Foulds, Treasurer; H. H. Stewart, Assistant Treasurer and Thomas Robb, Manager and Secretary.

Despite serious depression in the shipping business, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited was able to record an improvement in operating results. Gross revenue amounted to $9,874,702, an increase of $1,063,663 over 1924 and operating expenses totalled $10,822,755, an increase of $570,836. This left a deficit of $948,053, which was an improvement of $492,826. The deficit, after all charges including depreciation and interest, was $7,667,512, or $1,169,096 less than in 1924. This deficit included over $3,600,000 interest charged by the Dominion Government; over $2,600,000 set up for depreciation and $500,000 for interest on advances by the Government since the inception of the Company. During 1925, eight vessels were sold and one was lost, reducing the fleet to 49 vessels. Tonnages handled totalled 1,253,556 tons valued at $170,918,-113. 154 voyages on the Atlantic and 81 on the Pacific were completed during the year. Sir Henry Thornton was President and R. B. Teakle, General Manager.

The results of the operations of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited were unsatisfactory in 1925, particularly in passenger revenue, the number of passengers carried on the Atlantic showing a decrease of 31,000 from 1924. Net earnings on ocean and coastal steamships were $2,881,651, compared with $3,630,675 in 1924. The Company made constant use of its newer tonnage in order to meet the demand for fast service. Of 14 vessels available for passenger service in the North Atlantic trade, two were laid up for more than a year and three others for shorter periods. At the Annual Meeting of the company on May 5, 1926, authority was given for the construction of two new passenger vessels to be available in May, 1927, and five 8,500-ton freight vessels, also to be ready in 1927. The C.P.R. ocean and coastal steamships in 1925 numbered 53, with eight transfers, and had a gross tonnage of 410,644 tons. Lake and river steamers numbered 20. In August, 1925, the death occurred of G. M. Bosworth, Chairman of the Board. He was succeeded by E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R. Early in the year Sir Thomas Fisher, General Manager, had passed away in London. His place was taken by Captain James Gillies, Master of the Empress of Scotland, while Sir George Maclaren Brown succeeded Sir Thomas Fisher on the Board of Directors.

Towards the close of the year the Canada-Cuba Line Limited was incorporated in New Brunswick for the purpose of establishing a freight line between Saint John and Havana, Cuba. Five ships, which had been laid up at Midland, Ont., were acquired from the Canadian Government Merchant Marine and their names were changed to the *Emperor of Fredericton, Emperor of Havana, Emperor of Port McNicholl, Emperor of Montreal and Emperor of Saint John.* The first sailing was on Nov. 25. Those principally interested were James Playfair, President of Great Lakes Transportation Co.; George Hall Coal and Shipping Corporation, etc., and Frank M. Ross, General Manager of the George Hall Company.

Great Lakes Navigation. The low level of water in the Great Lakes was a subject of much concern to shipping interests in 1925. In 1923 Lakes Michigan and Huron had reached the lowest levels recorded since 1860 and the drop had since continued. Lake Erie reached its lowest level in 1925 and Lake Ontario at the end of 1925 was only a few inches above its lowest record of 1895. The level of Lake Superior was kept up by the dam and gates at the head of the St. Mary's Rapids until it was found that more water was absolutely needed in the lower lakes and it was then allowed to drop until at the end of the year it was .59 feet lower than its previous December low stage in 1879. It was stated by the Dominion Marine Association that, when channels designed for 21-foot

draft could only float vessels drawing a little over 18 feet and when the loss of an inch in draft meant a loss of from 50 to 100 tons of cargo, the loss to the lake fleet in a season ran into tremendous figures. This serious state of affairs was largely attributed to the diversion of water from Lake Michigan by the Chicago Drainage Canal, though such other causes as deforestation, low precipitation, high evaporation and wastage had their effect. In October, November and December, when grain was being moved down from the head of the lakes, the low water levels had a particularly serious effect causing several stoppages at Sault Ste. Marie and on the Welland Canal.

Although the 1925 crop was the second largest in the history of the West, only about 30,000,000 bushels more were moved by water from Fort William and Port Arthur than in 1924. 866 cargoes were taken out in Canadian bottoms during the season of navigation, 527 in United States bottoms and seven in other bottoms. Canadian vessels carried 104,123,846 bushels of wheat; United States vessels, 120,268,056 bushels and foreign vessels 194,736 bushels. Of the total 96,602,962 bushels went to Canadian ports; 127,788,940 to United States ports and 194,736 to Europe direct. United States ports received a substantially larger share of the shipments, though a considerable amount of Canadian grain was re-shipped from Buffalo to Montreal. In spite of the protests of Canadian shipping interests, the Government again by Order-in-Council issued Nov. 23 gave United States vessels authority to load grain for winter storage before the close of navigation at any Canadian port conditional upon the unloading of such cargo at a Canadian port on the resumption of navigation in the Spring. Canadian shipping companies declared that there was no reason for this action since there were enough Canadian ships to take care of the business. Seventeen United States ships were reported to have taken advantage of the suspension of the Canadian coasting regulations.

The 1925 record on the Great Lakes, so far as casualties were concerned, was unique. Not a life was lost and there was no total loss of a Canadian vessel. While more ships were operated, there were fewer collisions and most of those which did occur were of a minor character. Settlements of claims and adjustments were decidedly light.

The Dominion Marine Association, with 248,285.74 tons of lake shipping enrolled in its membership, an increase of 18,395.33 tons over 1924, was very active throughout the year. An important forward step was taken with the opening of an office in Montreal and the appointment of R. W. Lipsett as Manager. At a series of meetings towards the close of the year proposals were made for measures designed to enlist the active co-operation of all members in the work of the Association, to bring the Association in the proper light before the public and to win for it in the Dominion Parliament and Government departments better recognition as an organization representing all Canadian vessel owners on the inland waters organized to secure fair treatment and better operating conditions for Canadian shipping. Matters dealt with throughout the year included the proposed amendment of the Canada Shipping Act, for the consideration of which a Special Committee was appointed; proposed adoption of the British "Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924"; the discrimination against Ontario in connection with pilotage dues on the St. Lawrence below Montreal; suspension of the coasting laws; introduction of a demurrage clause in the grain bill-of-lading; restriction of the free use of canals to British, Canadian and United States vessels; difficulties in connection with the management of Montreal Harbour; opposition to the Chicago Drainage Canal and the Hudson Bay Railway; deep water terminal at the foot of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway. A. E. Mathews, Toronto, was President; George J. Madden, Ogdensburg, N.Y., 1st Vice-President; C. H. Nicholson, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President; Francis King, K.C., Kingston, General Counsel.

The Lake Shippers' Clearance Association held its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on Sept. 18, when it was stated that shipments for the crop year, 1924-5, had amounted to 257,000,000 bushels, of which 14,000,000 bushels

were forwarded all rail and 243,000,000 bushels by vessel. Canadian vessels carried 795 cargoes covering 147,000,000 bushels and United States vessels 337 cargoes, with a total of 96,000,000 bushels. The financial position of the Association was reported to be in a satisfactory condition. Capel Tilt was elected President; H. T. Swart, Vice-President; A. K. Godfrey, Treasurer; S. T. Smith, Secretary and F. J. Anderson, C. C. Fields and R. M. Wolvin, Directors. J. A. Speers was General Manager, Fort William, and E. B. Beamish, Manager, Winnipeg.

Outstanding among shipping companies on the Great Lakes was Canada Steamships Lines Limited, which at Dec. 31, 1925, owned vessels and real estate to the value of $32,840,903. While the tonnage of bulk freight carried in the 1925 season was somewhat less than in 1924, due largely to lower water levels, this was offset by additional revenue from other divisions and total revenue increased by $85,584 to $10,520,699. Operating expenses were reduced by $611,463 to $8,167,624 and, after deducting interest, depreciation, etc., net profit was $802,841, an increase of $659,022. Net income, after provision for income tax was $715,841. The year was noteworthy because it marked the withdrawal of the Company from ocean transport, its two ocean steamers, "*Essex County*" and "*Welland County*" having been sold and the interest in the capital stock of the Intercontinental Transport Services Limited disposed of. The early months of 1926 saw steps taken to acquire certain of the assets of the Great Lakes Transportation Co., including 10 steamships and a grain elevator at Midland; the entire capital stock of the Midland Shipbuilding Co., Limited; and also the entire capital stock of the George Hall Coal and Shipping Corporation operating 30 lower lake steamships. The Company had meanwhile ordered two new package freighters for delivery early in 1926 from the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Limited, Lauzon, Que. W. H. Coverdale was President and in May, 1925, succeeded J. W. Norcross, retired as Managing Director.

New Vessels Launched for Canadian Shipowners in 1925

Date	Name	Tonnage	Place	Owner
Jan. 30.	*Judge Kenefick*	2,510	Hull, England	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Feb. 27.	*Norman B. Macpherson*	2,510	Old Kilpatrick Scotland	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Feb. 28.	*John A. Holloway*	2,510	Hull, England	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Feb. 28.	*Catala*		Moutrose, Scotland	Union Steamship Co., Vancouver.
Mar. 13.	*John B. Richards*	2,510	Old Kilpatrick, Scotland	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Mar. 21.	*Shirley G. Taylor*	2,510	Hull, England	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Mar. 30.	*William C. Warren*	2,510	Old Kilpatrick, Scotland	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
Apl. 15.	*Shelton Weed*	2,510	Hull, England	Eastern Steamship Co., Port Colborne.
May 10.	*Robert J. Buck*	2,650	Collingwood, Ont.	Geo. Hall Coal & Shipping Corp., Montreal.
May 19.	*Belvoir*		Wallsend-on-Tyne, England	Inter. Waterways Navig. Co., Montreal.
June 6.	*Walter B. Reynolds*	2,400	Collingwood, Ont.	Geo. Hall Coal & Shipping Corp., Montreal.
June 11.	*Glenledi*	4,825	Wallsend-on-Tyne, England	Great Lakes Trans. Co., Midland, Ont.
July 6.	*Robert P. Kernan*	2,400	Collingwood, Ont.	Geo. Hall Coal & Shipping Corp., Montreal.
July 6.	*D. B. Hanna*	2,500	Haverton Hill-on-Tees, England	Toronto Insurance and Vessel Agency.
Aug. 26.	*Gleneagles*		Midland, Ont.	Great Lakes Trans. Co., Midland, Ont.
.....	*Glenross*		Wallsend-on-Tyne, England	Geo. Hall Coal & Shipping Corp., Montreal.
Nov. 4.	*City of Kingston*	1,500	Lauzon, Que.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.
Nov. 19.	*City of Toronto*	1,500	Lauzon, Que.	Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal.

Canada's Canals in 1925. The total freight traffic in 1925 through Canada's ten canals—Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, St. Peter's Murray, Ottawa, Rideau, Trent and St. Andrew's—was 14,130,667 tons, an increase of 1,261,570 tons over 1924. Of the total, 9,570,311 tons, or 68 per cent., was of Canadian and 4,560,356 tons, or 32 per cent., of United States origin. Canadian vessels carried 89 per cent. and United States vessels 11 per cent. of the total. Traffic through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals was the heaviest in their histories, being 5,640,298 and 6,206,988 tons respectively. In the case of the Welland Canal this was 602,886 tons more than in 1924, the previous high record, and in that of the St. Lawrence Canal, 670,614 tons more.

With the letting on Sept. 25 of the contract for the construction of Section 6 of the Welland Ship Canal, the last section of this great undertaking was put in hand. It extended from Port Robinson to within a very short distance of the Alexandra Street bridge, Welland, approximately four miles. The contractors were Atlas Construction Co., Montreal, and E. O. Leahy and Co., Ottawa, the cost about $7,000,000 and duration of the work from four to five years. Work was continued during the year on other sections. The condition of the Canadian canal and locks at Sault Ste. Marie also came in for consideration during the year, owing to the low water prevailing in the Great Lakes, and early in the year a memorial, which had the approval of the Dominion Marine Association and the principal Canadian steamship owners operating on the Lakes, was sent to the Dominion Government by the Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade asking for improvements to permit of fully loaded ships passing through in safety.

Canada's Ports in 1925. Agitation for the greater use of Canadian ports in the handling of Canadian imports and exports was keen in 1925. Early in the year A. M. Belding of the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* visited centres in Quebec, Ontario and the West addressing meettings and interviewing shippers. On Feb. 26, a delegation organized by the Halifax and Saint John Boards of Trade interviewed the Federal Government. The question was linked to a certain extent with the position of the Canadian National Railways in the New England States where on Apr. 11 Sir Henry Thornton was quoted by the Providence *Evening Bulletin* as suggesting that, if he could raise $6,000,000 from private sources in the United States, he would complete the Grand Trunk's projected line to that city. There was also involved the question of marine insurance which it was alleged discriminated against Canadian ports. This applied particularly to the St. Lawrence route and in connection with the Imperial Shipping Committee's report, which stated that there was a presumption in favour of the differential charge, the Toronto *Mail and Empire* said on June 23 that "it was hinted that next year, unless British underwriters relented in their discrimination against Canadian ports, the Dominion Government would make an experiment of federal marine insurance on its own account."

The main interest, however, centred in the grain movement and during the Autumn much comment appeared on the subject. The Toronto *Globe* on Oct. 14 published an Ottawa despatch stating that of 56,124,532 bushels shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur between Aug. 1st and Oct. 1st, 25,467,361 bushels went by United States ports, and the *Manitoba Free Press* demanded why the $170,000,000 put into the National Transcontinental Railway was not being used. The Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* asked Sir Henry Thornton "whether the putting into use of the National Transcontinental Railway, in accordance with conditions under which it was built, rests with you, as President of the road, or with the Parliament of Canada." Sir Henry made it clear that neither the C.N.R. nor himself as President could control the port of shipment for export grain and he did not think that even Parliament could exercise effective control in opposition to the inclination of owners of grain. Per-

suasion was the only pressure that could be brought to bear and it was being fully employed. The *Manitoba Free Press* declared that Sir Henry had not answered the question and maintained that it was a job for Parliament to awaken the N.T.R. from its paralysis and set it to work. On Dec. 22, D. L. Smith, Sales Manager of the Central Selling Agency of the Wheat Pools, explained that the reason why the American route was so largely used was because the tonnage mostly came to American ports, practically 50 per cent. of the crop being shipped in liner space. A. A. Wright, Honorary President of the Dominion Marine Association, in a letter to the Press on Dec. 28, asked whether it was justifiable to require the railways to haul wheat to Saint John or Halifax at a loss of many millions merely to give a relatively small return to these places.

The transportation problem in relation to the marketing of grain had formed part of the subject-matter of the inquiry conducted in 1923-24 by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission*, whose Report was tabled in the House of Commons on Feb. 9, 1925. The Commission itself stated that upon several occasions it had been asked to recommend that rates should be granted on export grain over the C.N.R. to Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and Saint John sufficiently low to deflect to them the traffic which was going to the Atlantic ports of the United States. "The object sought to be attained is undoubtedly a most worthy one," said the Report, "the preservation of Canadian trade for Canadian ports and the expenditure in Canada of a large amount of money which is now earned annually by U.S. Railways." No recommendations were made by the Commission, first because the Railway Board was regarded as the competent tribunal to deal with such matters, and second because a general readjustment of the rate structure was pending. However, one of the Commissioners, J. G. Scott, of Quebec, an experienced railway man, appended to the general report a special memorandum on the transportation question in which he set forth a number of suggestions. These included the following—that Canadian ports should be equipped to handle export grain as well as it was being handled by U.S. ports; that the railways should reduce the rates on export wheat and flour from Armstrong or Fort William to Quebec or Montreal 11 cents per bushel and to Halifax and Saint John 12 cents per bushel in order to secure winter traffic; that the National Transcontinental Railway should be given an opportunity to do what it was built for; that the through rate on export wheat and flour from all points in Saskatchewan and Alberta to Canadian seaports should not exceed that from Western Manitoba; that the railways should not, as compensation for reduced rates on wheat and flour, be disturbed in their present tariffs west of Fort William on any other goods for 10 years, except perhaps in the rates on farm implements, or any other rates that the Railway Commission might deem unreasonable.

The Port of Saint John increased its business in 1925. 858 ocean-going and 1,732 coastwise vessels entered the port during the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, bringing cargoes of 529,209 tons; while 766 ocean-going and 1,779 coastwise vessels cleared with outward cargoes of 860,143 tons weight. Grain exports amounted to 13,557,750 bushels; sugar, 228,841,536 lbs.; wheat flour, 1,016,391 bbls.; potatoes, 2,327,971 bushels; fish, 66,575 cwts.; cattle, 34,369 head, and hay, 12,639 tons. Principal imports were raw sugar, 362,823,390 lbs.; raw cotton, 3,861,702 lbs.; tea, 4,391,272 lbs. and molasses, 1,123,941 gals. The Port had 15 ocean berths; 3 grain elevators of total capacity of 2,225,000 bushels; 411,900 feet of warehouse accommodation; and one of the largest drydocks in the world.

At the Port of Quebec, important developments occurred in 1925. These included the extension of facilities for the shipment of cattle, completion of a large cold storage plant and commencement of work on the construction of new terminals towards which $5,000,000 was voted by Parliament. Important also was the action of the Harbour Commission-

* NOTE.—See Page 140, *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25; also Industries and Commerce Section this volume.

ers in applying to the Railway Board for competitive rates over the National Trauscontinental Railway aud equalization of other rates in order to remove alleged discriminations against Quebec. During the season 957 vessels entered the port, an increase of 289 over 1924. Imports aggregated 686,164 tons of freight and 10,099,686 f.b.m. of lumber, as against 594,614 tons of freight and 2,876,504 f.b.m. of lumber in 1924. Exports of freight increased from 205,784 to 238,508 tons; of lumber from 10,472,012 to 12,821,961 ft. b.m. and of cattle from 1,505 to 9,139 head. Immigrants landed decreased from 66,981 to 47,306.

From an operating point of view, the 1925 season of navigation was the most successful ever experienced by the Port of Montreal*. 1,040 trans-Atlantic vessels, with net registered tonnage of 4,744,793 tons, 215 coasting vessels of net registered tonnage of 359,520 tons and 5,957 inland vessels of 9,678,163 tons register, a grand total of 7,212 vessels of 14,782,476 tons register, entered the port. The grain elevator system consisted of four elevators with combined storage capacity of 12,162,000 bushels. In 1925 for the fifth successive year, more grain was handled than at any other seaport in the world. Deliveries of grain reached the record figure of 166,212,335 bushels, all of which with the exception of 2,000,000 bushels for local deliveries was loaded on ocean boats between April 16 and Dec. 10. Features of the year's traffic were an increase in the exports of automobiles and parts, a falling off in imports of Nova Scotia coal owing to the strike and an increase in imports of British coal. The cold storage warehouse had an excellent year; the electrification of piers was completed and a new traffic office was constructed. Of much importance was the letting of contracts for the Montreal-South Shore bridge. The Harbour Commission of Montreal in 1925 was composed of W. L. McDougald, president, and Emilien Daoust and Milton L. Hersey.

Traffic through the Port of Vaucouver continued to expand in 1925. 19,028 ships of 14,915,914 gross and 9,178,846 net tonnage entered the port, a substantial increase both in number and tonnage over 1924. Of the total 17,085 were local coastwise; 1,027 foreign coastwise and 916 deep sea vessels. Imports of general cargo totalled 2,373,933 tons and of logs and lumber 960,665,010 board feet, both showing increase over 1924. On the other hand, there was a decrease in exports of general cargo from 2,374,-432 to 1,845,725 tons and of logs and lumber from 553,030,610 to 504,895,367 board feet. The decline in general cargo was largely due to the damp conditiou of much of the western grain crop, which compelled the railroads to restrict loading and retard the movement to conform to the drying capacity of the port. Only 34,868,192 bushels were shipped, as compared with 53,240,516 bushels in 1924. Passengers landed numbered 479,-967, an increase of 75,559 and passengers shipped 485,386, an increase of 70,916. Features of the year were the opening up of new connections by the French line, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, and the Italian line, Navigazione Libera Triestina; the renovation and improvement of Elevator No. 3, which was leased to the United Grain Growers Limited; the completion at a cost of approximately $2,000,000 of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel & Bridge Company's bridge over the Second Narrows, which opened the way for developments along the north shore of Burrard Inlet; the acquisition by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners of waterfrontage on the north shore and of the Hastings mill site of 40 acres on the south shore; completion of the large floating drydock of the Burrard Drydock Co.; and substantial progress on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's new pier "B-C". On May 5, 1925, the death occurred of R. E. Beattie, one of the three Harbour Commissioners, leaving Guy H. Kirkpatrick, President and S. L. Prenter, Commissioner.

While much work had been done prior to 1925 in the construction of Toronto's new harbour, construction was largely at a standstill in that year because of the delay in the settlement of the viaduct question. Up

* NOTE.—See Supplement of this Volume *re* Montreal Harbour.

to Dec. 31, 1924, the Board of Harbour Commissioners had reclaimed 477 acres of land in the Eastern Harbour Terminals and 139 acres in the Central Harbour Terminals, while 366 acres had been reclaimed for park and recreational purposes. In conjunction with the Dominion Government, 6 miles of modern concrete wharfs had been built and the Government had completed a breakwater 17,985 feet in length. The Commission had also constructed 2.9 miles of pavements, 2.5 miles of walks and 16 miles of railway trackage. During 1925 power was secured to raise harbour dues and approval was obtained for the location and construction of the new bulkhead wall from Yonge to Parliament Streets. 4,690 vessels with gross tonnage of 6,591,596 tons, arrived and departed, import and export shipments amounting to 492,686 tons. The Board in 1925 was composed of T. L. Church, M.P., Chairman, Lieut.-Col. W. G. MacKendrick, John O'Connor, A. A. Mulholland, and A. O. Hogg. J. B. Jardine was Secretary and A. C. Mitchell, General Manager.

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1925.

At the beginning of 1925, Canada had in operation 1,072,454 telephones or 11.62 per 100 of population and this number was considerably increased during the year. There were 2,466 telephone companies giving service, of which 1,213 were in Saskatchewan; 618 in Ontario; 249 in Nova Scotia; 196 in Quebec; 53 in Alberta; 52 in Prince Edward Island; 37 in Manitoba; 35 in New Brunswick; 12 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. These companies had a pole line mileage of 195,119; a wire mileage of 2,793,596 and employed 21,685 people. They had a total capital of over $160,000,000 in stock and funded debt; the cost of property and equipment was $193,884,378; they earned $44,322,598 in 1924; had operating expenses of $33,615,686 and a net operating revenue of $10,706,912; while they paid in salaries and wages, $18,293,234.

The British Columbia Telephone Company, the principal company in that Province, expanded in 1925 (fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1926) increasing the number of its telephones from 83,276 to 86,295. Both central office exchange and long distance facilities were extended very materially. Incorporated in 1916, the Company had outstanding at Mar. 31, 1925, £500,000 of 4½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock; $1,000,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and $4,301,700 ordinary shares on which 8 per cent. had been paid for several years. The officers were George H. Halse, President and General Manager; Gordon Farrell, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, with R. P. Baker, W. H. Barker, Hon. G. H. Barnard, L. A. Lefevre and A. E. Tregent, Directors.

In Alberta the principal telephone system was government-owned, with 280 exchange stations and 284 toll offices giving telephone connection to 972 cities, towns and hamlets in the Province. At Dec. 31 there were 34,710 Alberta Government Telephone-owned exchange stations and 20,476 rural stations, with 13,900 connecting exchange stations and 1,095 connecting rural stations. The exchange system, which included all the cities and towns in Alberta, was growing at a reasonable rate and in 1925 had a net gain of 1,245 exchange stations. By a few wire extensions to the existing toll line plant, the system was connected to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph System in Montana, extending toll line service to all parts of the United States, Eastern Canada, British Columbia and Cuba. Equipment was also installed at Edmonton, Calgary and Medicine Hat to provide telegraph service on existing toll lines and these lines were connected up with similar lines at the Saskatchewan boundary, providing telegraph service which could be leased from Winnipeg to Calgary or Edmonton. During 1925 there was a net gain of 845 stations to the rural plant.

In Saskatchewan, the Government System had in 1925, 31,783 stations with 154 toll offices and 304 toll and exchange offices. Its long distance service consisted of 6,364 pole miles and 35,348 wire miles. Rural

service was given by 1,184 companies, with 64,581 subscribers, pole miles amounting to 58,684 and wire miles to 200,234. Other systems, with 114½ pole miles, served 980 subscribers. Altogether there were 99,328 telephone subscribers in the Province. Construction work completed during the year included 6 toll offices, 4 exchanges, 81.25 long distance pole miles, 174 long distance wire miles and 786.19 wire miles of extra stringing.

The Manitoba Telephone System had at Nov. 30, 1925, a total of 65,249 stations, an increase for the year of 1,809 stations. In addition there were 3,560 stations owned by connecting companies. Other facts in connection with telephone service in Manitoba included:—number of exchanges, 109; toll pole line mileage, 2,707; toll wire mileage, 21,244; rural pole line mileage, 11,581; rural wire mileage, 55,062; employees, Winnipeg, 623; employees, Province, 397. Total revenue for the year was $3,192,842, an increase of $112,516 over the previous year; expenses, including all costs except depreciation and interest, amounted to $1,686,545, leaving an operating surplus of $1,506,297. There was set aside for depreciation, $499,800. Interest amounted to $857,557 and the surplus over all costs was $148,940. Plant values were placed at $16,791,859, with depreciation reserve set aside of $4,232,845, less $818,879 borrowed for operations in 1920 and 1921. The accumulated deficit in surplus account was reduced from $967,819 to $818,879. During the year contracts were let for the conversion of the remaining manual exchanges in Winnipeg to full automatic operation.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operating in Ontario and Quebec, had the largest net station gain in 1925 of any year in its history, the number of company stations increasing by 52,473 to 589,321. Connecting and miscellaneous stations increased by 2,812 to 129,221, these having been operated by 830 telephone companies. The Company's wire mileage increased from 1,465,823 to 1,690,544 and employees from 13,669 to 13,859. There was an increase in the average daily exchange connections from 3,816,900 to 3,991,966 and an increase in long distance connections from 41,378 to 46,727. Operating revenues totalled $26,168,977, an increase of $1,960,566; operating expenses $20,271,030, an increase of $1,599,416 and net operating revenue, $5,897,946, an increase of $361,150. After making all deductions, including dividends of $3,889,166, a deficit was shown of $8,712, as against a surplus of $552,057 in 1924. Gross additions and betterments to plant in 1925 aggregated $18,552,538 and at Dec. 31 the value of the fixed capital was $103,293,160, as compared with $89,963,099 at Dec. 31, 1924. Features of the year were the placing in service of three new automatic exchanges in Montreal, three in Toronto and one in Quebec; an increase of 1,145 in the number of employees subscribing for stock under the employees' stock plan inaugurated in 1922, bringing the total to 8,255; retirement of L. B. McFarlane as President and his appointment as Chairman of the Board; election of C. F. Sise, formerly Vice-President and General Manager, as President; appointment of J. E. Macpherson as Vice-President and of P. A. McFarlane as General Manager; election of K. J. Dunstan, Vice-President at Toronto as a Director to fill the place of the late George D. Milne; and appointment of W. H. Black as Secretary-Treasurer.

The New Brunswick Telephone Company, Limited, reported a gain of 784 in the number of its telephones in 1925, bringing the total up to 27,298. There was also a gain of over 30,000 in long distance calls. Gross revenue amounted to $1,141,456, an increase of $31,000. Net revenue totalled $262,538, a slight increase. Had it not been for the Public Utility Board's order, reducing the percentage to be set aside for depreciation from 6.31 per cent. to 5 per cent. there would have been a net deficit for the year of $18,000, after the payment of interest and dividends. Plant was valued at $3,502,508. During the year 67 miles of copper and 75 miles of iron circuit were added to the plant. Hon. F. B. Black was

President; R. O'Leary and Hon. I. R. Todd, Vice-Presidents and N. E. Moore succeeded the late A. W. McMackin as Secretary-Treasurer.

The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Limited, operating in Nova Scotia, had in 1925, 33,052 telephones, an increase over 1924 of 307. Operating revenues amounted to $1,496,416 and operating expenses, $991,795, yielding a net operating revenue of $504,621. After adding non-operating revenues and deducting all other charges, there was a net income of $285,644, an increase of approximately $20,000. Dividends of $216,000 were paid. The Company's plant and equipment were valued at $6,846,893 and total assets at $7,613,870. Officers were O. E. Smith, President; George E. Faulkner, Vice-President; T. N. Goudge, Secretary-Treasurer; J. H. Winfield, Managing Director; C. A. B. Bullock, Comptroller and W. H. Hayes, General Manager. During the year L. B. McFarlane, of the Bell Telephone Co., resigned from the Directorate and was succeeded by J. E. Macpherson, Vice-President of that Company.

The Telephone Association of Canada held its 5th Annual Convention in Halifax, N.S., Aug. 24-28, 1925; discussed the future policy of the Organization and decided that the character of the conventions should be changed, so that the executive, plant, engineering and accounting departments should meet one year and the Executive, commercial and traffic departments the next year; heard a number of papers, including one by C. F. Sise, President of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada on "The Telephone in Canada"; held a number of round table conferences; appointed a special committee to consider the construction of a Trans-Canada line; and elected P. A. McFarlane, Bell Telephone Co., President; J. E. Lowry, Manitoba Telephone System, Vice-President; and T. H. Chennell, Bell Telephone Co., Secretary.

The Canadian Independent Telephone Association, with a membership in 1925 of nearly 700 local telephone systems in Ontario, held its 20th Annual Convention in Toronto, Nov 18-19, 1925. Questions taken up during the year included: taxation of telephone companies; service charges; telephones in railway stations; removal of telephone poles from highways; and a joint board for hearing disputes between local systems and the Bell Telephone Co. A number of addresses were delivered and a round-table conference on telephone problems was held. J. M. Govenlock, McKillop Municipal Telephone System, Seaforth, and Francis Dagger, telephone supervisor, Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, were appointed honorary Presidents; J. R. Forbes, Norfolk County Telephone Co., Waterford, President; J. J. Hunter, Bruce Municipal System, Kincardine, Vice-President; A. Hoover, Green River, Secretary and F. D. MacKay, Toronto, Treasurer.

Telegraphs. The ten telegraph and cable companies operating in Canada had at the first of 1925, 4,945 offices, of which 67 were outside the Dominion. They employed 4,238 male and 567 female operators, compared with 3,986 male and 507 female operators at the beginning of 1924. They had 4,104 other officers and employees and the total payroll for 1924 was $7,016,008 or $923,595 greater than in 1923. The pole line mileage was 53,484 and the wire mileage 316,113. Operating revenues in 1924 aggregated $10,930,020, as compared with $11,417,284 in 1923, while operating expenses were $9,603,620, as compared with $9,931,845. There were 10,813,230 land messages sent and 4,647,581 received; 866,174 cablegrams sent and 4,924,408 received, and $6,428,080 transferred. Telegraph line extensions during 1924 were principally in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but additional wires were strung in practically all provinces and considerable galvanized wire was replaced by copper wire both overhead and underground. Considerable experimental work was done with wireless to ascertain the feasibility of replacing the long Government line to the Yukon.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph department, which, according to the Government return, had in 1924, 1,527 offices and

2,229 employees, a pole line mileage of 15,125 and a wire mileage of 171,344, had operating revenues in that year of $4,396,365 and operating expenses of $2,783,957. It rebuilt, in 1925, 400 miles of line; increased its pole line mileage by 122 and its wire mileage by 2,724 and incrcased its message traffic by 64,197.

Events of the year were the submission on Jan. 10 of majority and minority reports by the board of conciliation and investigation appointed in connection with the disputes between the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and their commercial telegraphers (R. Home Smith, F. H. Phippen, K.C., and James Smith comprising the Board); the appointment in February of A. C. McConnell, formcrly Secretary and Auditor of Canadian National Telegraphs as assistant general manager; the decision on March 11 of shareholders of Dominion Telegraph Co. to transfer the Company's assets to Dominion Telegraph Securities, Limited; the appointment in June of Milton L. Hersey as President of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of Canada, in place of G. C. Greenshields, retired, and the appointment of H. M. Short as Managing Director of that Company.

Of importance was the attitude of Canada towards the action of the Pacific Cable Board, of which Canada was a member, in letting a contract for the duplication of the cable between Bamfield, B.C., Fanning Island and Fiji. A cablegram from London on Nov. 19 stated that Hon. C. Murphy, Canadian Postmaster-Gcneral, had recommended that Canada withdraw from the partnership and take steps to secure a return of the money already invested. He was said to have claimed that the contract had been let in the absence of the Canadian representatives and in contravention of the constitution of the Board, which provided that no new work could be undertaken without the full concurrence of all the parties.

Radio Service. The year 1925 witnessed notable expansion in all branches of communication by radio. The total number of stations licensed by the Radiotelegraph Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries increased from 93,049 at Mar. 31, 1925, to 135,437 at Mar. 31, 1926. Of these 951 were transmitting and 134,486 recciving stations. Licensed broadcasting stations, not including amateurs, numbered 55. Unusually poor reception conditions prevailed on the North American continent during the winter of 1925-26 and for the most part listeners were forced to depend on nearby stations for satisfactory entertainment. This created a demand for what might be termed "local service" and as a result some 16 new stations were licensed. These stations in most cases broadcast on low power but were able to serve a large field in their immediate neighbourhood not regularly reached by larger stations.

The extent to which the radio was becoming a household institution in Canada was reflected by the statistics of production. Six plants were in 1925 engaged solely in manufacturing radio sets and parts in Canada, 9 other concerns made sets or parts in conjunction with other electrical apparatus and 12 manufacturers of batteries reported an output for radio purposes. The number of complete sets manufactured was 48,498 valued at $2,196,024 f.o.b. factory. Production of vacuum tubes amounted in value to $1,299,684. The total value of all apparatus, including sets, parts and batteries was $5,548,659. In addition there were imports of wireless apparatus and parts to a value of $3,352,537. As exports were practically negligible, the apparent consumption had a value of over $9,000,000 as compared with $5,614,790 in 1924.

On Feb. 3, 1925, what was claimed to be the first attempt of a Canadian station to broadcast a programme to the British Isles was successfully made by the Canadian National Railways' station CNRA, Moncton, N.B. From Oct. 12 to 17 the second annual radio show was held in Montreal. Spcaking at a luncheon in connection with the show on Oct. 14, R. H. Combs, Toronto, President of the Canadian Radio Trades Association, stated that over $50,000,000 was invested in companies in Canada

whose principal business was the manufacture of radio apparatus; that the volume of radio business had reached a point where it had become very important in the work of electrical firms and that where the automobile stood in 1910 the radio stood in 1925. On Nov. 26 the first all-Canadian convention of the American Radio Relay League opened in Montreal, at which numerous informative addresses were delivered. Progress was made during the year on the erection of the Marconi beam station at Drummondville, Que., intended to provide commercial communication with a similar station in England and possibly with Australia. Another interesting development of 1925 was the opening of a commercial radio station at Aklavik at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, 1,300 miles north of Edmonton.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The Agricultural Industry of Canada; Field Crops and Live Stock in 1925.

Canada's agricultural production in 1925, including field and garden crops and live-stock products, was estimated by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to have had a value of approximately one and one-half billion dollars, a figure never previously approximated and "one of which we, as a young and yet largely undeveloped country may well be proud." A reflection of the improved state of agriculture was evident in the latest return of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with respect to the value of farm property. The average value of occupied farm land for Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was $38 per acre. The high point of farm values had been reached in 1920, when the average rose to $48 per acre. In 1921 it had fallen to $40 and in 1923 to $37, remaining at this figure in 1924 and showing the first sign of improvement in 1925. One cause of this was noted by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in its Monthly Letter for December, 1925, when it remarked, "There is now a distinct slackening of migration from the farms to the cities and signs are not wanting that satisfactory prices for farm products have prompted many to return to the land."

There was continued improvement also in 1925 in the quality of Canada's farm products as was evidenced by the success attained by Canadian exhibitors at the International Livestock Exposition and Grain and Hay Show at Chicago. While failing, but for only the second time in 15 years, to secure the championship for wheat, Canadian growers captured 20 out of a possible 30 awards in red spring wheat in a field of 155 exhibitors; 11 out of 25 prizes in oats; 5 out of 6 prizes for yellow field peas; 8 out of 15 in timothy and 5 out of 9 in alsike clover. In livestock the outstanding win was that of "King of the Fairies," a prize bull entered from the Prince of Wales' Alberta ranch, which was adjudged grand champion of shorthorns. The junior championship in shorthorns was won by "Browndale Guard," a yearling bull entered by James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont. Grand and junior championships in Clydesdales also went to Canada and in sheep, Colonel R. F. McEwen of London secured the grand championship on a carload lot for the fourth time running.

On the whole the agricultural season of 1925 was an excellent one, the aggregate value of all field crops attaining a value of $1,153,394,900, as compared with $995,235,900 in 1924. The wheat crop

was finally estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 411,375,700 bushels and was thus the second largest yield on record, the previous highest total having been 474,199,000 bushels in 1923. Of significance was the announcement made in 1925 that the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa had succeeded in breeding a new wheat, to which the name Garnet had been given, that would mature earlier than Marquis wheat and yet equal that famous strain in gluten content and high milling quality.

The live cattle industry shared in 1925 in the general agricultural prosperity of the Dominion and exports were again increasing to Great Britain. Shipments to that country reached a total of 110,257 head, as compared with 82,086 in 1924 and 56,649 in 1923. Of importance was the securing by the Federal Department of Agriculture from the British Board of Trade and Ministry of Agriculture of their consent to the admission of cattle shipped in lots up to 1,100 instead of the limit of 500 in force since the lifting of the embargo in 1923. The third tuberculosis-free restricted area in Canada was set apart in 1925, when all cattle on Prince Edward Island were tested by the Health of Animals Branch and those suffering from bovine tuberculosis were eliminated. Hog marketing in 1925, according to the Dominion Livestock Commissioner, constituted a record. Supplies kept pace with those of 1924 and prices realized on good bacon hogs were considerably higher. Bacon exports were on the upgrade and for the first time a consignment of live hogs, to the number of 1,200, were successfully shipped from Alberta to the United Kingdom.

Canada's sheep population was increasing in 1925, the total number of head having grown from 2,684,743 in 1924 to 2,755,556 in 1925. The wool clip was estimated at 15,553,045 lbs. valued at $4,199,000, as compared with 15,111,719 lbs. valued at $3,771,000 in 1924. Progress was also noted in poultry. The number of head increased from 47,538,130 in 1924 to 48,133,969 in 1925 and the production of eggs from 212,648,685 dozen worth $50,322,439 to 224,778,867 dozen worth $57,950,340.

In dairying Canada experienced in 1925 a banner year with a production valued by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner at $300,000,000. Western Canada continued to increase its output of creamery butter in a sensational manner, and in the East there was also a satisfactory increase. The production of cheese was estimated at 175,000,000 lbs., the highest output since 1917. Improvements in quality and marketing conditions under grading systems were steadily putting Canadian dairy products in a more favourable position on export markets. The total value of all dairy products exported in 1925 was $57,387,990, an increase of 38 per cent. over 1924.

The fruit growing industry, according to the Dominion Fruit Commissioner, was in better condition in 1925 than for many years and was improving. It was estimated that there were 200,000 acres of land devoted to fruit culture valued at $120,000,000. The total value of commercial fruit production was $25,553,212 as compared

with $25,503,346 in 1924. Canadian apple growers were again successful in winning several prizes at the Imperial Fruit Show in London, England.

There was a decided increase in tobacco production in 1925, with 27,815 acres under cultivation and a yield of 29,255,000 lbs., an increase of 6,498 in acreage and of 10,544,260 lbs. in crop. Only in 1919 and 1920 was there a larger yield. Exports were increasing and about 12,000,000 lbs. of Canadian leaf were used in Canadian tobacco factories.

Canada in 1925 maintained its position as a great fur-producing country. For the season 1924-25, the value of raw fur production was $15,441,564, or slightly less than in the previous season. This amount represented the market value of pelts of animals taken by trappers and a relatively small number of pelts of ranch-bred animals. The total number of pelts taken was 3,820,326, a decrease of 387,267 from 1923-24. The number of fur farms in operation in 1924 was 1,550, of which 1,466 were fox farms and 84 farms raising various kinds of fur-bearing animals other than foxes. Increases of 287 in the number of fox farms and 36 in other farms were shown as compared with 1923. The number of animals on the farms at Dec. 31, 1924, was 37,101, valued at $8,389,497; the revenue derived from the sale of live animals and pelts was $3,210,261 in 1924 and the value of the property $10,966,420.

The Royal Grain Commission. Important to agriculture in 1925 was the revision of the Canada Grain Act by Parliament and the enforcement of the new measure as from Aug. 1. The legislation was based to a certain extent on the findings of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, composed of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Puisne Judge of the Court of Appeal, Regina (Chairman); Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; D. A. McGibbon, PH.D., Professor of Economics, University of Alberta, Edmonton; and J. G. Scott, Quebec, which was appointed by Order-in-Council on May 1, 1923, conducted its inquiry during 1923 and 1924 and reported to the Minister of Trade and Commerce on Jan. 7, 1925. The Report was tabled in the House of Commons on Feb. 9. Its principal findings were:— (1) charges against Winnipeg Grain Exchange not upheld; (2) more care in sampling grain from wagons recommended; (3) abolition of grain survey boards which heard appeals from the chief inspector recommended; (4) declaration that no illegal combine existed among elevator companies buying grain at country points; (5) better cleaning facilities at public terminal elevators recommended and mixing of grades condemned; (6) finding that there had been tampering with scales from time to time and recommended supervision by Mounted Police; (7) mixing in private elevators should be allowed to continue with restrictions to prevent deterioration and protect millers; (8) unfair competition of United States millers warranted export duty on Canadian wheat going to United States; (9) Board

of Grain Commissioners should travel and dispose of local problems, keeping closer supervision over administration of Canada Grain Act; (10) Commission found no evidence Canadian wheat was tampered with while in transit through United States for export, as U. S. customs were too vigilant to permit interference with goods in bond in view of high tariff; (11) complaint of farmers as to inadequate street prices justified; elevators conducted general storage and forwarding business at a loss which they recouped out of seller of street grain; fees for storage should be higher to put an end to this and induce elevators to offer better prices; (12) final responsibility for grade fixing should be with chief inspector; clearer definition of these statutory grades necessary; cleaning and screening should be done on the farm, the Dominion Government to undertake the work of making screenings marketable; (13) in a separate memorandum,* Commissioner Scott recommended that Canadian Railways discriminate in favour of Canadian ports, carry grain overseas at New York rates and equalize grain rates to seaboard.

There was considerable comment on the Report, particularly with respect to the proposal of an export duty on wheat going to the United States, which the Commission held would either force the U. S. to abandon the prohibitive tariff or compel American millers to come into Canada and mill the grain there. The Regina *Leader,* while admitting that an export duty would benefit the milling industry, did not see how it would benefit the farmer. "An export duty would be 'protection' of the most flagrant sort," it declared. On the other hand the Victoria *Colonist* described the proposal as "a very reasonable, a very timely and a very sane suggestion," and the *Calgary Herald* remarked, "This is the surprising portion of the Commission's Report but it embodies sound Canadian doctrine." The Montreal *Gazette* did not approve of the idea and said, "It may be doubted if an export duty on wheat to the United States alone would have the desired effect. U. S. millers who use Canadian wheat in their business pay the market price. What would be gained by shutting them off?" H. W. Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, and C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, in interviews, expressed strong disapproval of an export tax, while F. C. Cornell, Secretary of the Canadian National Millers' Association, commended the suggestion.

The Board of Grain Commissioners. This Board was in 1925 composed of Leslie H. Boyd, Chief Commissioner, and M. Snow and James Robinson, Commissioners, with F. J. Rathbone, Secretary, and its offices were in Fort William. In its Report for the crop year, Aug. 1, 1924, to July 31, 1925, the Board stated that 4,374 licences had been issued, of which 4,074 were to country elevators and warehouses, 11 to public terminal elevators, 63 to private elevators, 12 to manufacturing elevators, 104 to track buyers, 94 to commission merchants and 3 to primary grain dealers. George

* NOTE.—See Section on Transportation, page 230.

Serls, chief grain inspector, Winnipeg, reported that total inspections in the Western Inspection Division had amounted to 223,181 cars, as against 359,750 in the previous year. The crop was short and of inferior quality, only 56 1/3 per cent. of the wheat grading into the contract grades as compared with 86 per cent. of the previous crop. J. G. White, Chief Weighmaster, reported that there were 33 elevators in operation at the head of the Lakes, 10 being public terminals and 23 private and hospital, with a total storage capacity of 59,200,000 bushels. There were in these elevators 180 scales, ranging in capacity from 6 to 60 tons, and there was weighed on these scales during the crop year 490,000,000 bushels of grain.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture. As stated by the retiring President, W. A. Amos, at the 17th Annual Meeting of the Council in Regina on Feb. 23, 1926, this Organization was established in 1909 to provide a channel through which the provincial farmers' associations might combine their efforts when dealing with inter-provincial and national matters. Its affiliated bodies had a combined membership of approximately 130,000, who were represented in the Council by their executives. The organizations represented in 1925 were the United Farmers of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the United Grain Growers, the United Farmers of Ontario Co-operative Co. and the Grain Growers' Guide. Two meetings of the Council were held in 1925. The first was opened in Toronto on Mar. 2. After sessions lasting for four days, the members proceeded to Ottawa and wound up their business there on Mar. 7. The second took place in Winnipeg, Nov. 3-5.

At Toronto, 40 resolutions dealing with 25 different questions submitted by the provincial conventions were considered. On 19 of these it was deemed desirable to lay the views of the Council before the Dominion Government and this was done at an interview with almost the entire Cabinet on Mar. 6. The principal subjects dealt with were:—(1) approval of Senate reform; (2) immediate completion of Hudson Bay Railway; (3) suspension of coastal shipping laws when necessary; (4) reciprocity with U.S. and tariff reductions; (5) use of national credit to provide agricultural industry with intermediate and long-term credit; (6) disapproval of tariff increases involved in Australian treaty; (7) maintenance of income tax at substantially present scale and when reductions of taxation were possible to effect them by means of lower tariff rather than by reduction of indirect taxes, like sales tax; (8) complete restoration of Crow's Nest freight rates; (9) discontinuance of cadet training in schools and substitution of physical education. The Council discussed co-operative marketing and appointed a special committee to consider "ways and means to establish Dominion-wide uniform standards of farm produce and to develop Dominion-wide co-operative marketing facilities for the products of Canadian agriculture." This committee reported at the November meeting of the Council making a number of recommendations for furthering this important work. The Council also discussed at its meeting in Toronto the proposed revision of the Canada Grain Act.

At the November meeting in Winnipeg, the Council among other matters gave consideration to the action to be taken in connection with the general enquiry into freight rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners and resolved "that, subject to the supervision and approval of the Executive, the Secretary, in consultation with Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Darby, prepare a case for presentation to the Board of Railway Commissioners."

Many resolutions came before the Annual Meeting in Regina, Feb. 23-26, 1926. After debating the question of Rural Credits, a resolution was passed unanimously, recommending the inclusion of a number of

provisions in the proposed Federal legislation. Among other resolutions were the following:—conscription of wealth as well as of man power in the event of a war; cashing of all cheques at par; Dominion-wide standards for grading of poultry; earlier distribution of experimental farm reports; adequate representation for the West on Railway Board; equalization of rates on grain and flour to Pacific Coast with those to Fort William; lower rates on National Transcontinental; completion of Hudson Bay Railway; opposition to whole principle of tariff protection; removal of U. S. tariff on cattle; opposition to reduction of sales tax and increase of tariff; restoration of the provision (formerly in Section 152 of the Grain Act) giving the owner of grain the right to direct his grain to whatever terminal elevator he pleased.

George F. Edwards (Saskatchewan) was elected President; A. J. M. Poole (Manitoba), Vice-President; H. E. G. H. Scholefield (Alberta), W. A. Amos (Ontario), G. F. Chipman (Manitoba), J. A. Maharg (Saskatchewan), and C. Rice-Jones (Alberta), Executive. Mrs. R. B. Gunn (Alberta) was elected President of the Women's Section; Mrs. S. E. Gee (Manitoba), Vice-President; and Mrs. M. Oper (Ontario), Recording Secretary. J. W. Ward, Winnipeg, was General Secretary, and A. E. Darby, Director of the Research department.

National Dairy Council of Canada. This organization uniting the various dairymen's, milk producers', ice cream manufacturers' and similar associations in the Dominion did much work on behalf of the industry in 1925. More was accomplished than in previous years, through a billboard campaign, the distribution of leaflets and booklets and other means, to bring about increased consumption of dairy products in the home market. The Council held its 7th Annual Meeting in Quebec, Feb. 17-18, 1926, when a good deal of time was spent in revising the constitution. Among resolutions adopted were the following:—regret over the death of E. H. Stonehouse, President of the Council, which had occurred on Dec. 31, 1925; advocating cancellation of provisions in Australian agreement giving a preference to Australian butter and cheese; need of considerable reduction in transportation rates; urging the placing of Atlantic rates under control of some regulating body; desirability of system of co-operative shipping; approval of the pasteurization of all milk other than certified milk; and standardization of all boxes, brands and inking for shipping of export butter. Joseph A. Caulder, Moose Jaw, was elected President; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Vice-President, and R. U. Hurford, Comox, B.C.; W. W. Prevey, Edmonton, Alta.; J. M. Carruthers, Winnipeg; W. T. Westgate, Ford, Ont.; William Newman, Lorneville, Ont.; A. A. Fortier, Montreal, and A. H. Cutten, Lower Truro, N.S., executive. D'Arcy Scott, Ottawa, was General Secretary, Counsel, and Treasurer, and E. T. Love, Edmonton, Assistant Secretary.

The Canadian Horticultural Council. Organized in March, 1922, the Council had as its object the advancement of all matters tending towards the improvement of the horticultural and allied industries. Its membership was restricted to 17 representatives appointed proportionately by the fruit growers, vegetable growers, nurserymen, florists and gardeners, jam manufacturers, canners, package manufacturers, wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers and amateur horticulturists. In 1925 the Council, among other activities, maintained a number of demonstration gardens; awarded medals, diplomas and certificates for meritorious work and silver trophy cups to encourage the beautification of rural school grounds; asked the Dominion Government to amend the customs tariff to provide for an increased duty on fruit at certain vital seasons and to permit of free entry of spray materials and packing house equipment; and sought changes in the Sales tax to encourage the industry.

At the 4th Annual Meeting in Ottawa, Mar. 4-5, 1926, the President, L. E. Taylor, Kelowna, B.C., voiced criticism of recent trade treaties, especially those with France, Holland and Australia on the ground that

Canada had made concessions on horticultural products but had received no concessions in return. He referred to the inauguration in 1925 of a comprehensive scheme of national advertising of fruit and to the success of National Fruit Week, Oct. 31-Nov. 6. Numerous resolutions were adopted, of which the following were of most importance—urging a government standard for apples in crates; the specification of certain standard packages; establishment of a laboratory to conduct research work looking towards the profitable disposal of the fruit crop surplus; removal of the sales tax from jams, jellies, pickles, tomato catsup, canned goods and dehydrated products of domestic production; regret that recent trade agreements were negotiated without consulting the horticultural interests concerned; protection against the importation of fruit and vegetables and free entry for necessities of fruit production; increase in duty on flowers to the U. S. level.

E. B. Luke, Montreal, was elected President; C. W. Baxter, Grimsby, Ont., 1st Vice-President; J. E. Carter, Guelph, 2nd Vice-President, and J. H. Lavoie, Quebec; H. J. Moore, Islington, Ont., and F. W. Bishop, Paradise, N.S., Directors. L. F. Burrows, Ottawa, was Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited. The chief purpose of this Organization, with which were affiliated sheep breeders' and wool growers' associations in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was the handling of the Canadian wool clip in the interests of the growers, selling that clip in the markets on this continent or abroad, whichever was most favourable, and returning to the growers in Canada the best prices the markets afforded at time of sale. 1925 was the brightest and most encouraging year since the Company was formed from the standpoint of the volume of wool consigned. The total was 3,527,824 pounds, or 1,021,498 pounds more than in 1924. Every Province and every Association within each Province registered a material increase. Sales of wool totalled $1,066,877 and there was a net profit for the year of $14,907.

In the address of the President, Colonel Robert McEwen, at the Annual Meeting in Toronto, on Mar. 25, 1926, he remarked, "It is gratifying to be able to report that during the past year very many more growers consigned their wool than ever before and thus added materially to the number of pounds graded, as compared with last year. The net returns to the growers having continued to be very much in advance of prices obtained through any other agency, has brought appreciative letters from all over the Dominion. This occurring during a season when wool values receded 30 to 40 per cent. has not only relieved some fears in the minds of the Head Office staff and executive, but has proved a welcome element of cheeriness towards the business." The Company had its headquarters in Toronto, with branches in Regina and Lennoxville. Colonel Robert McEwan (Ontario) was President; Chris. Jensen (Alberta), 1st Vice-President; S. A. Logan (Nova Scotia), 2nd Vice-President; G. E. O'Brien, General Manager and Treasurer; W. H. J. Tisdale, Assistant General Manager, G. O'Neil, Secretary.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association. The 22nd Annual Meeting was held at the Oka Agricultural Institute, La Trappe, Que., during the week of June 21, 1926, with representatives present from every province in the Dominion. The directors' Report indicated a steady increase in the production and use of registered seed. An active advertising campaign to awaken the Canadian market to the value of home-grown registered seed was planned. Among matters reported were the rapid comeback of the neglected barley crop; the establishing of several new seed-cleaning and marketing units; the prospect of increased activity in vegetable seed production; and the painstaking work in progress to keep the foundation stock seed pure and up to highest quality. Officers elected were—Hon. President, James W. Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G., Ottawa;

President, H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alta.; Vice-Presidents, L. Philippe Roy, M.D., Quebec; R. Summerby, Macdonald College; T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg; Secretary-Treasurer, Peter Stewart, Ottawa.

Other Agricultural Organizations. The Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association had as its officers in 1925-26 the following:—President, C. A. Smith, Lachine, Que.; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Neal, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, S. A. McFadden, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Groves, Hamilton. F. D. Clark, Toronto, was Chairman of the Gardeners' Sub-Section; T. W. Duggan, Brampton, of the Growers' Sub-Section, and T. Givins, Belleville, of the Retailers' Sub-Section.

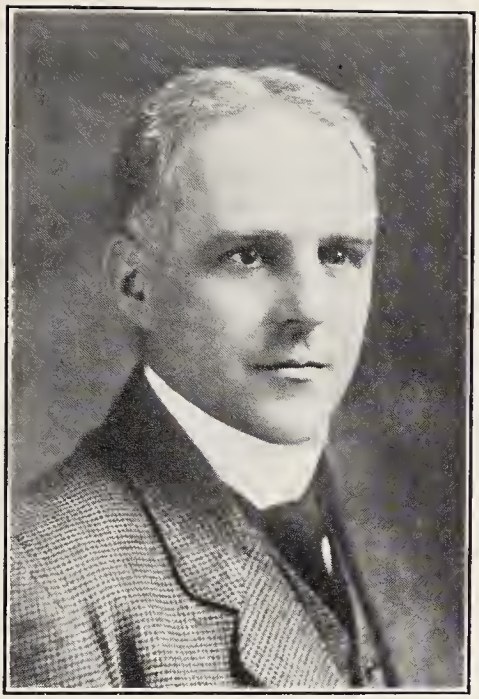
The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association met in Annual Convention in Toronto on Feb. 11, 1926, received and approved a favourable financial statement, were informed by the Directors that the number of members had increased during the year from 1,521 to 1,609 and that 14,003 sheep had been registered at the Record Office in 1925, as against 10,449 in 1924, and elected George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man., President; Victor Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, Que., Vice-President, and R. W. Wade, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association held its annual meeting in Toronto on Feb. 10, 1926. A decline in membership from 3,931 to 3,532 was reported, while the number of swine recorded fell off from 12,429 in 1924 to 10,980 in 1925. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man., was elected president; Peter Brodie, Little York, P.E.I., Vice-President, and R. W. Wade, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Eastern Canada Livestock Union, at its Annual Convention in Toronto on May 28, 1925, heard encouraging addresses on the livestock industry, expressed approval of the work of the committee appointed to interview the special agricultural committee of the Ontario Legislature and also approval of the work of the latter in securing reductions in freight rates on cattle, and elected Walter Scott, Sutton West, President; John McKee, Norwich, Vice-President, and J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association, organized in 1920, had a rapidly growing membership in 1925, with a total of nearly 1,500 members when its Annual Meeting took place in Summerside, P.E.I., on July 8, 1925. During 1924-25, $2,500 was spent in the United States and Canada in advertising the Canadian National registered fox; an exhibit of choice ranch-bred fox pelts was sent to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley and 5,000 booklets were distributed describing the industry; a silver fox show was held in Toronto in connection with the Royal Winter Fair. At the Annual Meeting, Dr. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, announced that the fox experimental station at Hull, Que., which had been under the direction of the Honorary Research Council, would be transferred to Prince Edward Island and placed under the care of the Association. The constitution of the Association was revised in several particulars and the name changed to the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association. J. A. Webster, Charlottetown, was President; P. G. Clark, Summerside, Vice-President; J. H. Prichard, Summerside, Secretary-Treasurer, and R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa, Registrar.

The Canadian National Poultry Record Association held its Annual Meeting in Ottawa on Feb. 19, 1926, and put through a great deal of important business to the poultry industry. Approval was extended to resolutions adopted by the British Columbia Poultry Association calling for an increase in the tariff on United States eggs coming into Canada to an equality with the tariff imposed on Canadian eggs entering the United States; for the extension of the Egg Marks Act of British Columbia to the Dominion as a whole and for the addition to the present definition of the word "fresh," the length of time during which eggs intended for sale as "fresh" in Canada might be held when in transit. The President, C. H. Guest, Billings Bridge, Ont., in his review stated that in certain

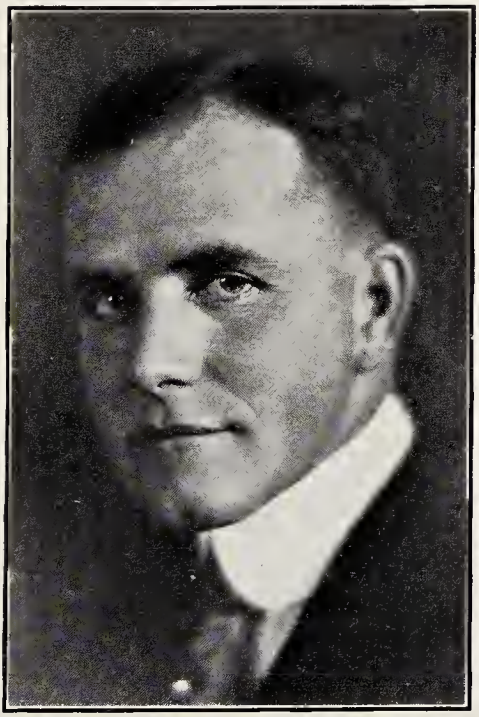


FRANK P. JONES

President, Canada Cement Co., Ltd., Montreal.

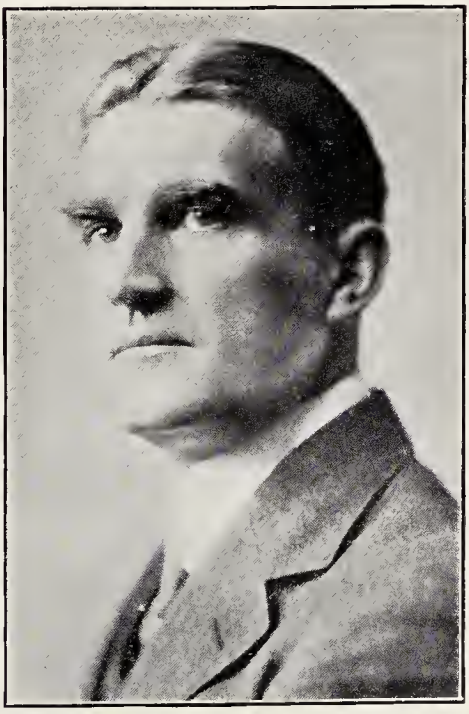
JOHN H. PRICE

President, Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., Quebec.



JAMES HENRY GUNDY

Vice-President, St. Maurice Valley Corporation.



JOHN WILSON MCCONNELL

President, St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Montreal.

respects the year had been disappointing, with abnormally high production, low prices and a market flooded with foreign eggs. The number of birds registered was 666, as against 743 in 1924. Various resolutions were passed for the encouragement of the industry, including one providing for the appointment of a special committee on disease control, and the retiring directors:—E. A. Lloyd, British Columbia; M. C. Horner, Manitoba; F. C. Elford and C. H. Guest, Ontario; T. J. Adamson, Quebec, and E. E. B. Tait, New Brunswick, were re-elected. At a meeting of the Directors:—C. H. Guest was re-elected President; F. C. Elford, Vice-President, and P. M. Dewan, 2nd Vice-President. E. Rhoades, Ottawa, was Secretary-Treasurer.

Forest Resources and Forest Products Industries.

Of vital importance to the industrial life of Canada in 1925 were her forests and, as the value of the forest resources of the Dominion and the rapidity with which they were being depleted by various destructive agencies, as well as by increasing consumption, became more clearly apparent, greater and greater attention was being directed to conservation. The area covered by existing forests was computed for 1924 by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, at 1,227,000 square miles, but less than 40 per cent. of this carried merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter) and only about 20 per cent., saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance carried young stands which had come up after fire or cutting. Also, under existing conditions, about one-fourth of the timber of commercial size was commercially inaccessible, so that the forests on about two-thirds of the forest area were either too small or too expensive to be operated profitably. About 249,000 square miles were set aside in forest reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production.

The 1924 estimate of the stand of timber of merchantable size in Canada was 439,848,000,000 ft. b.m. of softwood and 42,227,500,000 ft. b.m. of hardwood, with 1,279,705,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood, posts, etc., a grand total of 246,826,332,000 cu. ft. This estimate, it was pointed out, was based on data insufficient for accuracy and therefore subject to revision as more complete information became available. The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounted to about 2,700,000,000 cubic feet. At a very low estimate fire consumed annually 800,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and young growth on 1,600,000 acres of various ages. The spruce bud-worm destroyed on an average 1,345,000,000 cubic feet per annum, besides which there was an undetermined loss from bark beetles and other insects, from fungi and windfall, and from other causes. It might be safely estimated that forests were being depleted at a rate of upwards of five billion cubic feet a year.

Once again by Royal Proclamation the week of Apr. 19-25 was set apart as "Save-the-Forest-Week" and various agencies such as service clubs, churches, schools, the Press and radio stations co-operated with the Government to make its message effective. Nearly 250,000 pieces of printed matter were circulated by the Central Com-

mittee at Ottawa. In opening the campaign by radio from the Capital, Premier King declared that the forests were by far the greatest single factor in assisting Canada to obtain a favourable trade balance, since forest products constituted over one-half of Canada's exports to the United States. He also stressed the scenic and health value of the forests and urged that the battle with the fire demon should be waged by Canadians with the same energy and sincerity as they had shown in the Great War. Addressing the Canadian Club of Montreal on Apr. 20, Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, made a similar appeal, pointing out that the Province received $3,500,000 in revenue from the forest industries and millions went in wages to the workers in these industries. The same day E. H. Finlayson, Director of Forestry, was interviewed in Winnipeg and, after deploring the serious depletion of forest resources and declaring that Canada as a nation had been deluded as to the extent of these supplies, said that more had been done in the past two or three years to arouse public opinion than in the previous decade and that a continuation of the effort would ensure success for the conservation movement. Further interest in forestry problems was awakened when, on the invitation of the Department of the Interior, the American Railway Engineering Association and the American Wood Preservers' Association held a joint meeting in Montreal on July 8. Another Royal Proclamation set aside the work of Oct. 4 as "Fire Prevention Week" and again the subject of preventing forest fires received public attention.

The value of Canada's forests was shown when the Forest Products Branch of the Bureau of Statistics reported that the total primary forest production in 1924 had involved the cutting of 2,808,506,073 cubic feet of standing timber and that the estimated value of all primary forest products in that year was $213,146,710. Logs and bolts for domestic manufacture, the raw material of the sawmilling and allied industries, headed the list with a total value exceeding $83,000,000. Pulpwood for use in Canada's pulp and paper mills stood second, with a value of over $44,000,000, while pulpwood for export was valued at $13,500,000. Firewood ranked third, with a value of over $39,000,000.

Useful work on behalf of the protection and development of Canada's forests was again undertaken and successfully carried out by the Canadian Forestry Association, which had a total membership at the end of the year of 17,741, a gain over 1924 of 2,741. Reviewing the year's accomplishments at the Annual Meeting in Toronto on Jan. 19, 1926, Robson Black, the Manager and Secretary, described as perhaps the most important undertaking the opening of a branch in British Columbia and the appointment as Provincial Manager of Thomas H. Wilkinson. Another new departure was the inauguration of a series of educational tours by motor car, with six lecture parties in the field, one in British Columbia, one in Ontario, two in Quebec and one each in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In addi-

tion a tree planting lecture car was operated for the sixth season in the Prairie Provinces, and altogether the field work of the Association covered a mileage of 41,000, with a total of 979 public meetings and an attendance of 224,733. In 1925 practically for the first time, the Association definitely entered Nova Scotia as an educational agency. It continued and extended the system of instruction in schools, made use of the radio to spread fire warnings and appeals, circulated travelling lecture sets and motion picture films, secured much newspaper and magazine publicity and greatly improved its monthly magazine. In connection with the Annual Meeting, a public session was held in the new Forestry Building of the University of Toronto at which C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, and H. N. Wheeler, Chief Lecturer of the United States Forest Service, were the chief speakers. Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal, was elected President for 1926.

The Lumber Industry. Conditions in Canada's lumber industry, with the possible exception of the Pacific Coast, were not satisfactory in 1925. The cut during the Winter of 1924-25 was substantial and this had the effect of over-loading the market and forcing prices down to unprofitable levels. A fair volume of lumber was turned over but the low prices realized left little or no profit for the industry as a whole. In British Columbia conditions were more favourable, due to the growth of export business, which in 1925 broke all records. Great Britain bought extensively and shipments *via* Panama to the Eastern United States and Eastern Canada increased. Demand on the prairies improved, due to the good crops, but prices were low. The invasion of the East by British Columbia lumbermen had an appreciable effect on shipments from Eastern Canadian mills to the Eastern United States and there was a tendency for lumber concerns to desert the lumber field and go in for manufacturing pulp and paper. Another result of 1925 business was a reduction in the cut of lumber during the 1925-26 season. This was decided upon at a meeting of Ontario and Quebec lumber manufacturers in Montreal on July 23, which agreed that all sawmills should substantially curtail production in 1925 and reduce 1925-26 logging operations by 50 per cent.

It was reported on Feb. 3, 1926, by the Forest Products Branch of the Bureau of Statistics that Canada had in 1924, 2,761 saw mills in operation, employing 35,493 hands, to whom were paid salaries and wages of $34,783,780, and producing goods to the value of $141,929,559. From the standpoint of gross value of production the saw-milling industry ranked third in 1924 among the manufacturing industries of Canada. Features of 1924 output were a cut of 3,878,942 M. feet of sawn lumber valued at $104,444,622 and of 814,180 cords of pulpwood, valued at $11,583,293; a production of 3,129,501 M. shingles, valued at $10,406,596 and of 1,165,819 M. lath, valued at $5,975,253. British Columbia, which had 299 mills in operation, stood first in the production of lumber and shingles. New Brunswick, with 202 mills, led in lath production. Quebec, with 1,075 mills, was first in the preparation of pulpwood.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association at its 17th Annual Meeting in Quebec, Feb. 4-5, 1925, discussed the necessity for a radical reduction in freight rates, expressed its opposition to an embargo or export duty on pulpwood, adopted the principle of voluntary arbitration and protested against the Sales Tax. It elected David Champoux, Restigouche, N.B., President; Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N.S., 1st Vice-President; Walter J. M. Ross, Ottawa, 2nd Vice-President, and R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Honorary Treasurer. At the 18th Annual Meeting in Montreal,

Feb. 2-4, 1926, an innovation was introduced with the division of the convention into three groups covering respectively hardwood, white pine and spruce, this permitting of practical discussions of special problems such as marketing. Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N.S., was elected President; Walter J. M. Ross, Ottawa, 1st Vice-President; Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, Montreal, 2nd Vice-President; R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Honorary Treasurer, and R. L. Sargent, Ottawa, Secretary. The principal resolution adopted recommended the use of the Canadian Lumbermen's Insurance Exchange.

The Pulpwood Embargo Question. Arguments for and against an embargo or export tax on Canadian pulpwood were heard from time to time throughout the year. At its 12th Annual Meeting in Montreal on Jan. 30, 1925, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, after a lengthy discussion, passed a resolution advocating an export tax, the revenue from which should be applied to conservation and protection of forests. About the same time the Canadian Pulpwood Association held dinners in Toronto and Montreal at which arguments in opposition to any restrictions on pulwood exports were advanced. The question then assumed an international aspect when the National Publishers' Association of the United States filed a protest with the Chairman, Senator Borah, of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate against a threatened Canadian embargo on pulpwood. Referring to this on Feb. 2, Edward Beck, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association said, "The petition filed by the National Publishers' Association was nicely timed to coincide with the dinner given by their Canadian confreres in Montreal. It is understood to be the initial step in a plan to stampede the public of the United States and Canada by brandishing the bogey of international hostility should the Canadian Government undertake to restrict the exportation of unmanufactured pulpwood." This brought from Ralph P. Bell, Vice-President of the Canadian Pulpwood Association, an emphatic denial that there was any connection between his organization and the National Publishers' Association, while Arthur J. Baldwin, President of the latter association, denied that there was any hostility to Canada and ridiculed the idea that the proposed export tax was a conservation measure. On Feb. 5, the American Pulp and Paper Association, in Annual Convention in New York, passed resolutions against Canada's proposed tax and urged members, "to use their best efforts with their representatives in Washington to have our Government take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the pulp and paper industry in the United States." Dr. Hugh Baker, secretary, alleged that the pulp and paper interests of Canada were behind the proposed tax for selfish reasons and not for purposes of conservation.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., the outstanding advocate in Canada of an embargo, was frequently heard from through letters to the Press. For example, writing in the Montreal *Star* of May 19, he pointed to the impending developments in the newsprint industry as a reason for doing everything possible to conserve wood supplies, but remarked, "Restriction of pulpwood exports, the one practical and efficacious means of effecting an appreciable and immediate saving of our wood supply, continues to be a subject for academic discussion with our government. Nothing is being done." He declared at that time that "American exploiters of our forests, through their Canadian agencies and associates, are to-day spending large sums of money in the Canadian Press and in other ways in an attempt to lull to sleep the Canadian people, so as to permit their continued access to our forests, while across the line they are carefully conserving their own supplies to serve them when we have foolishly co-operated with them to exhaust our own."

Meanwhile, Canada's exports of pulpwood showed no diminution in 1925, the total for the calendar year being 1,423,502 cords, the largest on record and comparing with 1,330,250 cords in 1924 and 1,384,230 cords in 1923. These exports went exclusively to the United States.

Throughout 1925, the Canadian Pulpwood Association, which had been organized in December, 1923, continued its campaign against any embargo on the export of pulpwood. It had a membership of over 15,000 and its objects were, (a) general and Dominion-wide co-operation in all movements aiming at forest conservation; (b) investigation and study of all matters of general interest to woodland owners, pulpwood producers, jobbers and dealers; arbitration of disputes affecting members; the making and enforcing of agreements for the benefit of members; collection, classification and distribution to members of statistics; encouragement of a frank interchange of information; (c) to generally promote the interests and conserve the rights of those engaged in pulpwood operations. At its Annual Convention in Montreal on Feb. 4 and 5, 1926, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B., President, claimed that as a result of the Association's campaign of education in 1925, there had been a great swing in public opinion against an embargo. An embargo, he declared, had in it the danger of disturbing the friendly relations between Canada and the United States. In the pulp and paper business Canada was virtually in the position of a merchant with a single customer. Exports of pulpwood were relatively unimportant when compared with the total trade and "you cannot afford to slap your best customer in the face." Mr. McLean paid a tribute to the work of Ralph P. Bell, Halifax, Vice-President and acting-Manager, to whom the Association owed its existence and its growth, and urged him to continue his active direction of the work. Officers elected were:—President, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; Vice-President, Armand G. Auger, Quebec; James Thompson, Toronto, and Ralph P. Bell, Halifax.

The Pulp and Paper Industry. The year witnessed further important developments in this rapidly expanding industry. Of special interest was the remarkable showing of the newsprint mills which, with an output of 1,522,217 tons, came within 8,000 tons of equalling the output of United States mills. By the installation of six new machines, daily capacity was increased from 5,130 to 5,700 tons during the year, while other machines being added assured Canada of a definite lead in 1926. Exports amounted to 1,401,655 tons, compared with 1,219,383 tons in 1924. Another feature of 1925 was the increasing demand for chemical pulp from the manufacturers of rayon or artificial silk, Canada contributing about 50 per cent. of all the pulp consumed in this industry. Sulphite pulp generally was in greater demand and exports increased by 16 per cent. Production of sulphate pulp was a little larger than in 1924 and shipments showed an increase but improvement was confined to the latter half of the year. The situation in the mechanical pulp market evidenced improvement and was on the whole more satisfactory than in 1924, shipments being considerably larger. There was an increased production of book paper but the output of writing paper continued to fall off and the competition of imported papers was severe. On the other hand exports were growing. Other lines of paper experienced a more satisfactory year.

Financial statements reflected these conditions. Laurentide Co., reporting for the year ended June 30, 1925, showed somewhat lower net profits, and Canadian Paperboard Co. for the same period had slightly reduced earnings. Wayagamack Co., for the year ended Nov. 30, however, showed an increase in profits. Abitibi Power and Paper Co. reported lower sales for the calendar year but was able by economies to make higher net profits. Brompton Pulp and Paper, Provincial Paper Mills and Howard Smith Paper Mills all increased their sales and profits in 1925, while Price Bros. and Co. for the year ended Feb. 28, 1926, had greatly increased trading profits. In June, Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. announced a cut in the price of newsprint paper from $70 to $65 a ton, effective Jan. 1, 1926, and other mills followed suit later in the year.

There were in 1924, 115 pulp and paper mills in operation in Canada, representing a capital investment of $459,457,696. The total number of

employees was 27,627 and the payroll $37,649,488. The value of the output, including pulpwood exported, was $187,174,703. The United States market was absorbing about four-fifths of Canada's pulp and paper shipments, the remaining portion going to the United Kingdom and widely distributed overseas markets.

Events of 1925 in the pulp and paper industry included an expansion of the activities of the International Paper Co. in Canada through the acquisition in April of the Riordon Company's properties, the securing of large timber limits in Quebec, the enlargement of mills at Three Rivers and Kippawa and the commencement of a new mill on the Gatineau River; the construction by Price Bros. & Co. of a newsprint mill at Riverbend, St. Joseph D'Alma and by the Wayagamack News, Limited, of a mill at Three Rivers; the inception of the Manitoba Paper Company's development at Pine Falls, Man., the first paper mill in Manitoba; the sale of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co's. properties to the bondholders and the formation of the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Co.; the commencement by the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation of the erection of a 225-ton newsprint mill and the merging of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Co. and the St. Maurice Paper Co. in the St. Maurice Valley Corporation.

The pulp and paper industries were united for mutual service in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, with headquarters in Montreal and with Edward Beck as Secretary and Manager. The 12th Annual Meeting of this Organization took place in Montreal, Jan. 28-30, 1925. Of importance was the unanimous adoption of a resolution asking for an adequate export duty on logs and pulpwood exported from Canada. Meetings of the technical, woodlands, mechanical pulp and other sections of the Association were held and valuable papers were read. Frank W. Clarke, Manager of the Gulf Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, was elected President. The 13th Annual Meeting was held in Montreal, Jan. 27-29, 1926. In his annual address, the President, Frank W. Clarke, referred to "a reasonably satisfactory experience during the year just concluded"; to the fact that 1925 saw Canada's newsprint industry for the first time attain an output approximately equal to that of the United States; to the improved outlook of the chemical pulp industry as a result of the development of rayon; to the necessity of adopting a policy with respect to the maintenance of a pulpwood supply in Canada; to the progress in research work and in educational developments; to the beneficial effects on the industry of the Australian trade agreement and to the serious effect of unnecessary imports of paper. Important among the resolutions introduced by the Committee on Resolutions was one approving of legislation making it compulsory to manufacture in Canada all wood cut off Federal and Provincial lands, which might thereafter be sold, granted or otherwise disposed of by the Crown. This resolution met with some opposition on the ground that it indicated, in the opinion of some members, a recession from the stand taken in 1924 when a resolution was passed advocating an export duty on all logs and pulpwood exported from Canada. It was subsequently withdrawn and the Association renewed the stand taken at the 1924 meeting.

The meeting voted $50,000 to carry on a two-years' programme of research investigational work in connection with the Forest Products Laboratories maintained by the Dominion Government at Montreal; granted $7,500 annually to McGill University to assist in the maintenance of a chair in industrial and cellulose chemistry and gave $6,000 to the Woodlands Section for investigational work in the direction of improved woods operations. Progress was reported in educational work carried on under the Association's auspices in paper-mills and announcement was made that a set of text-books in French was in course of preparation at an estimated cost of $25,000 for the advantage of French-Canadian operatives.

The Association had as its guest at luncheon on Jan. 29, Colonel R. R. McCormick, President of the *Chicago Tribune* and of the Ontario Paper

Co., Thorold, and at its annual dinner on the same evening entertained Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, who discussed forest conservation, power and other Provincial policies; Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Fort William, and Norman W. Wilson, President of the American Pulp and Paper Association. The election of officers resulted in the return of L. R. Wilson, Abitibi Power and Paper Co., as President.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1925.

Great progress was made in Canada's mining industry in 1925. According to the preliminary report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the yield from Canada's mines, quarries, oil and gas wells, metallurgical works and enterprises such as the manufacture of cement, brick and other clay products, was valued at $224,846,237, or $15,262,831 more than 1924, the total falling little short of the record production of $227,859,665 in 1920, when, however, values were 35 per cent. higher than in 1925. Metal mining experienced a boom, with remarkable advances in the output of gold, lead and zinc and improvement in nickel, copper and cobalt. The value of production in this field, $117,189,262, was $14,782,734 ahead of 1924. In non-metals, coal, at $49,092,649, was $4,501,339 under the previous year, but other products in this group brought the total nearly to the 1924 level. Structural materials and clay products advanced from $35,380,869 in 1924 to $36,221,648 in 1925.

The investment in Canadian mines amounted to approximately $632,444,000, of which $281,828,000 was in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; $259,361,000 in non-metal mines and $91,255,000 in properties and plants producing structural materials and clay products. Upwards of 64,000 persons found employment in the industry and salaries and wages paid amounted to $83,000,000 for the year.

Canada's gold production in 1925 once more established a new high record with a total of 1,735,735 fine ounces, worth $35,880,826, as compared wth 1,525,382 fine ounces, worth $31,532,443 in 1924. Ontario contributed 1,461,039 ounces, an increase of 219,311 ounces, the Porcupine field alone accounting for 1,196,199 ounces, of which 757,000 ounces came from the Hollinger mine. Other important producers were the Dome 210,000 ounces and the McIntyre, 179,000 ounces. The Kirkland Lake area produced 257,809 ounces, of which 94,000 came from the Lake Shore, 92,000 from the Wright-Hargreaves and 48,000 from the Teck-Hughes. Progress was made in 1925 in supplying adequate power and several mines, that were in the development stage a few years ago, were being put on a producing basis. In Northern Quebec, the Rouyn district was being very carefully prospected and steps were being actively taken towards bringing the Noranda Mines, which had been shown to be very rich in copper-gold ores, into production. It was announced in October that, following negotiations between the Ontario Mining Association and the Royal Mint, arrangements had been made for the bullion from Ontario gold mines to be refined and minted into gold coins at the Ottawa Branch of the Mint.

Canada's production of iron ore in 1925 continued to be negligible though research work was being carried on with a view to finding means of making an economic recovery of iron from various Canadian ores. The production of pig iron from Canadian ores amounted to only 3,400 tons out of a total production by Canadian blast furnaces of 570,397 tons. Altogether there were 15 blast furnaces, which if operated at full capacity were capable of an annual production of approximately 1,800,000 tons, so that on the average, operations in 1925 were only 32 per cent. of capacity. The production of steel ingots and castings, however, showed an increase from 650,690 tons in 1924 to 752,695 tons in 1925.

The problem of Canada's coal supply was accentuated in 1925 by reason of the protracted strike in the coal mines of Nova Scotia in the first half of the year and by the strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsyl-

vania during the second half of the year. The problem was stated by Premier Ferguson of Ontario on Feb. 26, 1925, to be largely one of freight rates. Each year Ontario sent one hundred million dollars out of the country for coal, when Alberta and the Maritimes could fill the requirements. He suggested that it would be better for the Federal Government to subsidize the railways to carry the Canadian coal. While it might be expensive, it would at least keep the money in the country and benefit Canadian industry. Writing in *Queen's Quarterly*, M. J. Patton, Economist of the Department of the Interior, reported that the rate on coal from Drumheller, Alta., to Toronto was $12.70 a ton, while that from Scranton, Pa., to Toronto was $3.96. The all-rail rate from Springhill, N.S., to Toronto was $6.50 and the rail-and-water rate from Sydney was $4.75. Meanwhile on Mar. 16, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, had proposed two lines of activity for the development of the coal industry, the first a continuance of the financial assistance provided in 1924 for the transportation of Canadian coal, and second, legislation to assist the manufacture of coke. Mr. Stewart stated that, as a result of the $200,000 voted in 1924, the market for Nova Scotia coal had been extended 100 miles further west but that owing to strikes in Alberta it had not been possible to lend financial assistance in transporting Alberta coal east, though there would be a trial shipment that Spring. The question of coal supply had been raised at this time by T. L. Church, M.P., of Toronto, who had introduced a resolution in Parliament advocating steps to make Canada independent of the United States with respect to coal.

The coal strike in Pennsylvania, which began on Sept. 1st and continued throughout the balance of the year, occasioned some inconvenience, though the use of substitutes and the importation of Welsh coal largely relieved the situation. It served, however, to direct renewed attention to the development of Canadian sources of supply and the question of bringing Alberta coal to Ontario was freshly canvassed. On Sept. 14, the Federal Advisory Fuel Committee stated that no need for alarm existed at the moment. Again, on Dec. 5, the Dominion Fuel Board reported that a great many householders had anticipated the strike and laid in an early supply of coal; that there had been heavy importations of British anthracite and that coke was being widely used as a substitute. The Board, while not anticipating any serious shortage of coal, advised householders not to delay in securing substitutes. On Dec. 25 it was reported in the Toronto *Globe* that Western Ontario alone would use 500,000 tons of coke and that Federal officials were elated over the success which had attended coke production at Hamilton, where the capacity of the producing plant would be doubled.

Notwithstanding this threatened coal shortage, Canada's coal output in 1925 fell off from that of 1924, amounting to 13,134,968 tons, as compared with 13,638,197 tons in the previous year. The loss was entirely attributable to labour troubles in Nova Scotia, in which Province production declined from 5,557,441 tons in 1924 to 3,842,157 tons in 1925. The miners returned to work on a temporary agreement pending the findings of a Royal Commission and output grew steadily until the end of the year. On the other hand, production in Alberta increased from 5,189,729 to 5,867,213 tons and there was also a substantial increase in British Columbia. There was invested in Canada's coal mines capital to the extent of $146,000,000 and the value of the production was greater than that of any other mining industry in the Dominion.

In the meantime, there was increasing public interest in coke, particularly as a household fuel, and a monthly bulletin service on coke statistics was inaugurated by the Bureau of Statistics. For the year 1925 the output totalled 1,779,871 tons, as compared with 1,486,237 tons in 1924.

With the world's consumption of oil rapidly increasing, the search for new sources of supply in Canada was prosecuted with greater vigour in 1925, particularly in Alberta. As the *Calgary Herald* remarked on Sept.

1st, "With wells drilling all the way from the American boundary line to the Arctic circle, and a number already producing oil, signs point to the development in the near future of oilfields in Canada which will rank with the greatest American fields." The Ottawa *Journal* in a special mining edition on Oct. 12 said, "Alberta's oil situation is becoming more important every day and there are now many prophets who assert that next Spring will witness a boom that will dwarf the excitement of 1914 for activity but with this difference that it will be on a legitimate foundation." The important feature of 1925 was the output of 166,000 barrels of crude naptha obtained from the wet gas of the Imperial Oil Company's Royalite No. 4 well in the Turner Valley field, 45 miles south-west of Calgary. This raised the total crude petroleum output for Alberta to 169,432 barrels from the comparatively small figure of 844 barrels in 1924. Imperial Oil officials, interviewed by *The Calgary Herald* on June 20, stated that the Company had so far spent $5,000,000 prospecting for oil in Western Canada, with only one good well, Royalite No. 4, to their credit to date; that this was a gasoline well, a real oil well having yet to be found; that they were assisting independent operators in every way possible and that, in their opinion, Canada was bound to be a big oil-producing country some day.

Other developments of 1925 recorded by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were the acquisition by Imperial Oil through their subsidiary, Dalhousie Oils, Limited, of the properties of Southern Alberta Oils, Limited; inception of drilling operations on Governor's Island, near Charlottetown, P.E.I.; exploration work in various sections of Ontario and the expiration on July 1st, 1925, of the payment of bounties on petroleum by the Dominion Government. On Aug. 22 *The Canada Gazette* announced the incorporation of the Shell Co. of Canada, Limited, with capital of $1,000,000 and power "to acquire oil-bearing lands and rights of any interests therein and to search for and operate oil lands." This was important as it indicated the intention of the Dutch Shell Oil Co., in which the British Government was a heavy shareholder, to enter the Canadian field. Production of crude petroleum in 1925 totalled 318,253 barrels valued at $1,188,155, as compared with 160,773 barrels, valued at $467,400 in 1924.

A new high record was exhibited in the Canadian production of asbestos in 1925, total shipments for the year amounting to 290,389 short tons, valued $8,988,360, as compared with 225,744 tons at $6,710,830 in 1924. Canada was producing 85 per cent. of the world's supply. Fourteen firms, with a capital of $38,133,046 were engaged in the industry, employing 1,315 mine and 1,150 mill workers. In addition there were 6 plants manufacturing asbestos products. The year 1925, witnessed substantial progress in the direction of merging a number of important companies in a new company to be known as Asbestos Corporation, Limited.

Progress in the metallurgical industry in 1925 kept pace with the mining activities of the year. Of special importance were the developments at Trail, B.C., where the Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. raised the capacity of the zinc plant to 200 tons and increased the possible output of the lead refinery from 185 to 350 tons a day. These extensions established the Trail Smelter and subsidiary plants as the world's greatest non-ferrous metallurgical works. In Ontario, the Mond and the International Nickel Companies operated their smelters in the Sudbury area producing nickel-copper matte, the output being appreciably greater than in 1924. In Quebec, work was begun in the Lake St. John district in connection with the establishment of an immense plant for the reduction of imported aluminium ores and arrangements were made for the construction by Noranada Mines of a smelter to treat copper-gold-zinc ores of the Rouyn district.

The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy had at Jan. 1st, 1926, 1,419 members, a decrease of 60 from Jan. 1st, 1925. The Council of the Institute directed attention to the fact that the election of new

members had been at a decreasing rate for five years and felt that this tendency should receive the attention of all who had the interest of the Institute at heart. The 27th annual general meeting took place in Ottawa from Mar. 4-6, 1925, and was featured by the presentation of excellent papers and the holding of a banquet attended by the Dominion Minister of Mines, the Minister of Mines of Ontario and other distinguished guests. The 7th Annual Western Meeting of the Institute was held in Winnipeg, Nov. 3-5, 1925. At this Meeting the papers read were largely descriptive of mining conditions in Western Canada. The 6th Annual Western Meeting of the B.C. Division took place in Vancouver, Feb. 18-20, 1925, and was largely attended. The 33rd Annual Meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia was to have been held on June 23-24, 1925, but owing to unforeseen circumstances it had to be postponed. Thomas J. Brown, Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, was President, and G. C. Mackenzie, Secretary-Treasurer. The 28th Annual General Meeting was held in Montreal, Mar. 3-6, 1926. In the absence of the President the Chair was taken by Norman R. Fisher, Vice-President for Quebec. The Meeting ratified a resolution adopted by the Western Meeting of the Institute, (held in Winnipeg, Nov. 3-4-5, 1925), to urge upon the Federal Government the necessity of so amending the present Canadian "Anti-Dumping Act" as to give at least the same protection as that afforded the United States coal industry by the "Dumping Act" now in force in the United States; and that the Secretary be instructed to memorialize the Prime Minister of Canada, the Ministers of Mines, Finance and Customs urging that amending legislation be passed at the next session. A resolution that S. S. Fowler of Riondel, B.C., be elected an honorary member in recognition of long and valuable services rendered to the Institute from its earliest days was carried unanimously. Interesting papers were read and discussed by various members. Lewis Stockett, General Superintendent, Coal Mines Branch, C.P.R., Calgary, Alta., was elected President for the ensuing term.

The Dominion Fuel Board. Formed originally in 1922, the Board had as its members in 1925, Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Chairman; John McLeish, Director Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Vice-Chairman; Dr. W. H. Collins, Director Geological Survey, Department of Mines; F. C. C. Lynch, Director Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior; J. T. Johnston, Director Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior; B. F. Haanel, Chief Engineer, Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing, Mines Branch, Department of Mines; D. Roy Cameron, Assistant Director, Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior; and C. P. Hotchkiss, Department of Mines, Executive Secretary. Its purpose was to study the fuel position, co-ordinate the facilities of the different Government services with regard to geological, engineering and economic studies relating to the fuel situation and institute a thorough inquiry into the underlying causes of recurrent fuel shortages and methods by which they might be counteracted. Since its inception the Board has made an exhaustive study of the situation with respect to the "acute fuel area" in Central Canada and has directed its efforts to encouraging the use of substitutes. It was decided that coke made in by-product recovery ovens offered the most satisfactory substitute for anthracite and a comprehensive report was issued in 1925 on the subject. Attention was also directed to the distribution of literature instructing the public in the use of different fuels which was very helpful during the strike in the American anthracite fields. Other activities of the Board included the administration of the payments of the subventions on the carriage of Nova Scotia coal to Ontario and Quebec; the encouragement of the use of British anthracite, which in 1925 replaced over 50,000 tons of domestic fuel formerly imported from the United States, and an investigation of the problem of extending the markets for Canadian coal.

Canada's Fisheries: Their Progress in 1925.

Canada's fisheries experienced a more successful year in 1925 than in 1924. The value of all sea fish caught and landed in a fresh or green state was $24,208,906, or nearly $2,000,000 more than in the previous year. The inland fisheries were also more largely productive. As the President of the Canadian Fisheries Association remarked in July:—"The production of fish from all quarters is well maintained. The consumption as a food is also on the increase. There has been a general improvement both in the demand and product which augurs well for the future. The foreign markets have also lately shown a better feeling and taken all around it seems that the fish industry is entering upon an era of stability and prosperity."

The catch of cod amounted to 2,309,000 cwts., as against 1,888,316 cwts. in 1924; of herring to 2,361,303 cwts., compared with 2,002,086 cwts.; and of lobsters to 340,838 cwts., compared with 272,213 cwts. On the other hand the catch of salmon fell from 2,022,720 to 1,930,728 cwts., though the value of the catch was higher. The catch of halibut dropped from 359,647 to 340,007 cwts.; of mackerel from 215,590 to 187,661 cwts., and of sardines from 270,064 to 158,533 bbls.

The amount of capital represented in the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers, wharves, ice houses, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was $25,743,045 in 1925 and the amount invested in canning and curing establishments was $20,668,602. There were employed in primary operations 58,291 men and in the factories 15,564 employees. The total value of production, being the value of the product as marketed, whether fresh, domestically prepared, or factory made, was $47,926,802, or approximately $3,400,000 more than in 1924. The four chief commercial fishes were salmon with a total marketed value of $15,760,630; halibut, $4,185,391; cod, $6,232,821 and lobsters, $5,552,977. The salmon pack amounted to 1,721,284 standard cases of 48 lbs. each. The total value of sea fish marketed was $41,576,107, and of fish from inland waters $6,350,695. According to Provinces the value of fish marketed was:—British Columbia, $22,414,618; Nova Scotia, $10,213,687; New Brunswick, $4,798,589; Ontario, $3,436,412; Quebec, $3,044,919; Prince Edward Island, $1,598,119. The value of production in the Prairie Provinces and the Yukon Territory was $2,420,458.

Noteworthy in 1925 was the work being done on behalf of the fisheries by the new Atlantic Experimental Station at Halifax, which was virtually the scientific division of the Fisheries Department. As Dr. A. H. Gee of the Biological Board of Canada remarked in the Toronto *Globe* of Aug. 19, "The ultimate aim of the Experimental Station will be to put the fish trade on the same standardized basis as meat-packing stands at present." Progress was made towards improving freezing, smoking and salting methods and developing the sale of fish in fillet form.

The Canadian Fisheries Association met in Halifax, July 6-8. Reviewing the year's work, the retiring President, J. A. Paulhus, Montreal, said that a co-operative publicity campaign had been successfully undertaken; a petition had been presented to the Ontario Legislature for an extension of fishing operations by the fishermen of Lake St. Clair and this had been granted; a reduction in canning licences rom $500 to $50 had been secured; a recommendation had been made to the Board administering the Halibut Treaty that a practical executive rather than political or scientific appointees should have preference; representations had been made to the Prime Minister that when the post of Minister of Fisheries became vacant a practical man should be appointed; a resolution was sent to the Government urging a reduction in the Sales tax on canned fish; the National Fish Day arrangements had been thoroughly discussed. Addresses were delivered by J. J. Cowie, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa; Dr. A. P. Knight, Chairman of the Biological Board and J. J. Harpell, Garden City Press, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Resolutions were adopted fixing the last Wednesday in October of each year as

National Fish Day and asking for the creation of a separate Department of Fisheries at Ottawa, presided over by a competent and practical official as Deputy Minister. Officers elected included Arthur Boutilier, Halifax, President; J. T. O'Connor, Montreal, 1st Vice-President; T. H. Johnson, Prince Rupert, 2nd Vice-President and Roy Langskill, Toronto, 3rd Vice-President.

The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1925.

It was stated on Jan. 1, 1926, by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service that over 77 per cent. of the total hydraulic installation of Canada was in central electric stations, that over 94 per cent. of the main plant equipment of central stations was driven by water power and that 98 per cent. of the electrical energy generated for public distribution in Canada was produced by water power. As a result of a careful re-analysis and computation by the Service, it was estimated that the total available and developed water power resources of Canada were 18,255,316 H.P. at ordinary minimum flow and 32,075,998 H.P. at ordinary 6 months flow. The turbine installation was 4,290,428 H.P., of which 1,784,842 H.P. was in Ontario and 1,747,386 H.P. in Quebec. It was stated, however, that many water powers of greater or less capacity had not as yet been recorded and that the ratio of actual plant installation to theoretical power available indicated that the water power resources as at present recorded would permit of a turbine installation of 42,000,000 H.P. With a present development of 464 H.P. per 1,000 population, Canada was standing well to the fore with respect to availability and utilization of hydro power resources.

Hydro-electric and water power development reached record proportions in 1925, with additions of 719,000 H.P., bringing total installations up to 4,290,000 H.P. In a bulletin summarizing results, the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service said, "Not only was 1925 of outstanding interest on account of the large increase in installed capacity but it marked the bringing into operation or completion of a number of large projects which have been under active construction for the past few years. Of these the most notable are the Queenston development of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission on the Niagara River with 500,000 H.P. completely installed and the development of the Duke-Price Power Co. on the Saguenay River in Quebec which brought into operation 360,000 H.P. of an ultimate capacity of 540,000 H.P."

In British Columbia the B.C. Electric Railway Co. completed the dam at the outlet of Alouette Lake and a 3,550-foot tunnel from Alouette Lake to Stave Lake, raised the dam at the outlet of Stave Lake 22 feet and increased the capacity of the Stave Lake power plant by 23,000 H.P. to 75,000 H.P. It also made progress on the new power plant at the Stave Lake end of the tunnel. At Lower Bonnington Falls on the Kootenay River, the West Kootenay Light and Power Co., replaced its old 4,016 H.P. plant with a new 40,000 H.P. plant. The Powell River Co. made progress on the enlargement of its power plant on Powell River. In Manitoba, the city of Winnipeg added 21,900 H.P. to its plant at Point du Bois on the Winnipeg River.

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission added two units of 55,000 H.P. each to its Queenston plant, bringing it up to 500,000 H.P. capacity; added two units of 12,500 H.P. each to its Cameron Falls plant on the Nipigon River, bringing this development to its full capacity of 75,000 H.P.; reconstructed South Falls plant on the South Muskoka River, increasing capacity by 3,750 H.P. and added a new development of 4,800 H.P. on Trent Canal. Other Ontario developments were the addition of 24,000 H.P. to Island Falls plant on the Abitibi River, purchased by Abitibi Power and Paper Co. from Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in 1925; an addition by the same Company of 6,000 H.P. to its plant at Twin Falls; the completion of 17,000 H.P. development at the western outlet of the

Lake-of-the-Woods by the Keewatin Power Co. and two or three smaller projects.

In Quebec, the Duke-Price Power Co. completed 360,000 H.P. on the Saguenay River; the Southern Canada Power Co. installed 37,000 H.P. at Hemming Falls on the St. Francois River and extended its Drummondville plant by 12,000 H.P.; the Ottawa River Power Co. put 25,000 H.P. of a projected 75,000 H.P. into operation at Bryson; the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. made progress on its new plant at St. Narcissa on the Batiscan River and there were several minor developments. At Chute-à-Caron on the Saguenay River a start was made on an 800,000 H.P. development by the Aluminum Corporation of Canada. The Quebec Streams Commission completed the Kenogami Lake reservoir, controlled by the Taschereau Dam, for regulation of the Sables and Chicoutimi Rivers and the Metis reservoir to regulate the flow of the Metis River.

With the exception of a small installation at Annapolis, no actual construction was carried out in the Maritime Provinces in 1925, though a number of projects, including development of Grand Falls on the St. John River, were in prospect.

The census of the central electric station industry for 1924 showed 532 plants in operation, the same total as in 1923. The number of hydraulic plants had, however, increased from 269 to 273, while the number of fuel plants had decreased from 263 to 259. Of the total, 333 were commercially and 190 municipally operated. The capital invested in all plants amounted to $628,565,093 and of this $532,016,164 was in generating and the balance in non-generating plants. Total revenue was $95,169,768 and total expenses, including only wages, fuel and cost of power, was $40,887,779. There was a pole line mileage of 26,654. The number of customers was 1,200,950, of whom 988,480 were purchasers of domestic light, 176,444 commercial light and 36,026 power. The total of K.W. hrs. generated was 9,315,277,000, of which 1,302,316,678 was exported to the United States. Total primary power amounted to 2,849,450 H.P. and secondary power, 2,282,046 H.P.

The question of export of power to the United States was raised when the promoters of a large hydro-electric development at Carillon Falls on the Ottawa River sought the approval of the Federal Government for their project. They proposed to develop 400,000 H.P., of which 300,000 H.P. would be exported. The undertaking received the support of a large delegation representing municipalities in the Ottawa Valley, which waited on Premier King on May 4, 1925. It was also backed by Royal Le Sage in a paper read before the Engineering Institute of Canada. Mr. Le Sage put the total possible installation for Canada at 42,000,000 H.P. and found that at the then rate of development, little more than one-fourth of this total would be reached by 1950, when the first Carillon license period would expire. Several Canadian newspapers attacked the proposal. The Toronto *Globe* declared that, "the export of 300,000 H.P. to the United States just now would be exactly the same as throwing away 300,000 units of this country's advantages," while the Toronto *Mail and Empire* said, "the best use we can make of our power resources is to conserve them for our own industrial development and to attract hither American industries that value the commercial opportunities as well as the power privileges of this country." The Montreal *Gazette* felt that "Canadian power, exported under whatever conditions and stipulations, is, as a practical proposition, alienated forever." On June 15 the House of Commons dealt with the question of power export generally when it passed a resolution declaring "that in the opinion of this House the export of hydro electric power from Canada be permitted only on yearly license and that hereafter no license for the export of power beyond those already granted should be issued except with the concurrence of the province in which it is proposed to develop such power and of any other province adjacent to such development and interested therein." No further progress was made with the Carillon project in 1925.

There was incorporated in 1925 the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, with $10,000,000 par value preferred stock and 250,000 common shares of no par value, to acquire and hold securities of electric power and light companies and to operate, manage and act as fiscal agents for these companies. A controlling interest was held in the Ottawa and Hull Power Co., the Canada Northern Power Co., the Ottawa River Power Co. and the Montreal-Ottawa Power Co., while a substantial interest was held in the East Kootenay Power Co., Southern Canada Power Co., Winnipeg Electric Co., Manitoba Power Co. and the Dominion Power and Transmission Co. The Directors were J. B. Woodyatt, A. W. McLimont, A. J. Nesbitt, Colonel J. R. Moodie, J. M. Robertson and N. A. Timmins. K. S. Barnes was Secretary.

The 36th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Electrical Association was held in Quebec on June 2-4, 1926. Among the addresses delivered were:—"The Manufacture of Pulp and Paper" by R. H. Rogers, General Electric Co.; "Ornamental Street Lighting" by C. J. Stahl, Westinghouse Electric Co., and an inspirational talk on "Horizon" by Dr. C. A. Eaton, Welfare Manager of the General Electric Co. Reports were presented by the committees on appliance sales, underground systems, meters and relations with public regulatory bodies. During the year an office was opened in Montreal and H. M. Lyster was appointed Secretary. Officers elected were:—President, J. B. Woodyatt, Southern Canada Power Co.; Vice-Presidents, W. O'Brien, Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.; G. Gordon Gale, Hull Electric Co.; P. S. Gregory, Shawinigan Water and Power Co.; Treasurer, C. Johnstone.

Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations in 1925-26.

Manufacturing industry in Canada experienced a moderate degree of improvement in 1925, due principally to the better conditions prevailing in agriculture and the larger activity in the mining and forest products industries. There was still, however, a good deal of complaint among manufacturers over inability to operate profitably. Taxation continued to be a heavy burden on industry. Imports were competing keenly with domestic products and buying power was not particularly strong. Employment in manufacturing during the first half of the year, as indicated by the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was appreciably less than in the same months of 1924. By July 1st, however, it had exceeded that for the previous year and the lead was maintained for the rest of the year. But in no month did the 1925 index number exceed that of 1923 for the corresponding month.

Information as to the extent of Canada's manufacturing industry at the end of 1923 was made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1925. This showed that there were at that time 22,642 establishments, with an invested capital of $3,380,322,950, employing 533,905 persons, who received in salaries and wages $573,095,870. The total cost of materials was $1,470,140,139 and the gross value of all goods manufactured was $2,781,165,514. On the basis of value of products, the pulp and paper industry stood first with an output of $184,414,675, followed by the flour and grist mill products with $154,895,991; saw, lath and shingle mills, $139,894,677; slaughtering and meat packing, $138,218,909 and butter and cheese, $106,-

405,412. The Province of Ontario led all the others with more than 50 per cent. of the total production of the Dominion, with Quebec following with almost 30 per cent. and British Columbia with a little over 6 per cent.

The iron and steel industry generally was more active in 1925 though some of its branches, notably that engaged in the manufacture of railway rolling stock, reported a lessened production. On the other hand the automobile industry had a record production with an output of 124,458 passenger cars, 22,144 trucks and 15,368 chassis, a total of 161,970 units, or 10 per cent. more than the previous record of 147,202 in 1923. Exports were the highest on record, 58,005 passenger cars and 16,146 trucks having been shipped to overseas markets. Industries engaged in the manufacture of metal products other than iron and steel likewise showed increased production, as did those making such non-metallic products as petroleum, illuminating and fuel gas, coke, glass and aerated waters. Production of chemicals and allied products was fairly well maintained and was somewhat larger in 1925 than in 1924. Principal statistics of these industries in 1925 were as follows:—

Industry	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Agricultural Implements	61	$85,481,602	6,954	$22,215,127
Machinery	150	56,475,468	8,148	30,097,863
Automobiles	11	74,678,451	10,301	110,835,380
Railway Rolling Stock	23	47,661,630	8,326	23,482,383
All Iron and Steel Products	1,052	538,180,775	77,014	378,434,934
Electrical Apparatus	124	76,265,013	14,355	61,276,848
All non-ferrous Metal Products	377	120,806,561	22,933	104,167,459
Petroleum Products	22	.....	.....	50,678,794
All non-metallic minerals	925	159,127,532	17,032	115,587,316
Chemical and allied Products	511	126,548,887	13,973	114,831,880

In the textile and allied group, results in 1925 were not altogether encouraging. The woollen textile and knitting industry continued in a depressed state, with imports competing for a large share of the market. The cotton textile industry was in somewhat better shape though production was considerably curtailed. The silk industry was feeling the effect of the increasing competition of artificial silk. The number of plants engaged in these and associated industries in 1923, with other statistics of a like nature, was as follows:—

Industry	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Woollen and Knit Goods	294	$88,221,586	23,645	$80,993,663
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	34	82,843,739	19,242	79,333,985
Silk	7	4,594,313	1,457	5,044,968
Women's factory clothing	333	18,948,917	13,562	42,982,646
Men's factory clothing (1924)	170	22,976,062	11,214	36,403,293
Fur Goods	218	9,910,979	2,469	12,265,371

The shoe and leather industries reported a lighter production than in 1924, with many factories operating on reduced schedules. On the other hand the rubber manufacturing industry was more active with an increased output of motor tires due to the greater production of cars and to an expanding export trade. Statistics of these and associated industries in 1924 were as follows:—

ndustry	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Leather	114	$30,031,624	3,907	$25,655,675
Leather footwear	183	30,835,479	14,506	42,003,668
Leather gloves and mitts	48	2,383,130	1,309	3,202 556
Harness, saddlery, etc.	278	6,520,077	1,146	4,353 438
Rubber and rubber goods	38	56,160,930	10,778	57,411,446

The year 1925 in the flour milling industry was not a particularly prosperous one though production fell little short of the best of previous years. Competition was unusually keen and business done yielded little profit. The canning industry was encouraged in 1925 with favourable conditions and the largest pack in five years was put up. Prices dropped accordingly and this resulted in a very active demand for canned fruits and vegetables of all kinds. The slaughtering, meat packing and allied industries experienced another difficult year and were unable to operate on a consistently profitable basis. Tobacco manufacturing, though subjected to heavy taxation, was able to increase its output, particularly of cigarettes. Both the brewing and the distilling industries continued to expand. The latest statistics of these industries, covering the year 1924, showed the following totals:—

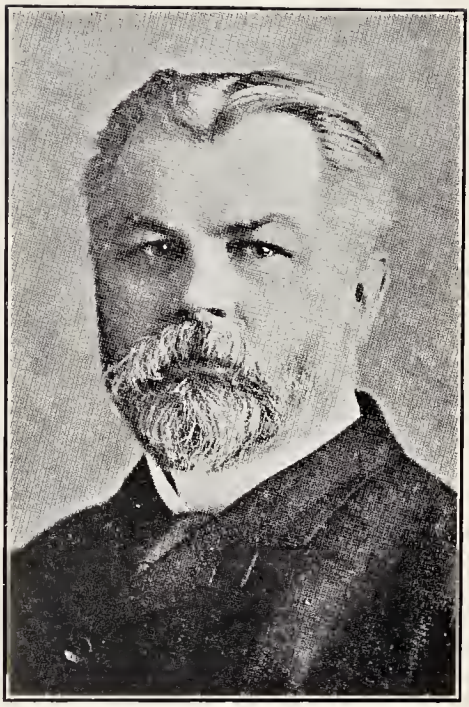
Industry	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Flour Milling (1923)	1,387	$60,556,587	6 786	$154 895,991
Bread and Bakery Products	2,073	32,261 401	11,917	54,403,078
Biscuit and Confectionery	321	38,557,117	11,866	45,123,629
Cocoa and Chocolate	5	4,136,225	670	3,839,963
Canning and Preserving	266	26,875,466	5,361	27,047,963
Meat Packing, etc.	76	56,675,118	10,046	133,740,271
Tobacco	130	44,043,232	8,379	59.953,502
Brewing	57	45,375,529	3,820	33,532,783
Distilled Liquor	13	22,556,007	806	10 711,801

There was a moderate increase in the volume of construction in Canada in 1925. Maclean Building Reports, Limited, estimated the total value of building contracts awarded at $297,973,000, as compared with $276,261,100 in 1924. This was made up of residential building $96,489,900; business building, $73,067,100; industrial building, $40,007,300 and engineering construction $88,408,700. From the standpoint of the Provinces, Quebec led with $124,509,100, followed by Ontario with $121,248,100; British Columbia, $21,458,300 and Manitoba $13,093,200. The outstanding contracts for 1925 were as follows:—International Paper Company's new mill and power development at Chelsea Falls, Que., $17,000,000; Montreal-South Shore Bridge, $9,937,000; Welland Ship Canal, $7,185,300; Aluminum Company's plant and power development, Chute-à-Caron, Que., $5,000,000; Rouyn Mines Railway, $5,000,000; pulp and paper mill, Peribonca, Que., $3,500,000; Fort Erie Bridge, $3,140,000; Quebec Harbour works, $2,500,000.

There were several instances during 1925 of absorption of Canadian industries by United States interests, notably the following:—acquisition of the Riordon Pulp and Paper properties by the International Paper Co.; of the Ames-Holden Tire and Rubber Company's plant at Kitchener by the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; of the Brantford Computing Scale Company's plant by the A. J. Deer Co.,

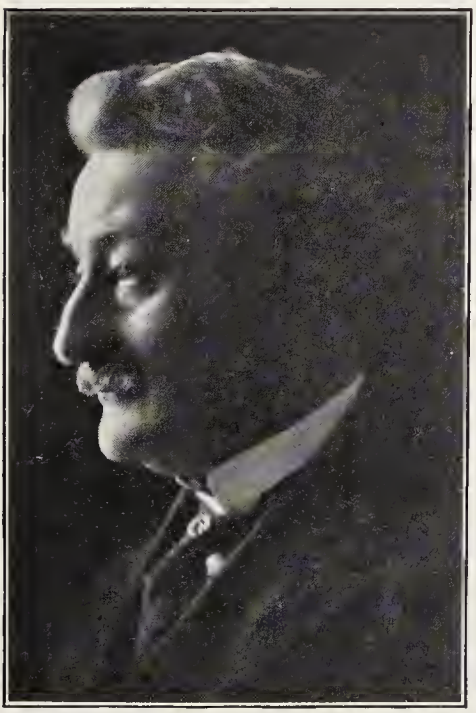
TOM MOORE

President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.



JAMES PETER MURRAY

Father of the "Produced-in-Canada Movement."



HON. MÉDÉRIC MARTIN, M.L.C.

Re-elected Mayor of Montreal in 1926.

A. R. MCNICHOL

Well-known Financier and Philanthropist of Winnipeg.

Hornell, N.Y., and of the Dominion Automatic Transportation Company's plant at Welland by the Landis Machine Co. of Waynesboro, Pa. United States capital was also interested in the establishment of a large beet sugar factory at Raymond, Alta., by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. of Salt Lake City under the name of Canadian Sugar Factories, Limited; in the location of a plant at Farnham, P.Q., by the Paramount International Rubber Co. of Delaware and in an important development started at Chute-à-Caron, P.Q., by the Aluminum Co. of America, involving construction of power plant, large aluminum factory and model town. The Continental Baking Co. of the United States entered Canada, purchasing the business of six firms conducting 10 branches, and organized the Northern Bakerie Limited with headquarters in Montreal.

Other noteworthy developments of the year included the erection by the Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, of a large meat packing plant at St. Boniface, Man., officially opened on Oct. 17 by Sir J. A. M. Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; the erection of a packing plant at Moncton, N.B., and the purchase of the Gordon, Ironsides and Fares Abattoir, at Moose Jaw, Sask., by the Swift Canadian Co.; the installation of a large binder twine factory at Hamilton by the International Harvester Co.; the opening of the Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation's plant at Sarnia on May 26; the incorporation of Spillers Canadian Milling Co., Limited, in Alberta; the enlargement of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's plant at Trail; the commencement of production at the Alberta Salt Company's works at Fort McMurray on the Athabasca River, and the completion of Canada's first artificial silk plant by Cortauld's Limited, at Cornwall, Ont. Steps were taken in 1925 to consolidate several asbestos companies under the name of Asbestos Corporation, Limited. Several large vinegar plants were merged in Canada Vinegars, Limited. Of unusual importance was the formation of two Australian subsidiaries by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada and the erection of a large factory at Geelong, Australia.

Industrial Appointments of 1925-26.

Company	Name	Position	Address
Canada Biscuit Co., Limited	Frank A. McCormick	President	London
" " " "	John Farquharson	Vice-President	Montreal
" " " "	J. A. Marven	" "	Moncton
" " " "	Harvey Shaw	" "	Edmonton
" " " "	C. C. Wardrope	" "	Winnipeg
Canada Paper Co., Limited	J. H. Gundy	President	Toronto
" " "	F. J. Campbell	Vice-President	Montreal
Canadian Converters Co., Ltd	J. Harvey Roy	President	"
Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd	Julian C. Smith	Director	"
Canadian International Paper Co., Ltd.	Gen'l. J. B. White	Vice-President	"
Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd	Norman S. Braden	Director	Hamilton
Dominion Canners, Limited	Avern Pardoe	President	Toronto
" " "	H. C. Schofield	Vice-President	"
" " "	Mark Bredin	Director	"
" " "	A. W. Holmstead	"	"
" " "	James Hunter	"	"
General Motors of Canada, Ltd	Gordon Lefebvre	Gen. Manager	Oshawa
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd.	C. H. Carlisle	President	Toronto
" " " " "	C. B. McNaught	Vice-President	"
Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd	D. C. Patterson	President	Montreal
Manitoba Paper Co., Limited	W. N. Hurlbut	President	Winnipeg
" " "	J. D. McArthur	Vice-President	"

Company	Name	Position	Address
Massey Harris Co., Limited	J. N. Shenstone	President	Toronto
" " " "	Thos. Bradshaw	Vice-P esident	"
Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd	Thos. Reid	Vice-President	Toronto
Ottawa Car Co., Limited	W. H. McIntyre	Vice-President	Ottawa
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corp	Geo. M. McKee	President	Port Alfred
Port Hope Sanitary Mfg. Co., Ltd	J. A. Kilpatrick	President	Toronto
Russell Motor Car Co , Ltd	T. A. Russell	President	Toronto
St. Maurice Valley Corporation	Sir Herbert Holt	President	Montreal
" " " "	M. B. Wallace	Chairman	"
" " " "	Hubert Biermans	Vice-President	Three Rivers
" " " "	J. H. Gundy	" "	Toronto
" " " "	Geo. M. McKee	Man.-Director	Three Rivers
Steel Co. of Canada, Limited	Ross H. McMaster	President	Montreal
" " " "	H. H. Champ	Vice-President	Hamilton
" " " "	H. M. Jaquays	Director	Montreal
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co , Ltd.	J. Frater Taylor	Director	Three Rivers

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This national organization of manufacturers, with approximately 4,200 members, continued to carry on its work in the interests of manufacturing industry in Canada with zeal and efficiency. During 1925 its Executive Council held four meetings. At the first, in Hamilton on Jan. 15, the Council adopted an important report condemning the Sales tax as economically unsound and enumerating reasons for this attitude; expressed concern as to the likelihood of further tariff reductions at the approaching Session of Parliament and endorsed representations being made by members for necessary protection for the coal industry. At the second, in Toronto on Mar. 24, it received and approved a report on what was being done to intensify the Produced-in-Canada campaign. At the third, in Montreal on Sept. 24, consideration was given to several new trade arrangements made between Canada and other countries and approval was accorded to steps taken to have Canadian industry well represented at the New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition. At the fourth, in Toronto, on Nov. 17, the Produced-in-Canada campaign was again reviewed and the work of the standing committees dealt with and approved.

The 54th Annual General Meeting took place in Hamilton during the first four days of June, 1925. As this marked the 25th anniversary of the reorganization of the Association on a national basis, special invitations to be present were sent to all members of 25 years standing and upward and a considerable number of these veterans of industry attended. At an opening luncheon, T. A. Russell, Toronto, Secretary at the time of reorganization, reviewed the history of the Association. The retiring President, Colonel Arthur F. Hatch, Hamilton, delivered the usual Presidential address* in which he dissected Canada's material troubles and attributed them to "the failure of Canadians to provide for themselves a suitable policy of national development." Comprehensive reports covering the year's work prepared by the various standing committees were presented and approved, and the Association went on record as urging:—(1) an immediate and substantial increase in the customs tariff on finished products, where necessary; (2) an adjustment of the British preferential tariff so as to equalize the difference in wages and other costs of production in Canada and the United Kingdom; (3) the provision of regulations to safeguard Canadian factories and their employees until the depreciated currencies of other countries were restored to normal; (4) the amendment of the anti-dumping provisions of the Tariff Act to prevent the dumping of goods into Canada; (5) the adoption of import invoices viséd by accredited officers of the Dominion Government in the country of export, together with the necessary increase in the number of trade commissioners; (6) a more vigorous policy against smuggling; (7) the necessity of a policy defining sources of revenue to which Dominion, provincial and municipal governments would be limited for taxation purposes and also of reducing taxation through economy; (8) the abolition of the Sales tax or its elimination as quickly as possible, necessary revenue to be raised through the customs tariff; (9) the necessity of

* NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25, page 688.

increasing scientific and industrial research in Canada; (10) the ratification of the Canadian-Australian trade agreement at the current session of Parliament; (11) the putting into operation without delay of additional and improved steamship services between Canada and the West Indies; (12) the necessity for most rigid economy by all governing bodies; (13) the conservation of Canadian water powers for the use of Canadians and adoption of a national policy prohibiting all export of electric power except what was covered by existing contracts. The Association urged its members to route all traffic by Canadian ports as far as possible and extended its thanks to all organizations co-operating in the Produced-in-Canada movement.

The annual banquet on the evening of June 4 was featured by speeches by the new President, J. H. Fortier, Quebec; Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The theme of Mr. Fortier's address was an appeal to all classes and sections to come together and co-operate in the national interest; a vindication of the manufacturers of the country from charges of greed and autocracy; an appeal for a more active interest in politics; a discussion of taxation, the railway problem, emigration and the trade balance; a call for protection for farmers and a denunciation of class government. Other speakers during the convention included Hance J. Logan, K.C., M.P., who dealt with trade possibilities in the West Indies; L. D. Wilgress, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner to Germany, who spoke on prospects for Canadian trade in Europe; and Colonel Hercule Barré, Canadian Trade Commissioner to France, who outlined the position of Canada's trade with that country.

The officers elected were as follows:—President, J. H. Fortier, Quebec; 1st Vice-President, John M. Taylor, Guelph; 2nd Vice-President, W. S. Fallis, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, Thomas Roden, Toronto. Chairmen of Standing Committees:—Tariff, Jean Rolland, Montreal; Transportation, E. A. Mott, Brantford; Insurance, George Brigden, Toronto; Membership, P. E. Joubert, Montreal; Legislation, W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; Industrial Relations, L. L. Anthes, Toronto; Education, George D. MacKinnon, Sherbrooke; Commercial Intelligence, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto; Publishing, W. C. Coulter, Toronto.

In the meantime, Provincial divisions had held their annual meetings. The Alberta Provincial Meeting took place at Edmonton on Feb. 16, under the chairmanship of John Burns, Calgary. A. F. Andrews, Medicine Hat, was elected Chairman for 1925 and the delegates waited on the Alberta Government and laid their views with respect to a long list of legislative proposals before it. The British Columbia Division met in Vancouver on Apr. 8, reviewed the year's work, elected A. F. McDonald, New Westminster, Chairman, and listened to an address by Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., on Canada's transportation problems. On Apr. 30 members of the Ontario Division and Toronto Branch met jointly in Toronto, considered the usual reports, adopted a resolution urging the Dominion Government to increase the number of trade commissioners and to adopt a system of viséd import invoices, and elected Elmer Davis, Kingston, Chairman. The Quebec Division, in association with the Montreal Branch, met in Montreal on May 5, heard addresses by the Division and Branch Chairmen, adopted reports of committees and elected W. H. Miner, Montreal, Chairman. The Maritime Division met at St. John on May 6 and adopted resolutions, urging the immediate ratification of the Canadian-Australian trade agreement; the enactment of legislation guarding against depreciated currencies and dumping; the immediate discontinuance of the Sales tax and the provision of additional and improved steamship services between Canada, the West Indies and South America. J. L. Macdonald, Moncton, was elected Chairman. The Prairie Division held its Annual Meeting in Winnipeg on May 22, and, after considering reports and re-electing H. B. Lyall, Chairman, listened to addresses by Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, on the indus-

trial development of Winnipeg and by C. K. Newcombe, Commissioner, Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, on the Workmen's compensation Act.

Other events of 1925 were: the entertainment by the Association, during his visit to Canada early in the year, of Dr. Earl Page, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia at gatherings in Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto; a banquet tendered on Feb. 27 by the Hamilton Branch to Colonel Arthur F. Hatch, President of the Association, at which the principal speakers were Hon. P. J. Paradis, Quebec, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver; entertainment at a dinner on Mar. 4 of the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture during their Annual Meeting in Toronto; appointment of John Lowe, Montreal Cotton Co., Valleyfield, to represent the employers of Canada at the seventh International Labour Conference in Geneva, May 19 to June 10; and celebration on a much more elaborate scale of Manufacturers' Day at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Sept. 5.

Activities of the Association in 1926 opened with an Executive Council meeting in Hamilton on Jan. 28, signalized by the adoption of a report by a special committee on taxation urging the abolition of the Sales tax as economically unsound; the repeal of the Stamp tax on receipts; the repeal or reduction of the Stamp tax on cheques, etc.; the abolition of certain excise taxes and the reduction of the Income tax. Meanwhile on Jan. 18, the Alberta Branch had held its Annual Meeting in Edmonton, interviewed the Government asking for reductions in workmen's compensation rates and elected Harvey Shaw, Edmonton, Chairman.

The Executive Council met again on Mar. 11 and considered a lengthy *agenda* of business, recommending among other matters that the Association should exercise the greatest possible vigilance against the encroachment of prison labour. The same evening the Hamilton Branch held its annual banquet with Sir Henry Thornton, President of Canadian National Railways, and C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission as guests. The Annual Meeting of the Toronto Branch followed on Apr. 22, being featured by a banquet at which notable speeches were delivered on Canadian policies by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway; R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., Calgary, and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. Other branches of the Association throughout the Dominion held their annual meetings about this time, followed by the annual meetings of Divisions. The Quebec Division met in Montreal on May 3, elected Joseph Beaubien, Montreal, Chairman, and held a banquet at which speeches were delivered by Sir George Perley, M.P., and J. D. McKenna, President of the Saint John Telegraph-Journal. The Ontario Division met in Hamilton on May 6, elected Melville P. White, Toronto, Chairman, and listened to an address by James A. Emery, Counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, Washington, D.C., on the place of co-operation in social progress. The Maritime Division met in Saint John, N.B., on May 18, having as its guests the President and General Manager of the Association and several members of the Executive Council, who also visited Halifax, C. V. Monaghan, Halifax, was elected Chairman. The British Columbia Division, with Hon. John Oliver, Premier of the Province, as guest of honour and principal speaker, met in Vancouver on May 20 and elected Edwin Tomlin, Victoria, Chairman. The Prairie Division met in Winnipeg on June 1, elected T. N. Clayton, Winnipeg, Chairman, and listened to speeches by Premier Bracken of Manitoba; Mayor Webb of Winnipeg; J. D. Graham, Chairman of the Industrial Development Committee of the Young Men's Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and J. B. Coyne, K.C.

The 55th Annual General Meeting* was convened in Toronto on June 8, 9 and 10, 1926. The meeting reaffirmed the resolutions of the 54th Annual General Meeting with respect to the customs tariff, the tariff preference to the United Kingdom, depreciated currencies and dumping,

* NOTE.—For President's Address and Summary of Reports see Supplement.

import invoices, produced-in-Canada, trade *via* Canadian ports, Sales tax, industrial and scientific research, and taxation. It expressed the hope that as a result of the investigation into smuggling, measures would be adopted which would abolish smuggling. A resolution was also adopted requesting the Executive Committee to appoint a special committee of 9 from the membership at large, to be called "The Conference Committee" to consult with representatives of other organizations for the purpose of improving relations among Canadians of various occupations. Among the speakers at the various sessions were R. P. Sparks, President of the Commercial Protective Association, Ottawa; L. W. Simms, President of the Saint John Board of Trade; William E. Clegg, President of the Chamber of Manufactures, Newcastle, N.S.W.; W. McL. Clarke, Director of Commercial Intelligence Service, Ottawa; Frederic Hudd, Canadian Trade Commissioner, New York, and E. L. McColl, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Buenos Aires. The annual banquet on June 10 was largely attended and was featured by addresses by the new President, John M. Taylor, Guelph; Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; Hon. Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and Sir Thomas White.

Produced-in-Canada Campaign. Under the leadership of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Produced-in-Canada campaign was intensified in 1925 and placed on a more permanent basis. The idea of carrying on a campaign to induce Canadians to buy the products of their own home industries in preference to imported goods originated in the early nineties with J. P. Murray of Toronto, who inspired others with his patriotic plan and may be regarded as the father of the movement. In 1925 from Feb. 10 to March 10, in co-operation with the Poster Advertising Association of Canada, billboards in 190 cities and towns were utilized to bring the movement to popular attention. In addition, the press, the radio and various other agencies were employed. On May 5 a largely-attended Produced-in-Canada banquet was held in Montreal, at which E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier, of Quebec, delivered addresses, emphasizing the reasons for buying Canadian goods. This was followed by the organization of a Produced-in-Canada committee for the Province of Quebec, with F. W. Stewart, Montreal, Chairman, the appointment of H. G. Vaillant as Secretary and the opening of an office in Montreal. Meetings were later arranged in different centres throughout the province and local committees formed to carry on the work.

In Ontario a similar movement was launched at a Produced-in-Canada dinner held in Toronto on Nov. 26, under the auspices of the Toronto Branch, C.M.A. The support of agricultural bodies, women's organizations, service clubs and various other interests was enlisted and a representative committee was formed with Col. C. R. McCullough, Hamilton, Chairman, and Robert Miller, Stouffville, Vice-Chairman. O. C. Pease was appointed Secretary and an office was opened in Toronto for the intensive prosecution of the work.

In other parts of Canada similar efforts were being made. The B.C. Products Bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Colin Dingwall, and with A. A. Milledge, manager, did good work in 1925 in the interests of British Columbia products. In Manitoba, the Industrial Development Board was formed largely to encourage the purchase of Produced-in-Manitoba goods, Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, being President and J. M. Davidson, Secretary. The Buy-at-Home and Maritime-Made campaign, launched in 1923, continued its activities under the direction of R. A. MacAulay, Field Organizer, in the Maritime Provinces.

Other Industrial Associations. The Canadian National Clay Products Association held its 23rd Annual Meeting in Toronto, Jan. 20-22, 1925. Of chief importance was the agreement of several member

companies to subscribe to a fund for the establishment and maintenance of a ceramic enginecring course at the University of Toronto. Several technical papers were read and discussed and Andrew Dods, Mimico, was elected President; D. C. Merkley, Ottawa, 1st Vice-President; F. B. McFarren, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President; and H. F. Dingledine, Aldershot, 3rd Vice-President. The Association's 24th Annual Meeting took place in Toronto, Jan. 26-29, 1926, concurrently with the holding of a short course in clay working at the University of Toronto. Much satisfaction was expressed over the establishment of the ceramics course and arrangements were made for the holding of a special two weeks of lectures for employees. D. C. Merkley, Ottawa, was elected President, with F. B. McFarren, Toronto; H. F. Dingledine, Aldershot, and A. U. Cote, Cooksville, Vice-Presidents. Gordon C. Keith, Toronto, was Secretary-Treasurer.

The Rubber Association of Canada held its 5th Annual Meeting in Montreal on Feb. 12, 1925, when reports were presented on the condition and output of the industry during 1924. Of particular interest was the statement that more than 2,000,000 tires had been manufactured, of which 548,882 had been exported. Officers elected were:—President, F. E. Partridge, Guelph; Vice-President, J. D. Hathaway; Treasurer, John Westren, Toronto; Assistant Treasurer, J. O'Mara, Toronto. The 6th Annual Meeting was also held in Montreal on Feb. 11, 1926. J. D. Hathaway was elected President and, speaking at the Annual banquet, said, that the industry was exporting annually an increasing quantity of goods, while yearly imports were decreasing. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and Rev. G. R. Allan, were the banquet speakers.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Association was held in Toronto on Mar. 25, 1925. The President, George A. Dobbie, Galt, stated that output had registered a sharp decline in 1924, while importations had increased. A resolution was adopted calling for the discontinuance of the preference to the United Kingdom, while at a luncheon members of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association were entertained. C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, was elected President and J. A. Burns, Dunnville, Vice-President. The 8th Annual Meeting took place in Toronto on May 26, 1926. The President, C. G. Cockshutt, stated that woollen and worsted mills had never faced more difficult times, with imports increasing and reaching large proportions. L. J. Tarte, President of *La Patrie*, Montreal, delivered a strong speech in favour of protection, a resolution was adopted asking that the British preference and low duties in favour of other countries should be adjusted so that they would not bear so heavily on the Canadian mills and J. A. Burns, Dunnville, was elected President, with D. C. Dick, Cobourg, Vice-President.

The Confectionery, Biscuit and Chocolate Industries of Canada assembled for their 7th Annual Convention in Toronto, May 13-14, 1925. The Association approved an advertising campaign; appointed C. J. Bodley, for seven years Secretary-Treasurer, a full-time executive with the position of General Manager; listened to an address by Dr. R. J. Manion, M.P., on Canada's national problems and elected Colin Currie, London, President; L. St. Mars, Montreal, 1st Vice-President and F. P. O'Connor, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President. The 8th Annual Meeting took place in Montreal, May 12-14, 1926, when it was decided to raise $100,000 for an advertising campaign. Various problems of the industry were discussed, particularly questions connected with prices. L. St. Mars, Montreal, was elected President; F. P. O'Connor, Toronto, 1st Vice-President and E. G. Robinson, Toronto, 2nd Vice-President. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P., was guest of honour at the annual banquet.

The Automotive Industries of Canada held their 1925 Annual Meeting in Toronto on Aug. 31. This Association was formed in 1918, its objects being "to serve as a clearing house of information on subjects concerning motor transportation, to promote the sale and use of cars and

to secure in all lawful ways co-operation and mutual benefit." T. A. Russell, Willys-Overland, Ltd., Toronto, was elected President, and C. H. Carlisle, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Vice-President. W. G. Robertson was Secretary-Treasurer.

The Canadian National Millers' Association held its 1925 Annual Meeting in Toronto on Sept. 16. Fifteen directors were elected and these selected the following officers for 1925-26:—President, Thomas Williamson, St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, J. J. Page, Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Charles Ritz, Robin Hood Mills, Limited, Montreal. J. L. V. Mallette was Secretary and Charles LaFerle, Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto, Chairman of the Traffic Committee. Of importance in 1925 was the presentation to the Dominion Government of a memorandum urging the Government "to propose to Parliament at the earliest practicable date, the imposition, under reasonable conditions, of an export duty on wheat for milling-in-bond."

The Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association at its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Nov. 26, 1925, voiced complaint as to the serious effect on the piano business of the Sales tax. Output had shrunk to about one-half the pre-war level and there were large importations of cheap and used pianos from the United States. D. B. Carlyle, Oshawa, was elected President; Albert Nordheimer, Toronto, 1st Vice-President; H. Breathwaite, Kingston, 2nd Vice-President and Fred Killer, Toronto, Treasurer. John A. Fullerton was Secretary.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada was held in Montreal on Dec. 1, 1925. J. A. Walker, president, stated that business for 1925 had shown no marked improvement but at least conditions were no worse than they had been a year ago. Production was from one to two million pair less than in 1912. Resolutions were adopted calling for repeal of stamp taxes on commercial paper and of the war tax on letters and for an amendment to the Customs Act with regard to valuation of imported goods. J. A. Walker, Toronto, was re-elected President, with R. Lauthier, Montreal, 1st Vice-President and J. E. Samson, Quebec, 2nd Vice-President. Roy S. Weaver was Secretary and Manager.

The Furniture Manufacturers' Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Mar. 23, 1926. The Chairman's address stated that the year 1925 had exhibited a marked increase in sales over the three or four preceding years though very few balance sheets had shown a profit. More active conditions were attributable largely to improvement in agriculture and mining. D. E. Macintyre, Owen Sound, was elected Chairman and F. E. Coombe, Kincardine, Vice-Chairman. William Cawkell was secretary.

External Trade and Matters of General Trade Interest in 1925-26.

Canada's external trade for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, reached the huge total of $2,255,939,869, a figure well in excess of any fiscal year since 1920-21 and, when values were taken into account, probably representative of a larger volume of business than in any previous year. It was made up of imports valued at $927,402,732 and exports $1,328,537,137, an excess of exports over imports of $401,134,405. Of the exports nearly one-half were agricultural and vegetable products, the value of these being $606,095,672. Wood, wood products and paper totalled $278,674,960 and animals and animal products, $190,975,417. Of the imports, $203,417,431 were agricultural and vegetable products, $184,761,831 fibres and textile products, $181,196,800 iron and

its products and $139,033,940 non-metallic minerals and their products, which included coal.

The United Kingdom, which had taken second place to the United States as Canada's best customer in 1923-24, resumed its former position in 1925-26 with purchases totalling $508,249,576, as compared with $474,890,028 by the United States. Other large purchasers of Canadian goods were: Japan, $34,694,862; Germany, $30,744,210; China, $24,473,446; Netherlands, $23,476,607; Belgium, $22,706,945; New Zealand, $16,561,344; Australia, $15,436,025; France, $13,952,262; Italy, $12,788,653, and Argentina, $12,639,706. The United States, on the other hand, furnished nearly two-thirds of Canada's imports or a total of $609,825,350, compared with which imports from the United Kingdom of $163,710,431 looked small. Apart from these large totals Canada bought goods to the value of $19,162,420 from France; $11,063,284 from Cuba; $9,981,019 from Germany; $9,564,074 from Japan; $9,477,453 from British India, and $7,459,809 from Switzerland.

Improved trade relations with the British West Indies received attention in 1925, commencing with the visit to the Islands of Hance Logan, M.P., during the Winter of 1924-25, as Commissioner for the Government, to inquire into the means necessary to improve trade between Canada and these countries. Mr. Logan on his return reported his findings to Parliament on Apr. 3; later addressing the Export Club of Montreal and District on Apr. 24; the Export Club of Toronto on May 8; and the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Hamilton on June 3. On all these occasions he emphasized the importance of establishing an adequate freight and passenger steamship service and the selection of the proper kind of trade agents. There followed a visit to Canada of representatives of the British West Indies, who participated in a conference with representatives of Canada at Ottawa, commencing June 19 and concluding on July 6. The visiting delegates were:—British Guiana, Sir Alfred Sherlock, Hon. E. F. Woolford, E. M. Walcott and A. E. V. Barton; Barbadoes, S. T. Harrisson and D. G. Leacock; Trinidad, Hon. H. B. Walcott and Hon. Geo. F. Huggins; Windward Islands, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston; Bahamas, Hon. Harcourt Malcolm; British Honduras, Hon. C. D. Douglas-Jones, Hon. C. R. Beattie and F. W. Ross; Jamaica, Hon. Wm. Morrison, Hon. R. Nosworthy, Hon. Guy S. Ewen, William Wilson and C. E. Johnston; Bermuda, Hon. John P. Hand and B. C. C. Outerbridge; Leeward Islands, H. H. Hart; Colonial Office, R. A. Wiseman; Department of Overseas Trade, F. W. Field. Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, acted as Chairman and Chester H. Payne, Secretary. A trade agreement, subject to ratification by the respective governments, was signed on July 6. The agreement was ratified by the Canadian House of Commons on June 8, 1926, and approved by the Senate on June 10.

Several new trade agreements were effected during 1925, all of

which were calculated to extend Canadian trade. Of prime importance was the Australian-Canadian agreement, the fruit of several years' negotiation. The Parliament of Australia first passed the draft agreement on Oct. 2, 1924. The Parliament of Canada, after making several changes in the agreement, approved it on June 26, 1925. Australia accepted the changes and the agreement became effective by proclamation on Oct. 1, 1925. Concessions were made to Canada on fish, certain lines of machinery, paper and automobile chassis, while concessions were made to Australia on meat, lard, beeswax, eggs, cheese, butter, dried and canned fruits and vegetables.—Effective Apr. 20, 1925, a temporary agreement, terminable on three months' notice on the part of either contracting party, was arranged between Canada and Spain.—On Aug. 1, a trade agreement between Canada and Finland came into force under which Canada granted Finland most favoured nation treatment in tariff matters and Finland reciprocated.—A commercial convention between Canada and the Netherlands became effective on Oct. 28. Under this agreement goods imported into Canada from the Netherlands, the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacoa were entitled to entry at the rates applicable to importations under the French Treaty and in return these countries granted the lowest rates of duty extended to any foreign country on Canadian goods.

In the Canadian Government Commercial Intelligence Service, operated by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada had a valuable corps of workers in the interests of export trade. During 1925, W. McL. Clarke, who had been stationed at Milan, Italy, was appointed Director of the Service, Ottawa, and A. E. Bryan, who had been Trade Commissioner in Japan, was appointed Inspector of Offices. At Jan. 1, 1926, the Commissioners were:—Argentine Republic, E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires; Australia, D. H. Ross, Melbourne; Belgium, Yves Lamontagne, Brussels; Brazil, P. W. Cook, Rio de Janeiro; British West Indies, H. R. Poussette, Port of Spain, Trinidad, and James Cormack, Kingston, Jamaica; China, L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai; France, Hercule Barré, Paris; Germany, L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg; Holland, F. H. Palmer, Rotterdam; India and Ceylon, (Vacant); Irish Free State, A. F. MacEachern, (acting), Dublin; Italy, J. J. Guay, Milan; Japan, J. A. Langley, Kobé; Mexico, C. Noel Wilde, Mexico City; New Zealand, C. M. Croft, Auckland; South Africa, G. R. Stevens, Cape Town; Straits Settlements, A. B. Muddiman, Singapore; United Kingdom, Harrison Watson, London; J. Forsyth Smith, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Bristol; Gordon B. Johnson, Glasgow; United States, Frederic Hudd, New York.

Canada again participated in the British Empire Exhibition, which was renewed at Wembley, England, and continued from May 6 to Oct. 1st. The Government, the railway companies and a large number of manufacturers participated, with beneficial results to Canadian trade. Canada also took a foremost place in the New Zealand and

South Seas Exhibition, which opened at Dunedin, N.Z., on Nov. 17, 1925, and continued until May 1, 1926. The Canadian Court occupied 27,000 square feet and contained the exhibits of many Canadian exporters.

Wholesale prices in Canada during 1925 were substantially higher than in 1924, due mainly to the better quotations on agricultural products. The index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics opened the year at 165.5 (1913=100) or 8.6 points above January, 1924. It then receded to 156.5 in April, which compared with a low point of 150.6 in May, 1924, rose to 158:9 in August, fell to 156.0 in October and ended the year at 163.5 or 2.6 points above December, 1924. The index numbers of Professor Michell of McMaster University, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the U.S. Federal Reserve Board followed practically the same course. The index number of retail prices in Canada (1913=100) averaged 147.4 for the year, as compared with 140.6 in 1924 and a high point of 217.9 in 1920. It stood at its lowest in June at 142.3 and its highest in December at 157.6.

A more favourable showing was made in 1925 in the matter of bankruptcies, both with respect to the number of failures and the liabilities involved. The cumulated total of bankruptcies, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 1,996, which compared with 2,319 in 1924, 3,408 in 1923 and 3,925 in 1922. As compared with 1924, failures in trade declined from 1,317 to 1,026; in agriculture from 204 to 158; in transportation and public utilities from 36 to 21; in mining from 22 to 15; in finance from 8 to 5 and in miscellaneous from 216 to 84. On the other hand, failures in manufacturing increased from 309 to 403; in construction from 44 to 50 and in service from 129 to 220. The total of liabilities, which had reached $63,692,219 in 1922, was down to $32,153,697 in 1925.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

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The general plan of the present *résumé* of labour conditions in Canada during 1925 is as follows: First, a survey of the state of employment throughout the year is given, as indicating the basic situation. An outline of the activities of organized labour follows. This is succeeded by a brief treatment of the strikes of the year, in association with the trend of wages and the cost of living. Finally paragraphs are devoted to the labour legislation of 1925, Dominion and Provincial, and to the more important decisions of the courts affecting the status of labour.

The Volume of Employment During 1925.

From the standpoint of general employment the year was better than 1924, though the general index number stood only at 92.3 for 1925, compared with 92.5 for 1924. This was the result of a marked improvement during the second half of the year, the first half being less active. Compared with the past five years, from August on, the record was consistently higher than in 1921, 1922 or 1924; it ended also slightly higher than in 1923, the best season since 1920. All nine provinces reflected the improvement, but activity reached a relatively higher level in British Columbia than elsewhere, with Quebec taking second place. Among the cities, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported improved conditions, with Quebec and Ottawa slightly less favourable. These statements reflect all phases of employment except agricultural.

By industries, logging was less active, and mining as a whole was slacker in view of prolonged strikes in the coal mines. Transportation was in slightly smaller volume until October, after which it increased rapidly. Similarly in manufactures, the closing four months sent the index number above that of 1924. Construction was considerably more active, whilst wholesale and retail trading establishments likewise gave increased employment. For agriculture, the best indexes are the acreages under crop and the crop yields, both of which were larger than in 1924; the demand for labour, especially for the Western harvest, was correspondingly keener, with wages upward.

The more important employment index numbers of the year, based on returns received in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from some 5,700 employers, and aiming to reflect all payrolls of over fifteen, were as follows:

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Districts (Jan. 1920=100)

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1, 1924....	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
April 1	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
Jan. 1, 1925....	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
April 1	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3
Relative weight of employment by economic areas as at December 1, 1925.....	7.9	27.7	41.9	13.2	9.3	100.0

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction and maintenance	Services	Trade	All industries
Jan. 1, 1924..	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1 ..	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1 ..	86.0	90.8	99.70	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
April 1 ..	86.5	54.2	99.50	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1 ..	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June 1 ..	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1 ..	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	95.9
Aug. 1 ..	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sept. 1 ..	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1 ..	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1 ..	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1 ..	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
Jan. 1, 1925..	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1 ..	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1 ..	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
Apr. 1 ..	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1 ..	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1 ..	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1 ..	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1 ..	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept. 1 ..	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1 ..	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1 ..	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1 ..	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3
Relative Weight of industries as at December, 1, 1925.	55.3	3.9	5.6	3.0	14.2	8.4	1.7	7.9	100.0

Supplementing these figures, the Department of Labour maintains a monthly record of the percentage of unemployed in the leading trade unions, the more important results of which are given

below; though the percentages were somewhat higher throughout the first half of the year, they fell in the second half, a percentage of 7.9 unemployed in December, 1925, comparing with one of 11.6 in December, 1924:

Table II.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces

Month.	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Jan. 1924....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Feb. 1924....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Mar. 1924....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
April 1924....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
May 1924....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
June 1924....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
July 1924....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
Aug. 1924....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Sept. 1924....	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Oct. 1924....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Nov. 1924....	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
Dec. 1924....	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6
Jan. 1925....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb. 1925....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Mar. 1925....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April 1925....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May 1925....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June 1925....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July 1925....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
Aug. 1925....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept. 1925....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct. 1925....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Nov. 1925....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Dec. 1925....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9

The Employment Service of Canada, operated by the Department of Labour, had a more active year than in 1924. Altogether the Service reported 557,045 applications for employment and 447,003 vacancies in 1925, compared with 519,375 applications and 412,068 vacancies in 1924. The number of placements totalled 412,825, compared with 366,132 in the preceding year. The figures relating to vacancies and placements may be regarded as corroborating the more direct statistics already quoted.

The record of building permits offers further corroboration of the same character. Though the total value of permits taken out in the sixty cities for which returns have been compiled was slightly less than in 1924, this was due to shrinkage in prices rather than in volume of operations. According to the *Maclean Building Review* for January, 1926, the value of contracts awarded throughout Canada was $297,973,000 in 1925 compared with $276,261,000 in 1924, an increase of 7.8 per cent.; the gain was particularly marked in industrial plants.

Between Feb. 1st and Apr. 15, the Ontario Government undertook to meet one-third of the excess labour cost over the normal labour cost incurred by a municipality with respect to any work undertaken solely for the purpose of relieving unemployment. As a result of the conditions sketched above, however, the winter of 1925-26 witnessed fewer complaints than the preceding as to unemployment in various sections of the country, and no exceptional measures were found necessary.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Employment Service Council of Canada (a body composed under the Employment Offices Coordination Act of representatives of various organizations of employers and employees, railways and provincial governments) was held at Ottawa, Sept. 9 and 10, and presented certain recommendations to the Minister of Labour; C. P. Riddell was elected Chairman, and R. A. Rigg, Secretary, for the ensuing year. At the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the International Association of Public Employment Associations held in Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 15-17, R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, was elected President.

Canadian Labour Organizations During 1925. On the whole, the year saw a cessation of the "slump" in trade union membership which had been in evidence since 1920. The new strength, however, developed almost entirely in the ranks of the purely Canadian organizations, the "international" unions continuing to fall off. A summary of the results of the year in briefest form is as follows:

1. Local branches of central craft associations having headquarters in the United States (of which 87 are represented in Canada) declined by 43 in number and 17,908 in membership, though still occupying first place in the Canadian trade union movement, with 1,985 branches and a combined membership of 172,573.

2. The Industrial Workers of the World, whose headquarters are in Chicago, but whose organization is not on craft lines, maintained six branches in Canada, with a membership estimated at 10,000—which is less by 1,500 than the estimate for 1924.

3. The One Big Union, also an international industrial body, reappeared on the roster, reporting 53 branches in Canada with a combined membership of 17,256; several new units were established in Nova Scotia, also units at Montreal, Winnipeg and Minto, N.B.

4. Among the Canadian organizations, two incidents of the year were mainly responsible for the increase above referred to, *viz.*, the establishment of the Mine Workers Union of Canada which took over a considerable membership from former branches of the United Mine Workers, and the securing of autonomy by the Canadian members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, which had previously been governed from Great Britain. These changes brought up the number of non-international local unions to 311, with a combined membership of 34,070, an increase of 12,309 over 1924. In addition, independent units increased from 32 to 40, whilst the National Catholic unions increased by 5, now totalling 99, with a membership estimated at 25,000, or about the same as in 1924. In 1925 the grand total of local trade unions in Canada reached 2,494, with a combined membership estimated by the Department of Labour at 271,064.

By provinces, Ontario had 1,006 trade unions; Quebec, 348; British Columbia, 246; Alberta, 225; Saskatchewan, 172; Manitoba, 151; Nova Scotia, 131; New Brunswick, 105; and Prince Edward Island, 11. The National Catholic Unions were chiefly in Quebec, and the Industrial Workers of the World, in the four Western Provinces.

The charts on page 276 will show the main features of the situation at a glance. The following is a statement of the

standing in 1925 of the more important central organizations (*i.e.*, those having a membership of over 5,000 in 1925), with a tabular recapitulation of the whole movement:

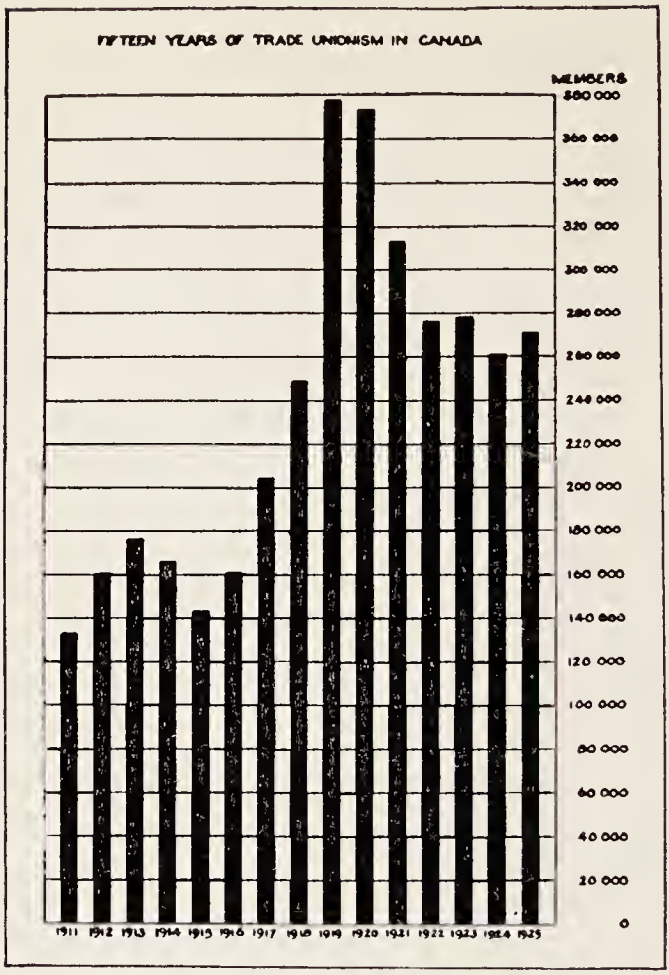
In the 30 cities of Canada there were 20 or more trade unions in 1925, these cities representing 55 per cent. of the total strength. Montreal stood first with 186; Toronto, second with 132; Vancouver, third with 89; Winnipeg, fourth with 87 and Ottawa, fifth with 64.

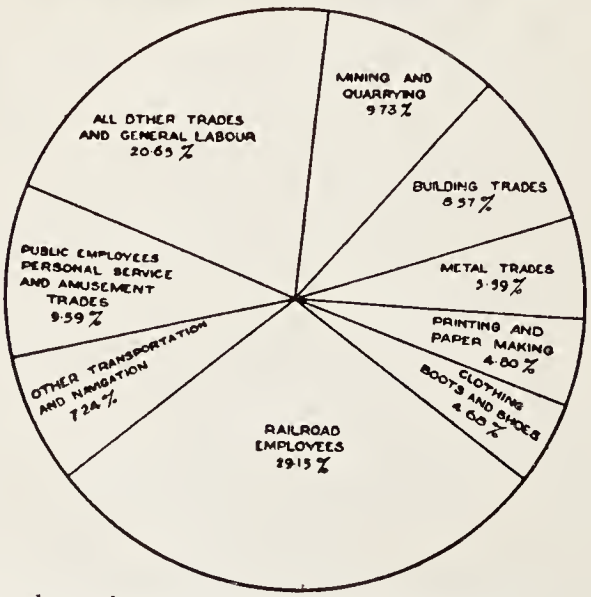
The percentage of organized workers in Canada of the total population was 2.9 in 1925, Canada standing 23rd in this respect in a list of the leading industrial countries of the world.

Name of Organization	Number of Canadian Local Units	Reported Membership of Canadian Units
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	95	14,409
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees	166	13,700
United Mine Workers of America	36	12,500
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen	113	11,584
International Association of Machinists	80	8,500
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees	27	7,500
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	104	7,311
Order of Railroad Telegraphers	13	7,306
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	88	7,208
American Federation of Musicians	45	6,850
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	102	6,372
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees	185	6,221
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	15	5,600
Recapitulation	**Branches**	**Membership**
International Craft Unions	1,985	172,573
Industrial Workers of the World	6	10,000
One Big Union	53	17,256
Non-International Organizations	311	34,070
Independent Units	40	12,165
National and Catholic Unions	99	25,000
Totals	2,494	271,064

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Of the International Craft Associations above mentioned, the federal mouthpiece in Canada is the Trades and Labour Congress, which occupies relatively to these unions in the Dominion the same position as that of the American Federation of Labour in the United States. In jurisdictional awards between unions the Congress accepts the decisions of the American Federation of Labour, and it does not directly take part in the organized activities of the various central craft unions; it, however, issues charters to purely Canadian central bodies, to provincial federations, to Trades and Labour Councils and to such smaller associations as are not eligible for membership in an organized international union. Since 1920 the Congress has been affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions with headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland.

The 41st Annual Convention of the Congress was held in Ottawa under the presidency of Tom Moore, Aug. 31-Sept. 4. There were present some 267 delegates, including three fraternal delegates and 43 delegates representing international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership. Approximately




MINING AND QUARRYING 9·73 %
BUILDING TRADES 8·57 %
METAL TRADES 5·99 %
PRINTING AND PAPER MAKING 4·80 %
CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES 4·60 %
RAILROAD EMPLOYEES 29·15 %
OTHER TRANSPORTATION AND NAVIGATION 7·24 %
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES PERSONAL SERVICE AND AMUSEMENT TRADES 9·59 %
ALL OTHER TRADES AND GENERAL LABOUR 20·65 %

NOTE.—The above charts are from the Fifteenth Annual Report on Labour Organizations in Canada, published by the Department of Labour.

1,450 local unions were reported as included in the Congress, representing a membership of 105,912, a decrease of 11,198 as compared with 1924. The financial statement showed total receipts of $23,274.41 and total expenditures of $20,938.34.

At the opening session addresses were made by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the Mayor of Ottawa. The subsequent proceedings covered a wide variety of subjects. The report of the Executive Council detailed the various matters upon which action had been taken during the year, its recommendations on such subjects as legislation, education, public ownership, the eight-hour day, migration, etc., being approved. With regard to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the decision of the Privy Council declaring it *ultra vires,* the Congress deprecated the enlargement of provincial legislation as tending to create confusion and lack of uniformity, and favoured the amendment of the British North America Act to bring the subject of trade disputes within the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament. Another resolution voiced opposition to the arming of workers and the use of troops in connection with trade disputes. Five resolutions urging the adoption of some form of industrial unionism were rejected, and the past policy of the Congress on all communistic suggestions was re-affirmed. Nonconcurrence was also voted to a suggestion supported by the Communist group in the Convention looking to the organization of all organized workers in a single trade union international. Upwards of 40 other resolutions were adopted. In the election of officers, Tom Moore was elected President for the eighth successive year, and P. M. Draper, who had been for twenty-five years Secretary of the Congress, was again elected unanimously. James Simpson, Toronto, Bert Merson, Toronto, and J. T. Foster, Montreal, were elected Vice-Presidents. Montreal was chosen as the Convention city for 1926.

In the month of January following the Ottawa meeting the Congress held its usual annual interview with the Dominion Government for the presentation of its legislative proposals, a large delegation being received by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, the Honourable the Minister of Labour and several other members of the Cabinet. Among the suggestions discussed at this interview were: the eight-hour day; unemployed insurance; immigration; old age pensions; the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; unemployment; fair wage regulations; abolition of the Senate; representation for labour on the Research Council; and the International Labour Office. The various provincial executives of the Congress likewise presented their legislative programmes to the respective Provincial Governments dealing with matters within the latter's jurisdiction. In February, 1925, a programme of legislation was submitted to the Dominion Government by representatives of the International Railway Unions, who do not affiliate with the Trades and Labour Congress.

Canadian Federation of Labour. The 23rd Annual Convention of this body was held in Quebec, Sept. 14-18, 1925, reporting 9,500 members in good standing and receipts for the year of $1,749; thirty-one delegates were in attendance; D. Giroux was elected President. The Federation chartered a new Trades and Labour Council in Toronto during 1925.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada. This organization held its Fourth Annual Congress at Three Rivers, Sept. 19-24, 1925, and passed numerous resolutions. Some 108 delegates were present, representing 69 syndicates. The membership of the organization was reported at 25,500 and the total receipts $9,634.93. P. Beaule, of Quebec, was elected President and F. Laroche of Quebec, General Secretary.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The Third Biennial Convention of the Grand Division was held at Toronto, Sept. 21-28, 1925, 159 local Divisions in good standing being reported, a net gain of six during the two-year period. The total enrolment in 1925 was 13,829 members. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, was re-elected President and M. M. Maclean, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. The Brotherhood is in affiliation with the International Transport Workers' Federation.

Other Canadian Conventions. The 12th Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour met at Fredericton in March, J. E. Tighe, being re-elected President; the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union at Montreal in May; the Labour Educational Association of Ontario, at Kitchener in May; the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, at Ottawa in May; the 14th Annual Convention of the Ontario and Quebec Conference of the Typographical Union in June; the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks, at Toronto in June; the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, in June; the Federation of Fire Fighters, at Kitchener in June; the International Longshoremen, at Montreal in August; the 14th Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, at Windsor in August; the 1st Convention of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Interprovincial Association of Fire Fighters, at Calgary in August; the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada at Edmonton in September; the 16th Annual Convention of the Provincial Council of Carpenters and Joiners of Quebec, at Sorel in October; the Ontario Federation of Barbers, at Hamilton in November.

A Fishermen's Union in Prince Edward Island was organized for the protection of the interests of fishermen producers, the promotion of co-operative methods, etc.

The Mine Workers' Union of Canada held its First District Convention, at Calgary, Alberta, in September, with 35 delegates in attendance. The unions represented were individual organizations resulting from various disputes and wages adjustments, a general organization taking form at the meeting held in June at Blairmore. Later the movement spread, and the September Convention drew up a constitution having for its objective the nationalization of mines, the organization of the unemployed and the support of the Canadian Labour party.

American Federation of Labour. For the bearing of its decisions upon the major portion of the Canadian labour movement, the annual meetings of the American Federation are of widespread interest in Canada. The 45th Convention of the Federation met at Atlantic City, Oct. 5-16, reporting a total paid up membership of 2,878,297, an increase of 12,318 over 1924. Donald Dear represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Prominent items in the proceedings were the rejection of resolutions involving recognition of the doctrines of Soviet Russia,

backed by a warning in the Executive Report against Communist activities; also the rejection of a proposal looking to the forming of a Labour party in the United States. A resolution covering the affiliation of the United States with the World Court was referred to the Executive for further study. Child labour, disarmament, immigration laws, conscription and injunction abuses were a few of the many important issues dealt with by the Convention. A feature of the meeting was the setting aside of an afternoon session for a memorial service to the late Samuel Gompers (whose sudden death occurred shortly following the Convention of 1924) at which impressive tributes were paid to the late President of the Federation. William Green and Frank Morrison were re-elected President and Secretary respectively of the Federation for 1925-26.

"Red" Activities. The Communist party of Canada, which represents the Third Communist International, a revolutionary political body, re-stated the main planks of its platform at the 1925 Convention held at Toronto in September, as follows: (1) The establishment of a system of non-contributary state unemployment insurance; (2) a maximum eight-hour day and five-day week; (3) a minimum wage of $25 per week; (4) the repeal of all "anti-labour" legislation; (5) no discrimination by nationalization authorities; (6) the abolition of the use of troops in trade disputes; (7) recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the granting of loans or credits thereto by the Canadian Government. The nationalization of the basic industries of the country without compensation and with workers in control; a workers' and farmers' Government; and complete Canadian independence, were other recommendations of this Convention. Associated with the Communist party is the Young Communist League, which drew upon itself the condemnation of the National Council of Women in November in the form of a resolution recommending public investigation of its educational activities. The Red International of Labour Unions, which is the body organized in 1921 by the Third Communist International for the furtherance of communistic policies within the labour movement, drew up in 1925 a special programme for the Canadian section of the Trade Union Educational League, the latter being the official representative of the Red International on the American continent. The summary rejection of these propaganda by the Trades and Labour Congress and by the American Federation of Labour and their general attitude to the methods of the Communists (popularly designated as "boring from within") have been already noted. In addition, definite repudiation of communistic doctrine and expulsion of communist members was voted during the year by the International Machinists' Union. Similar conflicts in the International Ladies' Garments Workers and the International Fur Workers' Unions were less decisive in results. The International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators voted to debar Communists from membership. At Hamilton, Ontario, the Trades and Labour Council expelled three Communist delegates, whilst both the Hamilton and Toronto Labour Temple Companies denied the use of their facilities to the Communist party and took steps to prevent the dissemination of Communistic literature. The Saskatoon City Council debarred a member of the Communist party from employment on municipal undertakings. For making a derogatory reference to the Union Jack on May 1 at Winnipeg a member of the Young Communist League was deported with his parents and family.

Labour and Politics. The Canadian Labour party, which had its origin in a suggestion of the Trades and Labour Congress in 1917, has now completed the organization of provincial sections in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Conventions were held by the Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia sections in 1925, also by the Independent Labour party of Ontario. In the Federal Elections held in October, twenty straight Labour candidates

appeared, one being termed a Farmer-Labour candidate, and one an Independent-Labour candidate. The last-mentioned and two of the straight Labour nominees were successful. Of the nineteen unsuccessful candidates, sixteen lost their Election deposits. In the General Election for the Nova Scotia Legislature, held in June, ten Labour candidates were nominated, but none were elected, and all but two lost their Election deposits. A Labour candidate in the Saskatchewan General Election of June 2 headed the poll in one of the Moose Jaw constituencies. In the Municipal Elections of the year, ninety-nine Labour candidates in twenty-six localities were nominated; of these forty-six were elected, four as mayors, thirty-two as aldermen or councillors, and ten as school trustees. Four Canadian representatives attended the British Commonwealth Labour Conference held in London in July, 1925.

Trade Disputes During 1925. The number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1925 (the official record including all disputes that involved a cessation of work for six or more employees lasting one or more working days) was slightly larger than in 1924, but the number of employees involved was smaller, while the time lost was virtually unchanged, *i.e.*, about one and three-quarter million working days. As in each year since 1921, the area of chief disturbance was the coal mining industry; outside of mining, the number both of disputes and of employees affected was relatively low during the five years of 1921-25. Altogether there were 83 disputes in existence in 1925, of which two were legacies from 1924; the number of employers involved was 510, and of employees, 25,796.

The coal mining industry, as just stated, accounted for most of the time lost—about 90 per cent., and also for the largest proportion of the employees involved—about 80 per cent. This was chiefly due to the dispute in the Nova Scotian coal fields which involved about 12,000 coal miners (mostly employees of "Besco") from Mar. 6 to Aug. 10, at Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, Stellarton and Springhill. The immediate cause was a proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent. and the refusal of the employees to agree to a reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but as readers of the last two editions of the *Annual Review* are aware, bad feeling between employers and employed in this industry and district is of long standing. A complication was introduced in this latest phase by the declaring of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act *ultra vires*, the Board which had been appointed, failing to settle the dispute by conciliation. Proposals by the Provincial Government, likewise proved abortive and the strike proceeded with all the old-time bitterness and suffering, the picketing of the mines by the men resulting finally in the calling in of the Militia by the Provincial authorities when various attempts at mediation had failed. Following a Provincial General Election the new Government was able to suggest an arrangement which proved acceptable, a 6 per cent. reduction in wages being placed in force for six months pending an inquiry by a Commission appointed by the Provincial Government. This Commission, which was under the Chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, the other members being Major Hume Cronyn, K.C., and the Rev. Hugh MacPherson, D.D.,

eventually recommended that a 10 per cent. reduction should be made but that wages should be adjusted according to the financial results of the coal mining operations of the companies and not according to the profits of the industries related. Recommendations were also made as to housing for miners and other conditions. The Report of the Commission constituted in point of fact a searching and constructive analysis of the cause of recurring strife in this section, the social and domestic as well as the actual working conditions and trade-union affiliations and methods of the men, the cost of production, the capitalization, financial organization and cost of management of the companies and the possibilities of increasing the demand for Nova Scotia coal. It should be consulted by all who desire to go more fully into one of the most complex and stubborn industrial conflicts that has ever developed in Canada.

The other important coal mining disputes of the year occurred in Alberta among employees of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, and were from the same general cause namely, a reduction in wages. Notwithstanding an agreement signed in October, 1924, between the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, District 18, which effected a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages, the operators found it necessary to close down certain of the mines during the Winter months which followed, on the ground that the wage scale was still too high. Sporadic agreements were entered into during the next few months, but during the Spring and early Summer there was a wide-spread cessation of work. Towards the end of September the mines re-opened, the men returning to work at the new scale but without specific agreement. This was followed by an unsuccessful strike in certain of the mines during November and December; in other cases the miners under the United Mine Workers received an increase of 5 per cent.

The coal mines in the neighbourhood of Edmonton were the scene of a similar dispute in June, 1925, which was terminated in August by the acceptance of the employees of a wage cut of 13 per cent. for contract miners and 10 per cent. for day miners.

On Vancouver Island also there was unrest among the coal miners in connection with the adjustment of wages to the prevailing cost of living bonus, the men refusing to accept a reduction of sixty cents per day alleged to be necessary in view of competitive conditions. At Nanaimo over 1,000 miners went on strike on June 5 but returned to work on June 13 at the reduction proposed.

The other industrial unrest of the year occurred chiefly in the clothing industry, the boot and shoe industry, the fur manufacturing industry and the building trades. The clothing industry reported the largest number of strikes of any one branch, namely, 19; the number of employees involved being 3,607 and the time lost 51,896 working days. The strikes were chiefly in men's and women's clothing factories in Montreal and Toronto to maintain union wages and secure recognition of the union, and they were for the most part successful.

In the boot and shoe industry there were three disputes against reduced piece rates involving 2,307 employees. In the fur manufacturing industry a general strike in Montreal shops was conducted with great bitterness resulting in a loss of 48,965 working days time with results somewhat indeterminate at the end of the year. In the building trades there were 8 disputes over changes in wages and hours and several others caused by disagreements over union jurisdiction.

Summing up as to results and methods of settlement: 35 strikes of the year involving about 5,000 employees ended in favour of the strikers; 26 disputes involving about 15,000 employees ended in favour of the employers; whilst 17 ended in a compromise. Some 56 disputes or nearly 70 per cent. were settled by negotiation between the parties; 6 by the mediation of outside parties; in the rest there was either a return to work on the employers' terms or an indefinite conclusion. No strike of the year, it is noteworthy, was settled by arbitration or by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Wages and the Cost of Living. Wages were downward in tendency during 1925, the general index number of the Department of Labour standing at 174.8 compared with 179.3 in 1924. This was largely the result of the cut in coal miners' wages already referred to, the index number in this group declining from 192.4 to 165.1, but in logging and saw milling there was also a decline, and the metal trades and miscellaneous factory trades showed some losses; on the other hand wages in the building and printing trades and for common factory labour were upward. Steam and electric railway wages were stationary. (For details of the wages' movement during the past three years see section "Statistical Survey of the Year in Canada," elsewhere.)

Among important industrial agreements signed during the year special mention may be made of the following:

Coal Mining.—Revision of agreements in Nova Scotia, Edmonton District, District 18, Alberta, and Crow's Nest Pass, B.C.

Dairy Employees.—Dairy Employees of the Fraser Valley, B.C.

Fishing.—Deep Sea Fishermen at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Pulp and Paper Employees.—Pulp and Paper Employees at Thorold, Sturgeon Falls, Espanola, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur.

Building.—Stone Cutters at Toronto, Vancouver; Quarrymen at Graniteville, Que.; Plasterers and Cement Finishers at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor; Bricklayers at Ottawa and Port Arthur; Carpenters and Joiners at Hamilton, Humberstone, St. Catherines, Windsor, Calgary and Vancouver; Painters at Quebec and Hamilton; Plumbers and Steamfitters at Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor and Regina.

Metal Trades.—Metal Workers at Port Hope, Edmonton and Prince Rupert, B.C.; Moulders at Wingham; Electrical Workers at Edmonton, Montreal and Vancouver.

Printing.—Printers at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Edmonton and Vernon, B.C.; Mailers at Toronto; Stereotypers at Ottawa, London and Regina; Bookbinders at Saskatoon.

Clothing.—Ladies' Garment Workers and Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers at Montreal and Toronto; Laundry Workers at Toronto.

Bakers and Confectioners.—Bakers and Confectioners at Montreal.

Breweries.—Brewery Workers at Lethbridge and Edmonton.

Hotel Employees.—Hotel and Restaurant Employees at Victoria, B.C.

Railways.—Numerous decisions were handed down by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established in 1918 to ensure uninterrupted service on the railways. It consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour—one for each of the Railway Brotherhoods. Up to the end of 1925 it had dealt with some 270 cases. A second Board of Adjustment was formed during 1925, and held its first meeting in November, when differences in nine cases were adjusted.

Street Railways.—Street Railway Employees at Brandon, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Edmonton.

Water Transportation.—Longshoremen at Montreal, Amherstburg, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., Deep Sea Employees at Victoria.

General Transportation.—Teamsters at Edmonton.

Public Utilities.—Harbour Commission Employees at Montreal.

Municipal.—Civic Employees at Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton.

Female Employees.—The Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta Minimum Wage Boards issued important orders governing female employees in various trades and industries.

The cost of living was on the whole on a somewhat higher level during 1925 than during the past four years, due mainly to higher prices for flour, bread, and pork and bacon, also for potatoes, butter and cheese. The cost of a representative family budget stood at $21.87 in December, 1925, compared with $20.90 in December, 1924. For Canadian wholesale prices, the official index number for 1925 was 160.3 compared with 155.2 in 1924, the rise being largely the result of higher prices for grains and wool.

In connection with the administration of the Combines Investigation Act under the Department of Labour, F. A. Macgregor was appointed Registrar in September, 1925. Among investigations conducted under the Act in 1925 was one into an alleged combine in the marketing of New Brunswick potatoes, the report with regard to which was presented in June, alleging that in the opinion of the Registrar a combine existed. An *interim* report was also issued in February by Lewis Duncan as Commissioner under the Act to investigate a combine alleged to exist between the jobbers, brokers and other dealers in fruits and vegetables in British Columbia* resulting in the control of prices. The conclusion of the Commissioner was that a combination of jobbing and brokerage houses existed that was detrimental to the interests of the Canadian public. The establishment of a nation-wide grower-owned selling agency was recommended as a possible remedy, as well as the enactment of legislation similar to the anti-trust legislation of the United States. Later the Dominion Government appointed J. C. McRuer, Assistant Crown Attorney of Toronto, to act as general prosecutor in connection with this combine.

* NOTE.—See British Columbia Section for further reference to this subject.

An alleged combine among coal dealers in Western Canada was also investigated under the Act, the Commissioner, David Campbell, K.C., reporting in March, 1925, to the effect that a combine was in existence.

Labour Legislation in Canada During 1925.

In the Annual Review for 1924-25 there was a reference at some length to the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, handed down in January, 1925, declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament. As the Act has for some years constituted the chief machinery in Canada for the settling of labour disputes, the legislative steps that were taken as a consequence of this decision merit prominent mention in any chronicle under the present heading. These took the form, first, of an amendment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act introduced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour on Mar. 12, 1925. The purpose of the amendment as explained by the Minister was to limit the application of the statute to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province. The Act accordingly took the form of a number of enumerative provisions more or less specifically defining the character of the disputes to which it should apply. It was recognized that these provisions were not technically comprehensive, but it was hoped that they would tend to prevent misunderstandings and differences regarding the application of the Act to particular disputes. General clauses were added providing that any dispute which the Governor-in-Council might by reason of any real or apprehended emergency declare to be subject to the provisions of the Act should be included—also any dispute within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of a province but which by legislation of the province might be made subject to the provisions of the Act. Certain amendments in detail were also made, an important one to the effect that employers and employees must give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting wages or working hours, and that, in case of dispute arising, a strike or lockout must not be declared until a board under the Act has dealt therewith. Another change provides that an employer declaring a lockout or making effective a change in wages contrary to the provisions of the Act, will be liable to a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $1,000 for each day the lockout exists. The Bill was passed by the House of Commons on May 13 and received its third reading in the Senate on May 28, when, however, four of the Senators expressed grave doubts of its constitutionality.

Several important provincial Acts were the direct outcome of this legislation. In Nova Scotia the "Industrial Peace Act" was passed, the objects of which were: (1) to re-enact the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as a provincial measure; and (2) to reinforce and supplement that Act by machinery for the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes not settled under it. The second part of this measure provided for the creation of a permanent Arbi-

tration Commission on proclamation by the Governor-in-Council. If within a month from the filing of the report of a Board of Conciliation under the first part of the Act no settlement has been arrived at, either party may have the dispute referred to this Commission, which will then inquire exhaustively into all phases of the dispute and all legislative facts affecting both the employers and employees. After such reference any strike, lockout or alteration of conditions would be declared to be illegal under penalties, the award of the Commission being binding on all the parties and enforcible in the same manner as an order of the Supreme Court.

In Saskatchewan and British Columbia legislation was likewise enacted validating the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act with regard to disputes which would otherwise lie within the exclusive jurisdiction of these Provinces.

A brief enumeration of other labour legislation of the year is as follows: By the Dominion Parliament: the Act regarding compensation for Government employees was amended, likewise Acts relating to the superannuation of civil servants, the pensions of the Canadian Mounted Police, Government annuities, and one affecting Post Office employees. By Order-in-Council dated Sept. 7 a weekly day of rest was made obligatory for Dominion Government employees, employees, who by reason of emergency, are required to work on Sunday to be allowed a compensatory period during the next six days of 24 consecutive hours' rest. A special committee reported during the recess on the proposal to establish a system of old age pensions in Canada. The Senate rejected a Bill sent up by the House of Commons authorizing advances to Provincial Governments to enable the latter to make long term loans to agriculturists.

In Nova Scotia, in addition to the "Industrial Peace" Act above cited, the "Coal Mines Regulation Act," the Act with regard to contributary negligence, and the Act relating to Farmers' Co-operative Associations were amended, and an Act was passed to facilitate the establishment of community halls. (The Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, it may be remarked in passing, paid out $1,163,710 on account of compensation in 1924. The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association which has authority, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, to make rules for the prevention of accidents—these rules when approved by the Workmen's Compensation Board, being binding on all the employers included in the class affected thereby,—held its Sixth Annual Meeting in Halifax on Apr. 22. New Brunswick revised its workmen's compensation assessment schedule extensively in 1925.)

In Quebec the Women's Minimum Wage Act of 1919 was amended, a day of rest was provided for hotel employees by special statute, and amendments were passed relating to co-operative societies, electrical inspection and the pensions of school teachers. The Commission appointed in 1922 to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensations laid its report before the Quebec Legisla-

ture early in the Session; action thereon, however, was deferred pending consideration by the Government, also pending the next International Labour Conference at Geneva, at which the subject of workmen's compensation occupies first place on the *agenda*. The existing Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec was, however, amended by a new sub-section providing that a workman who is the victim of an accident outside Quebec while working for an employer domiciled outside the Province shall not participate in the benefits provided by the Quebec Act, if the country or province in which the accident occurs entitles the workman to compensation, and if the employer has fulfilled his obligations under the law of such country or province.

In Ontario a similar amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed during the Session of 1925. (The benefits paid under this Act now amount to over six million dollars in an average year, the number of accidents reported to the Board totalling between fifty and sixty thousand annually.) Other labour legislation of the session related to the garnishment of wages, early closing in villages, pensions for Public Library employees and the providing of special polls for railway employees and commercial travellers in Municipal Elections.

Manitoba legislation of the year amended the Workmen's Compensation Act in accordance with recommendations of the special committee which investigated the subject during the recess. Some important changes in the scale of compensation were made and a section added making provision for vocational training. The Act providing minimum wages for women was amended, also the Teachers' Retirement Fund Act, and the Employment Bureau Act. A section was added to the Manitoba Child Welfare Act, and several measures were passed affecting farmers and farm workers. A Bill providing for the general observance of one day of rest in seven in all classes of industry was rejected by the Legislature.

In Saskatchewan, the Female Employment Act, the Mechanics Lien Act, the Steam Boilers Act and the Vocational Education Act were amended, and a resolution was passed endorsing civil service superannuation. The Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation was established by special Act.

The labour legislation of Alberta during 1925 included an amendment of the Mines Act having for its object the ensuring of the payment of wages to miners, a new Minimum Wages for Women Act, and an amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act adding frostbite to the list of industrial accidents which are compensable. By regulation under the Public Health Act, additional precautions were enforced in connection with the employment of persons affected with communicable diseases.

The outstanding measure affecting labour in British Columbia, next to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act already mentioned, was an Act providing for the establishment of minimum wages in nearly all types of industry, the rates to be fixed by the Board of

Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provided for an eight-hour day. The Workmen's Compensation Act was extended, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended to provide safeguards in connection with the miners' selection of check weighers. Extensive revision of the regulations regarding the eight-hour working day was made under the Hours of Work Act and some new mine safety regulations were put in force.

Legal Decision Affecting Labour, 1925.—Dominion and Provincial Jurisdiction in Labour Matters. The relative powers and jurisdiction of federal and provincial authority in Canada in matters pertaining to labour came prominently to the front in 1926, as in 1925. To the decision of the Privy Council declaring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act *ultra vires,* and the legislative action to which this gave rise, reference has been made in the foregoing and in the *Annual Review* for 1924-25.* Another decision in the same category was that of the Supreme Court of Canada regarding the eight-hour day convention of the International Labour Conference. It will be recalled that under a draft convention adopted by the International Labour Conference of 1919, of which Canada was a member, an eight-hour day and a forty-eight hour week in industrial undertakings was endorsed, each government undertaking to bring the matter before the proper legislative authority. In Canada the convention was sent on its receipt by the federal authorities to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces, while the following four questions were submitted to the Supreme Court:

(1) What is the nature of the obligation of the Dominion of Canada as a member of the International Labour Conference, under the provisions of the Labour Part (Part XIII) of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding provisions of the Other Treaties of Peace, with relation to such draft conventions and recommendations as may from time to time be adopted by the said Conference under the authority of and pursuant to the aforesaid provisions?

(2) Are the legislatures of the provinces the authorities within whose competence the subject-matter of the said draft convention in whole or in part lies and before whom such draft convention should be brought, under the provisions of Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, for the enactment of legislation or other action?

(3) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the legislatures?

(4) If the subject-matter of the said draft convention be, in part only, within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, then in what particular or particulars, or to what extent, is the subject-matter of the draft convention within the competence of the Parliament of Canada?

The reference was heard by the Court on June 11, counsel appearing on behalf of the Government of Canada and also on behalf of the Provincial Governments of Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia. It was

* NOTE.—It may be added incidentally that some interesting comments on this decision and its implications will be found in a judgment of the Chief Justice of Canada in the case of the *King vs. The Eastern Terminal Elevator Company,* delivered in April.

contended, on behalf of the Dominion Government, that no obligation rested on the Dominion to enact the recommendation into law, in view of the Order-in-Council passed in November, 1920, declaring the proposal within Provincial jurisdiction except as to Dominion works and undertakings. This view was supported by the Province of Quebec. The Provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, however, contended that the Dominion Parliament had exclusive power to sanction ratification of the Convention, though in the absence of ratification its subject-matter was probably within provincial legislative control. The unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court, was as follows:

To the first question: the obligation is simply in the nature of an undertaking to bring the recommendation or draft convention before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

To the second question: yes, in part.

To the third question: the subject-matter is generally within the competence of the legislatures of the provinces, but the authority vested in these legislatures does not enable them to give the force of law to provisions such as those contained in the draft convention in relation to servants of the Dominion Government, or to legislate for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of the province.

To the fourth question: the Parliament of Canada has exclusive legislative authority in those parts of Canada not within the boundaries of any province, and also upon the subjects dealt with in the draft convention in relation to the servants of the Dominion Government.

Workmen's Compensation Decisions.

As usual, decisions under the Workmen's Compensation laws of the several Provinces were numerous, especially in Quebec. The Superior Court at Montreal held that in determining the extent of a workman's loss as the result of an accident the true criterion was the diminution in earning capacity fixed by the calculations of the medical experts rather than the subsequent wages actually earned by him. This decision was sustained on appeal, one judge dissenting, (*Labrecque et al vs. Charette*). The same principle was upheld in another decision (*Auger vs. Gatineau Co. Ltd.*). The Superior Court at Three Rivers, however, ruled that the amount of half-salary payable during a period of total incapacity, should, when the workman was able to resume partial employment, be deducted from the amount to which he could lay claim for partial incapacity. This ruling was sustained later by the Court of King's Bench at Quebec, the appeal court, however, being divided in their opinion. (*Labonne vs. St.-Maurice Lumber Company.*) In another case, where an employee had brought action for damages against his employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act and died before the case was settled, it was held that his sister to whom he had bequeathed his property, had the right to recover any sums due to her brother at the time of his death. Still another Quebec case held hernia contracted in the course of employment compensable as an industrial disease notwithstanding constitutional predisposition. A

case involving the city of Shawinigan Falls evoked the ruling from the Court of Appeal that when a municipal corporation undertakes or executes public works under such provisions as would render a contractor liable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, it shall itself become liable, the term "work" including all activities in connection therewith. The Municipality of Lauzon also lost its case when denying liability to a workman who had sustained injuries while engaged in street work and who had failed to comply with the provisions of the Cities and Towns Act requiring actions for damages to be filed within six months of the date of the accident, the Supreme Court at Quebec ruling that this provision did not apply to men working under contract with the city. An injury to a workman while taking lunch in a workroom is compensable (*Caron vs. L. H. Packard Co., Ltd., Montreal*). In the case of *Dame Kaczuryk vs. C.P.R.,* it was held that a railway yardman must exercise due care while crossing a railway track and that the Company is not responsible when reasonable warnings are disregarded.

The Alberta Court of Appeal sustained the finding of a jury which had allowed damages to a young man who had sustained injuries during his employment, notwithstanding that he had contracted that neither he nor his representatives would be permitted to recover compensation in excess of $1,500 in case of injury arising from negligence or default. The same Court, in the case of *Brass vs. the Canadian Pacific Company,* held that the employer is responsible for the safety of the place of work.

Under the Saskatchewan Act, in the case of *Mackenzie vs. the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company,* the Court held no compensation was due to an employee exposing himself to a voluntary risk not incidental to his employment. The same Court, however, in the case *Miller vs. Smith and Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,* held that an employer must provide employees with safe conditions of work, the case being that of a cook-boy on a work train, who in passing between the cook car and the dining car fell through an uncovered space.

Master and Servant.

In an Ontario case (*Thwaites vs. McKillop*), it was held that not all work done by a servant while in service is for the benefit of the master. The case involved a miner who while in the service of his employer staked and acquired two mining claims, a share in the value of which by the employer was disallowed. A further Ontario case held that a servant may be dismissed for incompetence without notice. A master, however, who condones an offence must give notice of dismissal on that account to a servant. In the case *Proctor vs. Seagram,* it was held that a master is not bound to indemnify his servant against a false accusation of misconduct involving a process of law, even though that misconduct might be in the course of his employment, unless the precise thing constituting the misconduct had been author-

ized and instructed by the master. It was also held in *Robertson vs. Boddington* that an employer is not liable for the unauthorized action of an employee, the action in question being the writing by the employee of a letter not within the scope of his employment, which letter was subsequently alleged to be libellous.

Miscellaneous Legal Decisions.

Other decisions of the year may be mentioned as follows:—

An incorporated company at Montreal composed of Jewish shareholders, who remained closed from sundown on Friday to sundown on Saturday, but carried on business on Sunday, were held as not entitled to exemption from the Lord's Day Act because of religious belief. The decision was sustained on appeal, but on the grounds that the defendants were a corporation and as such not entitled to the exemption made to individual adherents to the Jewish religion.

A hospital board in Alberta was held liable for the carelessness of a nurse in applying over-heated water bottles to the feet of a patient resulting in burns.

Under a Quebec decision the wages due to an employee of the Canadian National Railway System were held to be subject to attachment, though the System belongs to the Crown. In Quebec it was held that a sawmill employee cannot attach for wages under Article 1194 (c) of the Civil Code. An error in procedure by a claimant under the Ontario Mechanics Lien Act was held not to invalidate a lien.

General Notes. At the 1925 Congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada, under the Presidency of W. C. Good, with George Keen as Secretary-Treasurer, seven distributive societies, with a membership of 4,646, were represented.

The Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva in 1925, the *agenda* including the following subjects: workmen's compensation; equality of treatment for national and foreign workers with regard to workmen's compensation; and the prohibition of night work in bakeries. Canada was represented at the Conference by H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer to the League of Nations; Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour for Ontario; Hon. Laureat Lapierre, member of Executive Council of Quebec, and Pierre Beaule, of Quebec; (for the employers), John Lowe, Jr., of Valleyfield, and Hugh MacDonald, of Toronto; (for the work-people), P. M. Draper and Gustave Francq, Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of the Quebec Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, respectively.

During 1924-25 the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions with the execution of eighty-five contracts. These were divided among the different departments of the Government as follows: Railways and Canals, 9; Marine and Fisheries, 4; Interior, 1; National Defence, 2; Indian Affairs, 4; Public Works, 65.

The Annual Meeting of the Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada was held at Toronto under the presidency of E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held their Annual General Meeting at Hamilton, June 1-5, 1925, reporting a total membership of 4,135. Among subjects discussed which were of interest from a labour standpoint were workmen's compensation and the eight-hour day. With regard to the former, the principle of contribution by the workmen was endorsed. On the eight-hour day question, the Industrial Relations Com-

mittee reviewed the procedure of recent international industrial labour conferences, the position being taken that it was economically impossible for Canada to adopt the eight-hour day generally until similar action had been taken in the United States. The Alberta Branch of this Association interviewed the Provincial Government with regard to the legislative proposals of the Alberta Federation of Labour.

The Second International Conference of Labour Statisticians was held at Geneva in April, 1925, under the auspices of the International Labour Office. The subjects under discussion was the classification of industries for statistical purposes, and the statistics relating to cost of living, real wages and unemployment.

A system of joint management and profit-sharing having several novel and interesting features, such as group insurance, union approval, etc., was instituted by the Gold Medal Manufacturing Company at Toronto. The so-called "Baltimore and Ohio" plan of joint shop management was put in effect throughout the Canadian National Railway System.

By regulation approved in January, 1925, stoneworkers' phthisis was added to the list of industrial diseases compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. The list also includes anthrax, phosphorus or mercury poisoning or their sequelae, and ankylostomiasis.

Fatal industrial accidents in Canada showed a falling off in 1924 according to a report of the Department of Labour, the total being 1,270, as compared with 1,412 in 1923. The logging industry in both years had a higher fatality record in proportion to the workers employed than any other industry. Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying came second. In the steam railway service, 138 deaths were reported, and in manufacturing industries, 163 deaths.

The annual "Safety Convention" of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association was held at Toronto during May, 1925, the attendance indicating a marked increase of public interest, namely, 530 delegates from 60 cities and towns. Features of the meeting were addresses by the President of the Trades and Labour Congress, the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, and S. R. Parsons, past President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. To illustrate the interest now taken in industrial safety, it may be added that the Port Colborne plant of the Canada Cement Company recently held a banquet to celebrate the attainment of their goal of making 1925 a no-accident year, whilst the Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada is offering two trophies for "the safest mill in Canada." Under the encouragement of the Quebec Safety League systematic weekly instruction on accident prevention and safety-first methods are to be introduced into the schools of Montreal and district. The Ontario Mining Association at their Annual Meeting in July discussed the problem of accident prevention, and a committee was named to study means to decrease the accident rate. The Association approved the increased assessment of employers now called for by the Workmen's Compensation Board as being necessary to meet the cost of accidents. Attention was directed to the need of impressing on new employees the necessity of obeying regulations concerning safety and of recognizing danger signs.

The Dominion Technical Education Act has now been in operation for seven years, every province having taken steps to establish technical or vocational education as a permanent part of the provincial educational system. The work of organization has progressed along different lines in the different provinces, but there has been a general growth in appreciation of the importance of proper vocational training, reflected in a very encouraging growth in enrolment.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1925

By

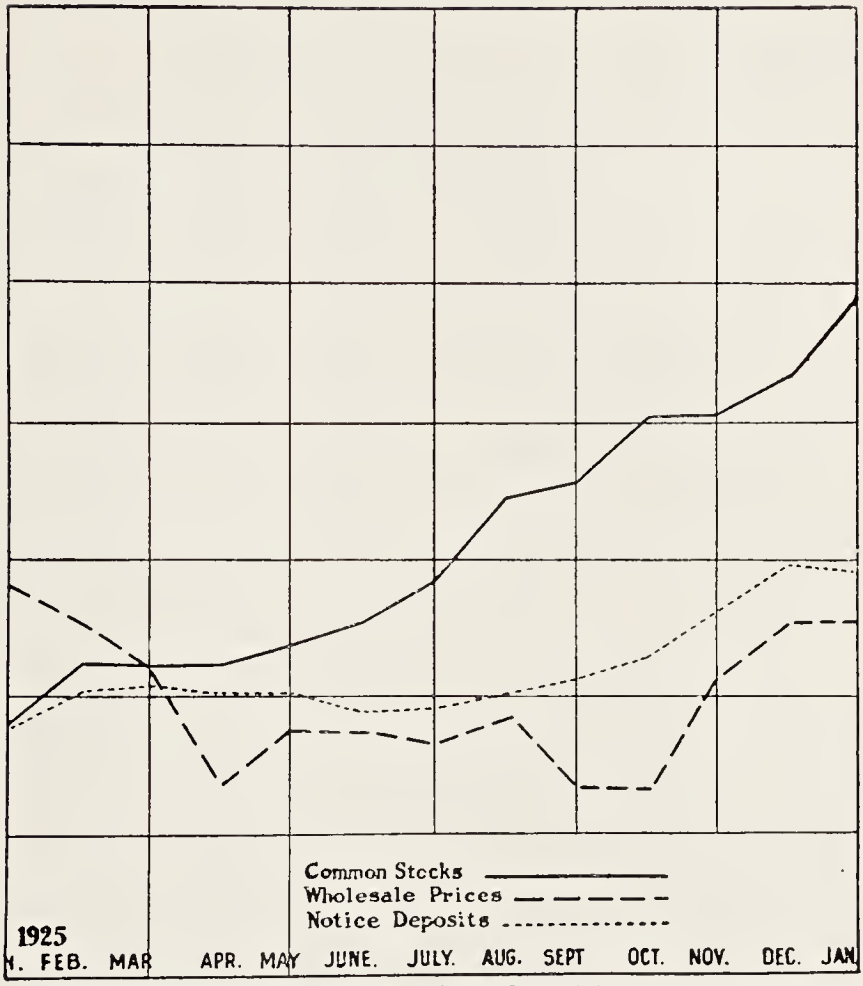
R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.,) F.R.S.C.

The statistics on the next following pages are designed to illustrate the more salient features of social and economic progress in Canada during 1925. In Table No. 1, the year as a whole is reviewed in immediate comparison with the two preceding years. In a second table the trend from month to month during 1925 is illustrated. Both tables are restricted to data that may be regarded as typical and representative.

The year as a whole showed a higher level of economic activity than either of its immediate predecessors, but this was almost entirely due to buoyancy during the latter half, the trend in the opening six months showing a continuance of the downward tendency in evidence since 1923. The basic factor in this recovery was the excellent crop-yield of 1925, the returns from which were estimated at over $1,150 millions, an amount in excess of any year since the inflated prices of 1917-1920. In brief, the volume of the crops was over 25 per cent. greater than the average of the preceding ten years, —the wheat yield being the largest on record except in 1923—whilst prices remained on the new high levels established in 1923-24.

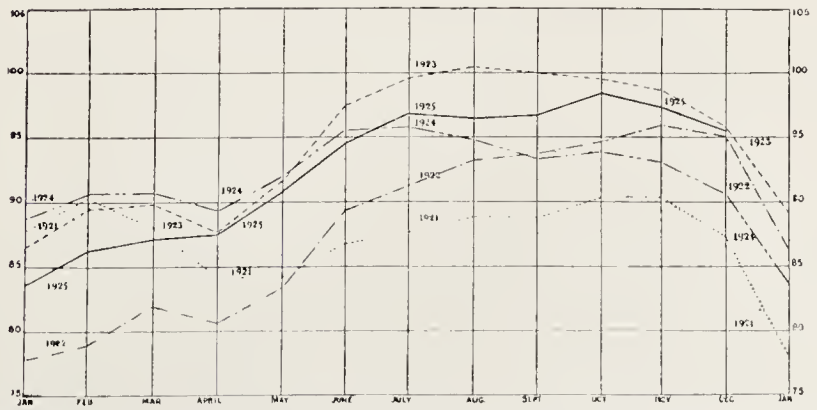
These conditions were at once reflected in the general economic field. Employment subsequent to the month of July was more active than at any time since 1923, the year ending on a point higher than in the preceding four years. Particularly was this true of manufactures. Trade was similarly buoyant, both exports and imports showing marked advances, whilst the "favourable" trade balance was 50 per cent. greater than in 1925, approaching $400 millions and leading to a considerable gold import. Credit simultaneously expanded, as evidenced by the high level of both notes and current deposits and the comparatively low level of commercial loans at the close of the year. Canadian stocks shared in the rising market, an index number of 31 industrial common stocks registering 175.5 in December, 1925, as compared with 128.2 in December, 1924. Carloadings, which were lower during the first half of 1925 than in the corresponding months of 1924, were considerably higher in the second half. Railway earnings showed a gain of perhaps 30 per cent. for the year. The year closed with a feeling of optimism in business circles greater than has prevailed at any time since the post-war liquidation set in. For the more important phases of this movement the reader is referred to the accompanying tables where they may be traced in representative and summary form.

Fundamental Economic Conditions in Canada, 1925



NOTE.—The above chart illustrates three determining factors in the current economic trend, namely, the speculative factor, illustrated by the trend of common industrial stocks; general business conditions as illustrated by wholesale prices; and banking and currency factors, as illustrated by notice deposits. It is commonly held that a pronounced trend in the first of these is usually followed by a similar trend in the second, and that in turn by a similar trend in the third. The chart is based on monthly averages of the period 1922-1924, the lines being expressed in multiples of the standard deviation from these averages, i.e., the degree of variation from month to month in each line is made strictly comparable.

Employment in Canada, 1921-1925



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of each month in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

TABLE I.

Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions In Canada in 1925, Compared with the Two Preceding Years.

Items		1923	1924	1925
I. POPULATION:		(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Immigration	No.	73	149	111
Emigration to U. S.[1]	No.	117	201	101
Births[2]	No.	157	158	151
Deaths[2]	No.	70	66	65
Total Population—(Estimated)	No.	9,088	9,227	9,364
II. PRODUCTION:				
1. AGRICULTURE:				
Wheat	Bu.	474,199	262,097	411,376
	$	316,994	320,362	459,149
Oats	Bu.	563,998	405,976	513,384
	$	184,857	200,688	201,051
Barley	Bu.	76,998	88,807	112,668
	$	32,571	61,760	57,820
Total Field Crops	Ac.	56,445	57,853	58,250
	$	899,226	995,236	1,153,395
Live Stock: On Farms	$	613,260	641,144	704,287
Marketed	$	82,402	98,637	151,424
Butter (creamery)	Lb.	162,834	178,894	180,664
	$	56,873	60,495	67,749
Cheese (factory)	Lb.	151,624	149,708	168,069
	$	28,645	24,202	34,454
Total Dairy Production	$	233,683	218,430	242,500
2. FURS	$	16,761	15,643	15,442
3. FISHERIES:				
Salmon	$	12,534	13,785	15,761
Cod	$	4,079	5,444	6,233
Lobster	$	6,365	4,109	5,553
Total Fisheries Product	$	42,565	44,534	47,927
4. FORESTRY:				
Forestry Operations	$	197,459	213,147	.....
Sawmill Products	$	139,894	141,930	.....
Pulpmill Products	$	99,073	90,324	.....

[1] Statistics of U.S. Bureau of Immigration for years ended June 30.
[2] Registration area, exclusive of Quebec.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1923	1924	1925
5. Minerals:			
Metals:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Gold....oz.	1,233	1,525	1,740
$	25,495	31,532	35,977
Silver....oz.	18,602	19,736	20,004
$	12,068	13,180	13,816
Lead....Lb.	111,234	175,485	253,208
$	7,986	14,221	23,093
Zinc....Lb.	60,416	98,909	110,671
$	3,992	6,275	8,435
Nickel....Lb.	62,453	69,536	73,771
$	18,332	19,470	25,082
Copper....Lb.	86,882	104,457	111,418
$	12,529	13,605	15,645
Non-Metals:.			
Coal....Ton	16,991	13,638	13,129
$	72,059	53,594	49,093
Natural Gas....M.cu.ft.	15,961	14,881	16,679
$	5,885	5,709	6,711
Asbestos....Ton	231	226	282
$	7,523	6,711	8,996
Structural Materials and Clay Products....$	37,751	35,381	36,222
Total Mineral Production...$	214,079	209,583	224,846
6. Manufactures:			
Vegetable Products....$	547,674	585,946	.....
Animal Products....$	384,086	379,777	.....
Textile Products....$	334,439	321,355	.....
Wood and Paper....$	556,025	546,504	.....
Iron and Its Products....$	465,960	370,089	.....
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....$	88,199	93,223	.....
Non-Metallic Mineral Products....$	143,976	138,574	.....
Chemical and Allied Products....$	111,244	108,217	.....
Miscellaneous Industries....$	149,562	151,368	.....
Total Manufactures....$	2,781,166	2,695,054	.....
Total Employees Monthly Average....No.	525	509	.....
Total Salaries and Wages....$	571,470	559,884	.....
Significant Items:			
Pig Iron (production)....Ton	881	593	570
Steel Ingots and Castings (production)....Ton	884	651	752
Flour (production)....Bbl.	19,060	19,932	18,564
Newsprint (production)....Ton	1,262	1,353	1,519
Sugar (raw, imports)....Lb.	847,016	828,031	1,171,067
Rubber (crude, imports)....Lb.	29,696	32,300	47,274
Cotton (raw, imports)....Lb	112,401	92,913	121,059
Petroleum (crude, imports)....Gal.	501,217	560,398	544,287

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1923	1924	1925
7. CONSTRUCTION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Building Permits.....$	133,201	123,731	122,441
Contracts Awarded.....$	314,254	276,261	297,973
III. EXTERNAL TRADE:			
1. EXPORTS:		Fiscal Years	
Total (domestic and foreign).....$	945,296	1,058,763	1,081,362
(a) Component Material Classification:			
Vegetable Products.....$	407,760	430,932	443,299
Animal Products.....$	135,842	140,423	163,031
Textiles.....$	7,851	8,055	9,712
Wood and Paper.....$	228,756	273,355	253,610
Iron and Its Products.....$	51,138	66,976	57,406
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....$	44,358	65,911	90,371
Non-Metallic Minerals.....$	27,647	26,776	20,729
Chemicals.....$	14,047	15,560	16,210
All Other.....$	14,053	17,363	14,700
(b) Purpose Classification:			
Food.....$	484,918	493,751	519,317
Clothing.....$	3,197	3,723	4,949
Industrial Equipment.....$	3,295	4,276	4,112
(c) Degree of Manufacture:			
Raw Materials.....$	416,278	453,522	477,469
Partly Manufactured.....$	150,958	175,974	161,376
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....$	364,216	415,855	430,222
(2) IMPORTS:			
Total Merchandise.....$	802,579	893,367	796,933
(a) Component Material Classification:			
Vegetable Products.....$	161,670	186,469	173,586
Animal Products.....$	46,737	45,027	41,492
Textiles.....$	170,147	173,796	165,441
Wood and Paper.....$	35,846	40,977	38,185
Iron and Its Products.....$	138,724	173,474	134,684
Non-Ferrous Metal Products..$	37,493	43,433	41,112
Non-Metallic Minerals.....$	139,989	155,899	131,013
Chemicals.....$	25,793	26,088	24,760
All other.....$	46,181	48,205	46,659
(b) Purpose Classification:			
Food.....$	114,257	124,731	113,532
Clothing.....$	22,255	22,653	21,490
Industrial Equipment.....$	30,369	35,102	31,419
(c) Degree of Manufacture:			
Raw Materials.....$	228,028	254,023	220,901
Partly Manufactured.....$	77,818	100,278	85,715
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....$	496,733	539,066	490,316

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1923	1924	1925
IV. INTERNAL TRADE:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. Total Wheat Receipts at Fort William & Pt. Arthur..Bu. (crop years)	244,915	297,425	156,989
2. Inspected Slaughterings:			
Cattle.....Head	812	900	975
Swine.....Head	2,256	2,914	2,642
3. Cold Storage Holdings: As of Jan. 1st.			
Butter.....Lb.	14,646	16,628	23,316
4. Loaded at Stations in Canada:			
Agricultural or Vegetable Products.....Ton	21,560	20,981	21,566
Animal Products.....Ton	1,640	1,766	1,828
Mine Products.....Ton	17,778	16,320	16,159
Forest Products.....Ton	13,131	12,499	12,563
Manufactures.....Ton	14,854	13,583	14,606
Total.....Ton	68,962	65,149	66,714
V. PRICES:			
1. Wholesale Prices Indexes: (1913=100)			
Component Material	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
Classification:			
Vegetable Products.....	144.2	153.8	173.3
Animal Products.....	134.1	129.4	141.5
Textiles.....	200.9	202.5	193.3
Wood and Paper.....	176.8	165.8	159.0
Iron and Its Products.....	168.0	161.0	151.6
Non-Ferrous Metal Products...	96.8	96.3	105.6
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	183.8	183.4	176.6
Chemicals.....	164.8	161.8	157.1
General Index.....	153.0	155.2	160.3
Purpose Classification:			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco..	147.6	146.1	158.2
Clothing.....	163.0	156.1	152.0
Producers' Equipment.....	186.1	186.4	180.1
Classified by Degree of Manufacture:			
Raw Materials.....	142.8	148.5	158.0
Manufactured Articles.....	159.1	157.3	160.1
2. Retail Prices and Cost of Living.....	150.3	147.6	150.2
3. Security Prices: Common Stocks, Index Numbers.....	95.1	97.6	111.5
4. Freight Rates:			
Railway, per ton mile.....cts.	.987	1.019	1.007
Atlantic Shipping Rates..... 1898-1913=100.	122.85	138.22	123.28

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1923	1924	1925
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. Railways:			
Gross Revenues.....$	478,338	445,924	455,294
Gross Operating Expenses....$	413,863	382,484	372,188
Freight Revenue, 1,000,000 Ton Miles.....	34,068	30,514	32,005
Passengers Carried.....No.	44,834	42,922	41,455
2. Electric Railways:			
Gross Revenues.....$	50,191	49,440	.....
Gross Operating Expenses....$	36,172	36,125	.....
Passengers Carried.....No.	737,282	726,498	.....
3. Motor Vehicles:			
Registrations.....No.	585	652	728
4. Canals:			
Freight.....Ton	11,199	12,869	14,131
5. Shipping:[1]			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered....	72,200	76,693	78,567
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared.....	71,173	75,620	79,992
6. Telegraphs:			
Land Messages Sent.....No.	16,150	15,461	.....
Revenue.....$	11,417	10,930	.....
7. Telephones:.....No.	1,009	1,072	.....
8. Post Office Revenue:.....$	29,262	29,100	28,582
Money Orders Issued.....$	143,055	159,855	163,519
VII. LABOUR:			
1. Employment Indexes: (Jan. 1920=100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	94.6	92.3	92.5
Manufacturing.....	89.3	85.2	86.0
Logging.....	63.3	64.6	58.4
Mining.....	101.6	100.6	95.4
Transportation.....	108.6	107.3	104.6
Construction and Maintenance.....	131.9	140.8	138.4
Trade.....	92.8	93.3	95.8
2. Unemployment in Trade Unions.....p.c.	4.9	8.6	7.0
3. Employment Service Statistics:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Applications.....No.	589	519	557
Vacancies.....No.	541	412	447
Placements.....No.	463	366	413
4. Wages Indexes: (1913=100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	178.4	179.3	174.8
Building Trades.....	166.4	169.7	170.4
Metal Trades.....	174.0	175.5	175.4
Printing Trades.....	188.9	191.9	192.8
Steam Railways.....	157.4	157.4	157.4
Electric Railways.....	186.2	186.4	187.8
Coal Mining.....	197.8	192.4	165.1
Lumbering.....	170.4	183.1	178.7

[1] Fiscal years ended March 31.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

Items	1923	1924	1925
5. Strikes and Lockouts:	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
Disputes in Existence.....No.	91	73	83
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Employees Affected.....No.	33	32	26
Time Lost in Working Days.No.	768	1,771	1,774
VIII. FINANCE:			
1. Dominion:			
Ordinary Revenue.....$	394,615	396,838	346,834
Ordinary Expenditures.....$	332,294	324,813	318,892
Total Disbursements.....$	434,735	370,589	351,170
Gross Debt.....$	2,888,827	2,819,610	2,818,067
Active Assets.....$	435,050	401,827	400,629
Net Debt.....$	2,453,777	2,417,783	2,417,438
2. Provincial:			
Ordinary Revenue.....$	117,738	127,896	.....
Ordinary Expenditure.....$	132,671	135,159	.....
3. Currency:			
Dominion Notes in Circulation.....$	240,862	226,003	212,681
Metallic Reserve.....$	120,652	107,257	119,745
Bank Notes in Circulation....$	170,421	166,137	165,235
4. Chartered Banks:			
Assets.....$	2,643,774	2,701,427	2,789,619
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve).....$	2,374,308	2,438,711	2,532,831
Demand Deposits.....$	523,171	511,219	531,181
Notice Deposits.....$	1,197,277	1,198,246	1,269,543
Current Loans.....$	1,125,814	1,048,118	967,256
5. Fire Insurance: [1]			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31.....$	7,782,768	8,262,027	8,812,360
Premium Income for Year....$	56,034	54,652	56,747
6. Life Insurance:			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31.....$	3,631,391	3,936,464	4,327,441
Premium Income for Year....$	121,861	135,318	151,395
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1. Bank Clearings.....$	17,332,632	17,008,039	16,764,000
2. Bank Debits.....$	.....	27,159,474	28,126,061
3. Bankruptcies (Dun):.....No.	3,247	2,474	2,337
Liabilities (Dun).....$	65,810	64,531	45,399
4. Incorporations.....$	777,137	666,735	867,121
5. Stock Exchange Transactions:			
Montreal.....No. of shares	2,238	2,687	4,317
Toronto.....No. of shares	1,025	908	1,993
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS:			
1. Crime:			
Convictions, Indictable Offences, Adults.....No.	15	16	.....
Convictions, Non-Indictable Offences, Adults.....No.	137	143	.....
2. Education:			
School Enrolment.....No.	2,172	2,015	.....
Number of Teachers.....	60	62	.....
Total Expenditure.....$	121,495	119,484	.....
3. Marriages and Divorces:			
Marriages (ex. Quebec)....No.	65	66	.....
Divorces.....No.	.5	.5	.6

[1] The statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies for the three years follow:

	1923	1924	1925
Amount at Risk Dec. 31.....	$6,806,937	$7,224,475	7,597,225
Premium Income for year.....	51,169	49,834	51,029

TABLE II.
Statistics Illustrating the Economic Trend in Canada from Month to Month During 1925.

1. Population, 1925.

Month.	Immigration.	Emigration to United States.[1]	Returned Canadians	Births.[2]	Deaths.[2]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.....	2,007	9,087	1,715	11,883	5,665
Feb.....	2,210	5,549	2,012	11,401	5,171
Mar.....	6,575	4,382	2,731	13,325	6,167
Apr.....	10,984	6,441	2,995	12,794	5,945
May.....	13,338	6,425	3,211	13,242	5,645
June.....	8,127	7,020	2,935	12,396	4,897
July.....	8,159	6,492	3,029	12,748	4,653
Aug.....	9,812	7,059	3,667	12,695	4,858
Sept.....	6,666	9,546	2,445	11,921	5,222
Oct.....	7,703	9,372	2,993	11,887	5,508
Nov.....	5,323	8,246	4,331	11,314	5,103
Dec.....	4,003	6,429	7,923	11,621	5,589

[1] Statistics of U. S. Bureau of Immigration.
[2] Preliminary returns for the Registration area, exclusive of Quebec.

2. Statistics Illustrating Productive Activity, 1925.

Month.	Production of Pig Iron.	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.	Production of Coal.	Building Permits.	Contracts Awarded.
	Long Ton	Long Ton	000 Short Ton	$000	$000
Jan.....	28,302	27,126	1,492	5,433	8,935
Feb.....	29,506	37,221	1,150	5,782	11,048
Mar.....	63,932	107,605	788	8,458	13,393
Apr.....	60,065	88,335	557	15,043	24,887
May.....	63,204	100,250	670	15,296	34,052
June.....	45,883	63,140	738	14,652	33,229
July.....	20,946	22,471	748	12,638	22,179
Aug.....	26,513	25,007	998	9,259	31,208
Sept.....	34,609	37,094	1,197	9,932	29,746
Oct.....	74,013	108,868	1,572	11,060	29,648
Nov.....	68,535	73,205	1,663	7,696	46,973
Dec.....	54,889	62,353	1,557	7,192	12,675

3. Salient Statistics of Six Important Industries, 1925.

Month	Flour Production.	Raw Sugar Imports.	Raw Rubber Imports.	Raw Cotton Imports.	Newsprint Production.	Crude Petroleum Imports.
	000 Bbl.	000,000 Lb	000 Lb.	000 Lb	Short Ton	000 Gal.
Jan	1,698	43	3,207	14,658	121,420	31,179
Feb	1,557	69	2,862	10,338	115,624	19,495
Mar	1,668	118	5,262	12,981	126,267	28,397
Apr	1,244	74	3,130	8,059	128,911	23,834
May	1,015	128	3,432	8,849	130,013	24,472
June	1,239	120	3,765	6,313	124,209	31,100
July	1,340	143	5,275	4,158	121,664	49,793
Aug	1,029	112	4,752	4,343	120,656	38,751
Sept	1,601	104	2,692	5,755	124,704	42,163
Oct	2,308	99	4,030	10,585	137,506	44,769
Nov	2,127	82	3,836	15,649	131,147	41,474
Dec	1,738	80	5,031	19,371	136,983	60,831

4. Statistics of Trade, External and Internal, 1925.

Month.	Imports.	Exports.	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts, Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			Eggs.	Butter.	
	$000	$000	000 Dozen	000 Lb.	000 Bush.
Jan	58,376	75,999	3,770	23,316	4,145
Feb	61,430	71,164	1,306	18,045	6,172
Mar	84,638	95,888	1,130	12,711	8,481
Apr	59,105	60,709	1,164	6,152	8,082
May	75,895	97,475	5,692	2,486	7,060
June	75,592	94,319	11,191	3,150	4,114
July	81,492	103,280	14,191	11,439	6,662
Aug	82,074	112,414	16,832	16,296	1,178
Sept	78,663	109,574	18,401	21,220	45,688
Oct	80,800	144,520	17,346	21,703	53,226
Nov	75,286	141,359	12,653	17,232	51,535
Dec	76,918	176,399	7,992	14,935	53,453

5. Transportation, 1925.

Month	Railways				Canal Traffic
	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Operating Revenues	Car Loadings	Revenue Freight Carried 1 Mile	
	$000	$000	No. Cars	000,000 Ton	000 Ton
Jan.	30,362	1,524	225,039	2,119	Closed
Feb.	30,093	2,335	215,432	2,138	"
Mar.	33,037	4,417	228,184	2,404	"
April	31,844	3,120	213,027	2,076	489
May	32,373	1,804	214,774	1,864	1,789
June	33,679	2,137	219,327	1,827	1,789
July	37,829	6,418	243,829	2,063	2,051
Aug.	38,455	8,137	260,875	1,855	2,126
Sept.	43,870	11,538	323,434	3,317	1,925
Oct.	48,723	16,706	334,640	4,019	2,110
Nov.	45,806	13,871	318,295	4,052	1,603
Dec.	45,156	11,560	269,998	4,148	243

6. Prices, 1925.

Month	Wholesale					Retail Family Budget[1]
	General Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	Raw Materials	Manufactured Goods	
1925	1913 = 100	1913 = 100	1913 = 100	1913 = 100	1913 = 100	$
Jan.	165.5	163.8	154.5	166.6	163.3	21.085
Feb.	164.7	164.1	154.7	165.3	163.2	21.189
Mar.	161.6	160.0	153.9	158.7	163.4	21.001
Apr.	156.5	153.1	151.9	151.9	158.2	20.825
May	158.8	159.0	151.8	157.2	159.3	20.727
June	158.6	157.8	153.1	155.5	160.8	20.666
July	158.1	155.2	153.7	154.8	159.2	20.695
Aug.	158.9	156.2	155.5	156.1	160.5	21.048
Sept.	156.2	149.4	156.3	150.3	159.2	21.03
Oct.	156.0	145.3	159.0	150.4	156.8	21.11
Nov.	161.2	148.8	164.4	160.3	157.0	21.51
Dec.	163.5	153.3	165.9	163.6	159.8	21.87

[1] Weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent averaged for sixty cities of Canada.

7. LABOUR, 1925.

Month	Index of Employment[1]	Percent'g's of Unemployment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts	
			Vacancies	Total Placements	Disputes in Existence	Time Lost in Working Days
	Jan. 1920—100	p.c.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan.	83.9	10.2	26,807	24,908	12	5,526
Feb.	86.1	9.5	20,240	18,987	14	27,013
Mar.	87.0	8.5	24,510	22,130	15	249,400
April	87.2	8.7	35,563	32,188	13	297,949
May	90.8	7.0	30,650	28,533	19	307,229
June	94.5	6.1	29,335	27,069	23	320,594
July	96.8	5.2	31,502	28,788	21	331,976
Aug.	96.3	4.4	81,886	75,887	20	112,524
Sept.	96.6	5.7	75,312	68,637	14	20,553
Oct.	98.3	5.1	42,230	39,379	8	12,142
Nov.	97.1	5.7	27,211	25,796	11	38,187
Dec.	95.3	7.9	21,797	20,523	9	20,903

[1] Figures are of the first of each month.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS, 1925.

Month	Bankruptcies		Authorized Capital of New Companies	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
	No.	Defaulted Liabilities			
		$000	$000,000	$000,000	$000,000
Jan.	270	2,263	71	1,410	2,230
Feb.	162	1,718	41	1,110	1,915
Mar.	198	3,946	54	1,195	2,005
April	162	2,762	76	1,278	2,229
May	160	3,375	109	1,342	2,282
June	145	2,649	77	1,240	2,151
July	131	2,001	56	1,331	2,248
Aug.	134	2,256	79	1,248	2,090
Sept.	151	1,529	82	1,332	2,196
Oct.	142	2,685	167	1,710	2,865
Nov.	163	2,384	47	1,670	2,787
Dec.	177	2,300	75	1,898	3,121

9. Currency and Banking, 1925.

Month	Tot'l Notes in Hands of Public[1]	Metallic Reserves	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	New York Exchange[2]
	$000	$000	$000	$000,000	$000,000	$
Jan.....	168,059	194,753	502,790	1,250	911	1.0026
Feb.....	179,684	188,326	482,826	1,261	908	1.0014
Mar.....	168,993	183,711	491,446	1,266	918	1.0013
April....	163,476	179,912	513,222	1,264	909	1.0005
May.....	172,741	181,751	472,724	1,260	909	Par.
June.....	173,155	183,265	495,489	1,254	896	Par.
July.....	171,362	185,409	480,818	1,255	881	0.9995
Aug.....	173,113	183,884	494,561	1,261	879	0.9995
Sept.....	182,028	169,399	589,946	1,269	904	1.0001
Oct.....	197,898	201,059	598.661	1,278	906	0.9992
Nov.....	192,538	235,204	654,235	1,299	910	0.9992
Dec.....	175,979	222,267	597,449	1,319	903	1.0003

[1] The sum of the Dominion notes and the bank notes in the hands of the general public at the end of each month.

[2] Canadian dollars required to purchase one U. S. dollar; average of monthly high and monthly low.

10. Investment and Speculation, 1925.

Month	Index of 31 Industrial Stocks.	Index of Bond Prices.	Shares Sold on Montreal Exchange.	Call Loans in Canada.	Bank Investment in Bonds Etc.	Interest Rates N.Y. Call Loans[1]	Interest Rate New York[2]
			No.	$000	$000,000		
Jan.....	133.5	105.2	393,118	114,149	542	3.58	3.63
Feb.....	141.3	105.2	297,577	117,437	570	3.75	3.66
Mar.....	140.0	105.5	265,342	115,704	569	4.06	3.94
April...	139.9	105.3	189,070	119,837	564	4.00	3.97
May.....	143.4	105.8	354,476	111,579	575	3.78	3.88
June.....	146.3	106.2	257,154	114,467	574	4.03	3.88
July.....	150.9	106.3	290,402	107,713	576	4.38	3.93
Aug.....	161.8	106.3	427,009	111,263	571	4.25	4.00
Sept.....	163.4	105.7	398,367	119,730	564	4.56	4.19
Oct.....	171.6	105.5	637,444	130,087	573	4.88	4.40
Nov.....	171.0	106.0	322,674	143,397	559	4.75	4.38
Dec.....	175.5	106.3	484,003	135,674	550	5.45	4.38

[1] Average rate for the month.

[2] Commercial paper, 4-6 months, average for the month.

BANKING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Canadian Banks; Financial Conditions and Bank-Policy.

The banking situation in Canada during 1925 and up to the middle of 1926 continued to develop along constructive lines without any seriously disturbing element in the country at large or in more intimate banking circles, such as had proved hurtful factors during the two or three years immediately preceding. The only necessity that arose for the absorption of a bank during the year 1925, that of the Union by the Royal Bank of Canada, was solved in a quiet and orderly manner, and the final result was accepted throughout the country as removing the only obviously weak link in the whole chain of Canadian chartered banks, reduced to eleven by this final merger. The disquieting influences of former years, which had weakened confidence in the underlying soundness of the banks among a certain section of the public, appeared to have permanently disappeared and to have been replaced by a growing confidence. This feeling was well illustrated by a steady increase in the volume of savings deposits, the widest point of contact between the general public and the banks. The statement issued by the Department of Finance at Ottawa, covering the end of May, 1926, showed a total for all the banks in Canada of savings deposits of $1,334,842,107. This total was $75,000,000 ahead of that of May 30, 1925, which was $1,259,879,335, and no less than $130,000,000 in advance of the figures at May 31, 1924.

In another direction, closely allied to banking conditions in this country, the fluctuating volume of commercial loans, the situation during the early months of 1926, showed a fair improvement. This was not as marked as in the case of savings deposits, but sufficient to indicate a betterment in business conditions, in that an increasing amount of capital began to be required for the industrial operations of the country. On May 31, 1926, the total for all the banks of commercial loans was $926,508,698, as compared with a total of $909,-091,414 one year previous. It is quite true that the 1926 figures fell far short of even the total as of May 31, 1924, namely, $989,305,863, and were an unimpressive amount compared with a total of nearly $1,300,000,000 that marked the peak of the inflation period of 1920. Any comparison, however, with the earlier record of five or six years ago would be unfair in two particulars, at least: the 1920 total represented a much smaller volume of business, as distinct from value, than a similar total would in this period of deflated prices; and in addition, business practices of the period were modified from the rather indiscriminate buying system of 1919 and 1920 in that

far less was bought in large volume in advance, with the result that the manufacturer and the wholesaler required a much smaller volume of capital with which to transact their business and finance their buying than was the case a few years previous. The banking returns with regard to commercial loans for at least the 1926 period were accepted as substantial indications that a real recovery in business could be recorded, with prospects for a steady growth for some years to come. Coincident with the gain in current loans came the beginning of the movement on the part of the banks to unload some of the large holdings of Government securities that they had been forced to absorb for several years in order to find investment for surplus funds that could not find employment in industrial channels.

A study of general banking conditions and actual results obtained indicate that Canadian banking reached a better operating position in 1925-26 than at any other period since 1921. In nearly every direction recovery was made from the adverse effects of the process of deflation, and the banks entered upon favourable and normal conditions. This manifested itself in a number of directions. The greater demand for funds for commercial purposes improved the average return on the banks' surplus funds. The increase in savings deposits provided an ample supply of capital to meet any legitimate demand for industrial use, and the more profitable rates at which money was employed increased the profits of the banks, which for some years had been below normal. Moreover, the maintenance of scores or even hundreds of branches that had proved unprofitable, particularly in Western Canada, was remedied by the closing of hundreds of branches during the two or three years previous to 1926. The steady consolidation of banks had, in its turn, cut down overhead costs to a very marked extent, and the wiping out of duplicate branches benefited all other competitive banks as well as the bank directly concerned with such a merger. As was inevitable in all business operations, the shrinkage in profits and a certain forced increase in costs, through salary and other conditions, compelled the banks to put economies into effect. In a number of instances, brought face to face with the need for wiping out unprofitable services, the banks instituted minor charges that in the aggregate proved very substantial additions to revenue and the showing of profits in operations. A marked improvement in financial conditions in Western Canada, following upon two excellent harvests and high prices for agricultural products, brought a very distinct change in the condition of banking in the West, a change that could only be appreciated by those who realized just how far the Canadian banks maintained Western branches where the question of profits was never allowed to determine the further existence of this branch or that.

The better tone in the banking situation naturally found expression in the opinions voiced by leading executives at the annual meetings of the various banks. Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President

of the Bank of Montreal, declared that "The trend of business is slowly but surely upward." Sir Herbert S. Holt, President of the Royal Bank, stated that "We can see in different quarters encouraging indications of improvement," and he proceeded to refer to the cumulative totals of bank debits, car loadings, foreign trade, mineral production, newsprint and pulp output and the hydro-electric industry, as positive developments, and the decrease in the number of commercial failures and the extent of the liabilities, as another. While stressing unsatisfactory conditions with regard to taxation, the tariff policy and immigration, he declared that Canada's future was assured. Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, offered the opinion that "As we look forward into the future, the outlook appears to be clearer than one year ago." Mr. Peleg Howland, head of the Imperial Bank, while deploring taxation and the railway problem, found many directions in which the country was advancing to a more prosperous position.

Undoubtedly some radical changes brought about in the Bank Act of 1913 at the Sessions of Parliament of 1923 and 1924, in the way of more adequate protection for shareholders and depositors through a stricter method of supervision of the danger feature in past years, the large commercial loans, not only strengthened the Canadian banking system as a structure, but went far to win back that widespread confidence of the public, estranged in 1922 and 1923 and 1924 by evidences of foolish and reckless banking methods in several directions, without which no real and lasting prosperity could be expected by the branch banking system which this country had adopted, and with which there was every evidence it intended to remain.

The following figures illustrate the growth in savings deposits:

Name of Bank	May 31, 1926	May 30, 1925	May 31, 192
Montreal	$376,951,262	$361,016,418	$353,038,741*
Nova Scotia	118,114,827	114,812,356	108,818,137
Toronto	54,737,689	50,535,455	47,402,044
Provincial	30,583,925	27,546,455	39,048,176
Commerce	217,559,239	208,011,257	201 159,078
Royal	274,171,305	256,117,479†	241,515,310†
Dominion	63,443,912	57,492,367	53,383,068
Standard	48,734,321	45,401,227	42,442,509‡
Can. Nationale	84,406,717	77,235,452	72,667,676
Imperial	63,851,351	59,860,858	57,557,633
Weyburn Sec.	2,287,559	1,850,011	1,383,994
Totals	$1,334,842,107	$1,259,879,335	$1,204,816,866

The Taxation of Dividends. A certain disturbance of the equilibrium of investment values was created by the 1926 amendments to the Income Tax Act.¶ While the reduction in the scale of income taxation and the removal of the surtax and the super-tax were welcomed as a general relief from an oppressive load of taxation, a storm of criticism broke out in many quarters over the announcement by the Minister of Finance, Hon. James A. Robb, of an intention to amend the Act by including dividends under sources

* Combined figures of Bank of Montreal and the Molsons Bank.
† Combined figures of Royal Bank and Union Bank.
‡ Combined figures of Standard Bank and Sterling Bank.
¶ See Federal Section, pages 67, 70-6, this volume.

of income amenable to taxation. In previous years all dividend receipts were exempt from normal taxation and subject only to the surtax and super-tax. The new regulation classed dividends with bond interest payments as taxable under the normal income tax. At once it was objected that in the case of bond interest, while it had been taxed before when paid to the individual, the corporations who paid the interest had been allowed to charge it as an overhead expense, so that it was only the individual who paid a tax upon this. In the case of dividends, corporations paid the new tax of 9 per cent. (reduced from 10½ per cent.) on sums that were to be paid out as dividends, while the individual who received these paid also his normal income tax upon them, a form of "double taxation." It was declared that in no other country in the world was double taxation permitted. It was also claimed that if this dividend tax were allowed to remain, it would result in many Canadian investors getting rid of large blocks of securities and reinvesting the proceeds either in tax-exempt Government bonds or in foreign securities. The comparison with the 1925 tax regulations worked out rather curiously. For instance, where an income of $6,000, of which $2,000 came from dividends, paid $94.50 under the old regulation, only $70 would be paid under the new tax. The difference was due to the fact that the normal tax rate had been cut more than the addition made through payment of a tax on the dividend. Where, however, out of a $10,000 income, $5,000 originated in dividends, the old tax of $241.50 was increased to $290, resulting in heavier taxation. Roughly speaking, the new regulations worked out as a heavier tax where half or more of the total income came from dividends.

The amendments to the Act included the subjection of what were known as "personal corporations" to an income tax. Previously it was charged by the Finance Department, that some in receipt of heavy incomes diverted these into a "personal corporation" where the income accumulated year by year and remained free from the income tax to which the individual was subject. The new Law compelled all such incomes earned during 1925 to be liquidated in the form of dividends to the individual and subject to the regular income tax. The Bill in its original form provided for a tax retroactive to 1917, the individual being compelled to liquidate the accumulations between 1917 and the end of 1924 into his own income account within a period of five years, by the end of December, 1930. On such amounts paid out to himself during each of the next five years out of the accumulated sum in the personal corporation, the regular income tax was to be paid. The Finance Minister, however, in answer to a plea that such retroactive course would work a hardship in many cases, omitted this from the final draft of the Bill and limited the tax on incomes of personal corporations to the amounts accumulated during the year 1925 and, of course, subsequent years.

A Tendency to Mergers. One of the most significant industrial and financial phases of the year 1925 was the pronounced

movement towards mergers. In the case of the banks, only one was reported, and this did not indicate any particularly new development in the banking business, but was a necessary carry-over from the two or three years before when the banks experienced losses in connection with their loans departments. The two outstanding industrial mergers of the year found expression in the organization of St. Maurice Valley Corporation, a consolidation of two newsprint corporations, and that of the Asbestos Corporation, Limited, a merger of seven asbestos producing mines of the Province of Quebec. The formation of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation drew Sir Herbert Holt prominently into the newsprint industry as head of the new group. This combined the St. Maurice Paper Company, which until that time was controlled by the Union Bag & Paper Corporation of the United States, and the Belgo Canadian Paper Company, which several years previously had been taken up by a Canadian group from the original Belgian owners. The merger brought together newsprint producing mills in the St. Maurice River Valley, one located at Shawinigan Falls, and the other at Three Rivers, Quebec. The combined capacity of the two mills was 650 tons daily, and during the year 1926 a new unit of 200 tons capacity was under construction for the Belgo mill. The St. Maurice Valley Corporation secured control of St. Maurice Paper Company through a purchase of the assets, and of the other through purchase of the common stock. The capitalization of the Corporation consists of $9,999,833 1st mortgage bonds outstanding, $8,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 150,000 shares of common stock of no-par value. This merger gave rise to a belief in the probability of an extension to include the Laurentide Company and, possibly, the St. Lawrence Paper Mills, in the St. Maurice Valley; also the Abitibi Power & Paper Company and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, the latter of whom, it was learned, were closely associated in three or four joint pulp and paper enterprises.

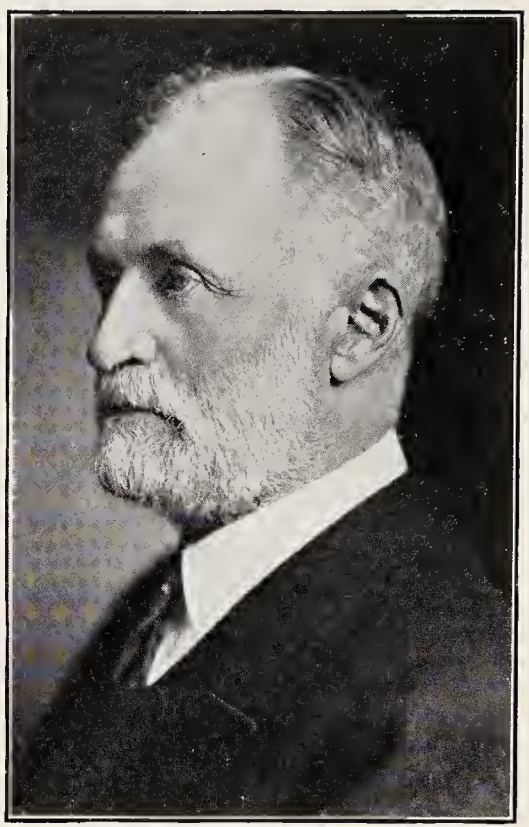
The merger of the asbestos mills followed upon a series of years in which few, except Asbestos Corporation of Canada, were able to show profitable operations. There existed the apparent anomaly of an industry in the Province of Quebec, asbestos, whose output exceeded 85 per cent. of the total world's production, but unable, owing to the keenness of competition and, to some extent, to weak financial condition in several of the mines, to secure results favourable to the investments in the properties. One serious problem faced the new consolidation in the existence of three United States manufacturing concerns owning their own asbestos mines in Canada which provided them with raw material. After long, drawn-out negotiations with Dillon, Read & Co., New York, as the leading financial house interested, associated with whom was Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, the merger was at last brought about through an exchange of 5 per cent. bonds of Asbestos Corporation of Canada for 6 per cent. bonds of the new Corporation and 7 per cent. preferred stock

Charles Ernest Neill

Elected President of the Canadian Bankers' Association, 1926.

Albert William Austin

Appointed President of the Dominion Bank of Canada, 1925.



Albert Ernest Ames

President, A. E. Ames & Co., Limited, Toronto.

for the old common stock, and various adjustments for the other mills. The new capitalization consists of $3,000,000 of 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds; $4,784,000 of 6 per cent. general bonds; $7,456,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock; and 200,000 shares of no-par value common stock. A feature of the internal organization was the creation of a body of three Trustees—J. W. McConnell, Frank P. Jones of Montreal and Arthur F. White of Toronto, in whom was to rest control, after the Annual Meeting of 1927.

Other mergers during the year 1925 included the grouping together of a number of wholesale grocers in Ontario and the West, under the name "National Grocers"; the bringing together of dairies, under Eastern Dairies; the amalgamation of French-Canadian wholesale groceries in the City of Montreal; the absorption by Greenshields, Limited, a wholesale dry goods house in Montreal of McIntyre, Son & Company, Limited; the formation of Canadian Bakeries and of Northern Bakeries; the union of biscuit manufacturers, and the combining of wholesale hardware firms in Winnipeg.

The Canadian Stock Exchanges. The year 1925 proved to be the most prosperous with respect to volume of sales in the history of the Canadian Stock Exchanges. In the case of Montreal the activity exceeded that of the previous busiest year, 1920, the total sales of listed stocks being 4,316,636 as compared with 4,177,962 in 1920. The total exceeded that of 1924, namely, 2,686,603 shares, by over 1,630,000 shares. Coincident with the increased activity was a general upward movement, following closely, although not to the same degree, the "bull" movement on the New York Stock Exchange. Out of a total of 153 stocks in which transactions took place, 100 registered gains for the year and only 29 showed losses. Of the balance, four remained unchanged, while 27 came out only in broken lots or represented securities listed for the first time on the exchange, where comparison was impossible. The following is a record of sales on the Montreal Exchange of stocks and listed bonds from 1919 to 1925, inclusive:

	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919
STOCKS....	4,316,636	2,686,603	2,091,002	2,910,878	2,068,613	4,177,962	3,865,683
BONDS....	$ 17,715,503	$ 22,153,753	$ 38,003,500	$ 48,419,402	$ 67,776,342	$ 27,340,080	$ 71,081,901

An estimate appearing in the *Financial Times* of Montreal showed that 80 of the more active stocks gained 1,329 points in the year and 20 declined 192 points, an average advance of 16.6 points each as compared with the average decline of 9.6 points. The market value of the 80 securities increased from $741,795,783 at the end of 1924 to $981,158,253 at the end of 1925, a gain in value of $239,362,470. Declines amounted to only $11,693,409, so that advances both in points and in values far exceeded the downward movement. The stock that showed the greatest appreciation in price was Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, which gained 132⅛ points in the year, advancing in value from $25,000,000 to $92,000,000, a gain of $67,000,000. The next largest gain in value was that of

Brazilian Traction, up from $56,000,000 to $89,000,000, or over $32,000,000. Montreal Power rose from $98,000,000 to $140,000,000 or close to $42,000,000. Next to Consolidated "Smelters," Dominion Canners showed the largest gain in points, 75¾; Montreal Power, 64¾; Asbestos common, 61; Asbestos preferred, 41½; Atlantic Sugar preferred, 37½; B. C. Fishing, 39¾; Brazilian Traction, 30⅜; Frontenac common, on an offer of purchase, 50 points; Kaministiqui Power, on an exchange basis, 35½ points; Ontario Steel Products common, 32½ points; Penmans common, 30½ points; Shawinigan W. & P. Company, 38½; Wayagamack, 40½. The heaviest declines were those of Dominion Glass common, 28 points; St. Lawrence Flour common, 24½; Detroit United, 22¾, and Canada Car common, 21 points. The largest number of sales took place in Brazilian Traction, 747,641; Smelters was second with 485,799 and National Breweries third, with 386,206 shares. Transactions in Canadian Industrial Alcohol, Canada Steamships preferred, Laurentide, Montreal L. H. & P. Cons., Spanish River, and Winnipeg Electric Company common each exceeded 100,000 shares.

The Toronto Stock Exchange reached a total for 1925 over double that of the previous year, 1,999,218 shares, as compared with 907,819. This compared again with 1,214,544 in 1922 and 670,064 in 1920. The Unlisted Department in a few of the leading stocks showed a total of 409,165 shares compared with 96,873 in 1924. A large number of new securities were listed in Toronto during the year and since the beginning of the year 1926 there were added International Nickel, Kelvinator of Canada, both common and preferred, and Massey-Harris common and preferred. Brazilian led in activity, as in the case of the Montreal Exchange, with 261,075 shares. Next came Smelters with 239,519 shares, and British American Oil was third with 105,830 shares.

Trust and Loan Companies. The year 1925 showed satisfactory growth for the loan and trust companies of Canada, whose returns indicated increased funds in hand in the case of the loan companies, both in the form of deposits and in receipts from sales of debentures, while the trust companies had a larger amount of estates under administration than ever before. According to a record prepared by the *Monetary Times* of Toronto, the paid-up capital of 47 loan companies reporting in 1925 showed an increase of $800,000 over that of 46 companies in 1924. Almost one-quarter the loan companies increased their paid-up capital during the year. Total deposits of $32,850,080 of 47 loan companies at the end of 1925 showed an increase of over $4,000,000 over the two preceding years. Total debentures of 47 loan companies amounted to $77,190,699 outstanding, an increase of $5,000,000 over 1924 and $10,000,000 over 1923. Of the increases during 1925, the Canada Permanent was responsible for $1,000,000 and the Huron & Erie for $2,000,000. Mortgage holdings of the loan companies increased $10,000,000 to $136,967,594. Assets of the loan companies grew by $11,000,000 to

$192,136,407. The majority of these companies also showed increased profits, 47 reporting a net total of $4,566,214, which compared with $4,474,653 in 1924 and $4,374,399 in 1923. The total 1925 net profits were equal to about 10 per cent. on the capital and 6 per cent. on the capital and reserve. Trust companies, 36 in number, reported total assets of $1,085,914,861, as compared with $1,058,926,373 in 1924. There was an increase of $20,000,000 in estates, trusts and agencies' account, bringing the total to $968,855,860.

Home Bank Developments. The year 1925-26 saw important developments in connection with the failure of the Home Bank. Following upon the reversal of the finding of guilt on the part of the trial judge by the Court of Appeal, the Attorney-General of Ontario, W. F. Nickle, K.C., declared in July, 1925, that it was his belief that further proceedings would be "futile and a waste of public funds," and called upon Parliament to amend the Bank Act in order that a similar result of prosecution might in the future be impossible. "If Mr. Justice Hodgins is correct in his statement," Mr. Nickle declared, "then the time has come for Parliament making clear, for the protection of shareholders and depositors, what the duties of a director really are. From my knowledge of the feeling of Parliament in 1923 when the Bank Act was revised, I am satisfied neither the members of the Banking and Commerce Committee, nor of the House, had any thought that the Act would, as to directors, bear the construction the Appellate Division has given it." The effect of the findings of the Court, he maintained, was "to relieve any director of responsibility if the return is correct according to the books of the bank, and he receives the assurance of the general manager that it is, and he believes what the general manager says; and if it is correct, according to the books of the bank, and does not truly and clearly show the financial position of the bank, the director is still relieved from liability." The statement of the Attorney-General continued: "Summing up the judgments on all points, it comes down to this: If a director has no reason to distrust the general manager and his suspicions have not been aroused, he is justified in signing the declaration attached to the monthly return, under Section 112; he is justified in approving of the return of the outgoing directors; there is no obligation on his part to attend the meeting or to see the report. In fact, the less a director knows about the bank's business, and the more careful he is to stay away from directors' meetings, the less chance there is of his being found liable under Section 153. 'Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise'." Mr. Nickle went on to declare that on the whole he thought it would be a useless waste of time and public money to press the prosecution further. Moreover, he was convinced that it would be very difficult to prove conspiracy. So far as the "Daly *régime*" was concerned, it would be difficult, because the others "now all blame Daly and Mason for the wrecking of the Bank, and for deliberately hiding from them matters of importance which should have been brought to the knowledge of

the directors." If the findings of the Appellate Division were binding, as they were, "then I cannot conceive how it is possible, either under the Bank Act or the Code, to ever convict a director of breach of duty or the making of a false statement in any return or report under the Bank Act, unless he can actually be fixed with fraud and knowledge." He concluded: "The Federal Parliament, in view of what has transpired, will, without doubt, grapple with the problem, and endeavour to enact legislation that will so place responsibilities as to protect the public from a repetition of the misfortune that caused such nation-wide distrust of our financial institutions, to say nothing of individual misery and misfortune. If Mr. Justice Hodgins is correct in his statement: 'The popular conception of a bank director's position centres round the word chosen to describe him. It is a complete misnomer, and the sooner it is altered the better. He does not and cannot "direct" as the word is usually understood'—then the time has come for Parliament making clear for the protection of shareholders and depositors, what the duties of a director really are."

Two other phases of the situation remained to be settled: (1) the demand of depositors in all sections of the country for compensation for losses of nearly 75 per cent. that had not been realized through the Liquidator; and (2) the suit of the Liquidator against the shareholders to establish the legality in this instance of the "double liability." In July, 1924, the Committee on Banking and Commerce of Parliament had endorsed the report submitted by Chief Justice H. A. McKeown, who had upheld the depositors' "moral claim in equity for compensation," and this action of the Committee had been ratified by Parliament. Dealing with the case on Feb. 17, 1925, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, declared that "The Government has decided to introduce this Session a measure recognizing, with respect to depositors of the Home Bank, 'the moral claim in equity for compensation,' as referred to in this paragraph of the report. The proposed legislation will be brought down in due course." On June 8, 1925, the House of Commons by a vote of 100 to 20 adopted a resolution granting $5,450,000 as compensation to the depositors of the Home Bank, and incidentally, at the same time, declared that depositors of the Farmers' Bank had no right to share proportionately in this amount. The action of the House of Commons was attacked vigorously in certain sections of the Press. The *Journal of Commerce* expressed the belief "that the unfortunate depositors in the Home Bank had not the shade of either a legal or a moral claim upon the Canadian taxpayers. Moreover, we also take the view—and it is one which we are surprised to see does not seem to have commended itself to one of Mr. Meighen's usually correct notions of what is due, not only to Parliament on the one hand, but also to the country on the other—that Parliament is going altogether beyond its proper functions, and, we will even add, beyond the bounds of propriety, when it gives relief, at the expense of the taxpayers, to a body of people who have absolutely no claim at all on the taxpayers other than that they had been unfortunate in the selection of their bank-

ers." The Montreal *Gazette* declared that "the whole transaction is thoroughly wrong and the Government cannot but be conscious of the fact." On the other hand, *The Vancouver Daily Province* took the view that the payment should be considered "as more a compassionate allowance than anything else. In times of disaster our Parliament has voted money to sufferers abroad. It can surely do as much for sufferers among our own people without being thought to create a dangerous precedent."

The Senate amended the Home Bank Bill by reducing the amount to be paid as relief to depositors from $5,450,000 as passed by the House of Commons, to a maximum of $3,000,000. Provision was made that all those having deposits of $500 or less should receive the 35 per cent. of their claim provided for by the legislation of the Lower House, but in the case of all deposits over $500, a Commissioner, to be the Judge of the Exchequer Court or a puisne Judge thereof, should determine to what extent the creditors "are in actual pecuniary need of reimbursement, which reimbursement need not necessarily be up to the full amount of 35 per cent. of the claim." It was further provided that there should be no reimbursement of the President or Directors of the Home Bank or the Government of Canada or any Provincial Government; or that any city or municipality, or school board or like corporation, or association or society, or partnership or friendly or fraternal society, or labour union should receive reimbursement, nor a senator or member of the House of Commons. It was estimated that there were some 47,000 creditors of $500 or under and that the sum to reimburse these would be a little over $1,000,000, leaving less than $2,000,000 to settle claims of those whose deposits exceeded $500. Commenting on the revision of the Bill by the Senate the Montreal *Gazette* declared that the change did away with the dangerous principle of compensation and the "poor pretense of a moral obligation," which, it declared, was the "essentially vicious feature" of the original Bill. However, the final draft by the Senate could only be considered as sound in comparison with the original measure passed by the House of Commons. The *Financial Post,* later on in the year, declared that the assumption of a measure of responsibility by the Government for the failure of the Home Bank "is believed to be an important factor in the recent advance of the Canadian bank stocks, which have risen on an average of nearly 20 points since the first of the year." It should be added that the House of Commons in the end decided to accept the amendments drafted by the Senate, and the measure became law.

Payment of Double Liability. Attempts made on behalf of groups of shareholders to resist the claims of the Liquidator for payment of the double liability, that is, double the amount of the par-value of the shares held in their name, continued in the Courts for several months. It was not until April, 1926, however, that a final legal decision was given when Mr. Justice Middleton sitting in weekly court at Osgoode Hall, dismissed an appeal brought by James

Bain, K.C., and J. G. O'Donohue on behalf of the shareholders from a former order of Charles Garrow, K.C., Master of the Supreme Court, which maintained that the shareholders were liable for the double payment. This former decision had been rendered on Jan. 14, 1926, on the ground that the Home Bank was legally authorized, that the stock subscriptions of the Home Savings and Loan Co., shareholders for 3,000 shares, Sir Henry Pellatt's 500 shares and the late James Mason's 500 shares, were *bona fide* and that the statutory conditions for the issuance of certificate were complied with. He further ruled that there was no legal defence in the alleged trafficking in shares in the Barnard and Western Grain Growers' transactions, and that Western shareholders, with the exception of a few applicants whose claim that they were not allotted shares cannot be denied, were liable. He further gave it as his opinion that in the case of the block of shares, originally held by the Western Grain Growers, it was Daly's intention that the profits should be his and not the Bank's.

Purchase of Union Bank by Royal Bank of Canada. The most important event, probably, in Canadian banking during 1925 was the absorption of the Union Bank of Canada by the Royal Bank of Canada. This merger was the 31st since Confederation in connection with Canadian banks, eleven of which had been made since the outbreak of war in 1914. This absorption, it was the consensus of opinion in banking circles, was the last of a series that could be attributed to the difficult conditions that the banks were forced to face during the period of deflation. In this group might be included the following: The purchase of the Merchants Bank by the Bank of Montreal in 1921; that of the Bank of Hamilton by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1923; that of La Banque Nationale by the Bank of Hochelaga in 1924; also the Sterling Bank by the Standard Bank, and the Molsons Bank by the Bank of Montreal, all in the same year. Of these mergers since 1878, both the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce was each connected with the absorption of six smaller banks, while the Royal Bank participated in five mergers and the Bank of Nova Scotia in four. The latest merger, 1925, reduced the number of chartered banks in Canada to eleven. The announcement of the merger was made by Hon. James A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, from Ottawa on May 22, 1925. Shareholders of the Union Bank were to receive one share of Royal Bank stock for each two shares of Union Bank stock. Mr. Robb declared that in asking his consent to the agreement of sale the Directors of the Union Bank had represented that in view of substantially reduced earnings, with no prospect of early development, and the difficulty (despite most rigid economies) of curtailing proportionately the cost of operation, they were faced with the necessity of making a drastic cut in the annual dividend, which would result in a substantial drop in the value

of the Bank's shares, and further, might adversely affect the general standing of the Bank.

The total capital involved in the merger stood at $28,400,000 with $20,400,000 for the Royal and $8,000,000 for the Union Bank. When the first Balance Sheet of the combined institutions was made public it was seen that the Royal Bank had divided up the capital of the Union, half to the new paid-up Capital Account, making it $24,400,000, and half to the Reserve, bringing this up to the same total, according to the recognized policy of the Royal Bank. The Reserve of the Union Bank at the time of the merger was set down as $1,750,000, and the fact that the entire addition to the Royal's Reserve of $20,400,000 obviously came from Capital, led to the conclusion that the Reserve of the Union had been wiped out, as a conservative measure. The President of the Royal Bank, Sir Herbert S. Holt, in a statement made on the evening of May 22, declared that the merger would prove advantageous to the shareholders and customers of both banks. Although the Royal Bank had 536 branches in Canada and the Union 327 branches, the two institutions were competitors at only 50 points. After amalgamation the Royal Bank would have 813 branches in Canada and a total of 923 including foreign branches. Sir Herbert added that the Royal Bank would have an unequalled connection in the West, where the Union Bank was particularly strong. The Royal Bank had now five directors in Western Canada and steps would be taken promptly to elect several additional Western directors. The Bank's executive staff in the West would be substantially increased and an Assistant General Manager would be stationed at Winnipeg. The General Manager of the Union Bank, J. W. Hamilton, in a statement issued at Winnipeg, on the same day, pointed to the intention of the Royal Bank, with total resources of over $700,000,000, to make Winnipeg the headquarters of an important Western Division. The merger placed the Royal Bank a clear second in the list in relation to paid-up capital, with the Bank of Montreal leading at $29,000,000, the Royal Bank second, with $24,400,000 and the Canadian Bank of Commerce third, with $20,000,000.

The union went into effect on September 1st, 1925, and the following Directors of the Union Bank were added to the Board of the Royal Bank: W. R. Allan and R. T. Riley of Winnipeg; Stephen Haas of Toronto, John H. Price of Quebec, and W. H. Malkin of Vancouver. J. W. Hamilton, formerly General Manager of the Union Bank, was appointed Assistant General Manager with headquarters at Winnipeg. At a special General Meeting of the shareholders of the Royal Bank held on July 21, 1925, the agreement to purchase the Union Bank was ratified unanimously, and authority was given to increase the number of directors from 20 to 27. Authority was also given to increase the capital stock of the Royal Bank from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, and to provide for the payment of the purchase price of the Union Bank by the issue of 40,000 shares of Royal Bank stock then forming part of its authorized

unissued capital. The Royal Bank stock thus issued was to rank for dividends as from Sept. 1, 1925. Provision was also made for the purchase of the aggregate of all fractional shares at $230 per share of Royal Bank stock. The net result of the merger, over a period of months, was to move up Union Bank stock from a low of the year at 95⅝ to a high of 117, where the equivalent of half a share of Royal Bank stock was reached.

The merger as might have been expected, created a good deal of discussion in the Press of the country, but in the main it was recognized that the absorption was of advantage in adding stability and security to the banking situation in Canada. The *Ottawa Journal* advanced the view that fewer banks need not necessarily result in dearer or restricted credit, as "the people always have it in their power to make the banking operations of the nation in line with national requirements." The *Financial Post,* Toronto, declared that the "rise and fall of the Union Bank is the story of rapid growth without sound basis," and that it was "restored to health but not strength two years ago." A rather interesting comment came from the *Wall Street Journal,* which declared that: "The banking situation across the Border has been considerably cleared up as the result of the recent merger agreement."

In December, 1925, announcement was made that the Royal Bank had acquired an old established banking institution in Moose Jaw, that of Hitchcock & McCullough, which had been in existence since 1890. This was the only bank in the early days between Regina and Calgary and ranchers and settlers from the north, south and west, transacted their business there. The Bank had been the official paymaster for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the construction period.

Outside of Canada, the Royal Bank added to its connections during 1925 by the purchase of the Bank of Central and South America, which was formally ratified by the shareholders of the Royal Bank on July 21, 1925, and received the approval of the Governor-in-Council on Aug. 31, of the same year. Referring to this acquisition in his address to the shareholders at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank on Jan. 14, 1926, Sir Herbert Holt, the President, stated that the purchase "not only strengthened our position in several countries in South America, where we were already represented, but also gave us branches in Columbia and Peru."

Reduction of Bank Branches. During the year 1925 there was a continuation of the process of elimination of unprofitable branches by the Canadian Banks, which had been going on for several years. The absorption of the Molsons Bank by the Bank of Montreal going into effect at the beginning of the year, and the Union Bank by the Royal in September was responsible for a fair proportion of the decrease in branches, but on the whole the reduction was general. According to the *Financial Times* of Montreal (Mar. 19, 1926), the net result during the year was a reduction in the

total of branches in Canada from 3,925 to 3,793, a loss of 132. The following is a list of branches of the various banks in Canada on Dec. 31, 1925: Montreal, 601; Nova Scotia, 261; Toronto, 165; Provincial, 336; Commerce, 533; Royal, 774; Dominion, 117; Standard, 223; Canadienne Nationale, 580; Imperial, 177, and Weyburn, 26, a total of 3,793. In addition, the Bank of Montreal had 16 branches outside of Canada; the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Commerce, the same; the Royal, 126, and the Dominion, 2, a total of 176.

Commercial Failures* in Canada. The commercial failures in Canada, according to a record by R. G. Dun & Company, amounted to 2,371 in 1925 as compared with 2,474 in 1924, 3,247 in 1923 and 3,695 in 1922. Liabilities showed a decrease from $78,068,950 in 1922 to $65,810,382 in 1923; to $64,530,975 in 1924 and to $45,767,-825 in 1925.

Canadian Bankers' Association. With the appointment of Mr. C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, as the President of this Association, in succession to Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who had acted as President of the Canadian Bankers' Association for the two previous years, the head office was moved from Toronto to Montreal. The Annual Meeting, however, of the Association, prior to this, took place in Toronto, Nov. 12, 1925. Sir John Aird, in his address, declared that there was reason to believe that the outcome of the amendments introduced in the revision of the Bank Act in 1923, and the Inspection measure of 1924, "is of advantage to the business of banking as carried on in this country." He added that "evidence is not lacking that there is renewed confidence by the public in the soundness of Canadian banking institutions, and that the banks are well able to afford the necessary financial facilities to business and to do their part in the development of this country." The President went on to declare that the business outlook at the time was "much more favourable than it has been in the past two years. With a splendid crop in all parts of the country and with reasonably good prices, there is a general improvement in business everywhere. It is a matter of gratification," he continued, "that Western farmers from the proceeds of the present crop are discharging old obligations and are improving their financial position accordingly." Sir John Aird referred to a London cable announcing that the British Government had decided to remove the embargo on the London market on Dominion, Colonial and foreign loans. He referred also to a statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in which he had declared that "Preference should be given to those issues bringing a higher proportion of orders for goods to British trade." Sir John considered that it was a fair inference that Canada was again to have, without delay, the British money market open for the financing of legitimate enterprises in this country.

In the report of the Western Sub-section, of which C. W. Rowley, of Winnipeg, was Chairman, it was declared that there appeared to

* NOTE.—For further reference to failures see Industries Section, page 270 this volume.

be an inclination on the part of municipalities to discriminate against banks in the matter of taxation, "which is unjust and unfair." For instance, the bank might be taxed twice as much as others in similar-sized premises where the latter were carrying on very profitable businesses, while the branch bank might often be "turning in red ink figures." This discrimination encouraged the closing of branches in small villages and defeated its own end. It was reported that business in the West had shown an improvement in the year, a material factor being the large increase in the prices of grain. "There is evidence that old debts have been reduced and more care exercised by the people as a whole in incurring liabilities," the report declared. "As a sample, take the case of lumber dealers in Saskatchewan: three years ago there was due to them $16,000,000; to-day there is due but $10,000,000. There has been a marked increase in dairy activities, live stock and other forms of diversified farming during the past two years in all three Provinces."

The report of the Committee on Education, of which John R. Lamb was Chairman, reported that in the eleven years since the courses of instruction conducted by the Shaw Schools, Limited, and Queen's University, were inaugurated, 760 bank officers had completed the Associates' course, 295 of them with honours, while 325 had completed the Fellows' course, 89 of them with honours. In the 1925 examinations, 111 Associates had completed the course, 30 with honours, and 39 Fellows, of whom 7 had secured honours.

The election of officers of the Association resulted as follows: Hon. Presidents, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir George Burn, and E. L. Pease; President, C. E. Neill; Vice-Presidents: A. E. Phipps, Beaudry Leman, J. A. McLeod, and John R. Lamb; Executive Council: Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir John Aird, Tancrede Bienvenu, C. A. Bogert, N. L. McLeod, and H. O. Powell; Auditor, G. T. Clarkson, C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross; Chairmen of Committees: Editing, J. P. Bell; Minor Profits, A. E. Phipps. Committee on Education, M. W. Wilson and C. H. Cronyn; Committee on Questions on Points of Practical Interest, W. W. Watson and W. G. More.

Bank Clearings in 1925. Bank clearings for Canada during 1925 again reflected in a reduction, as they had in 1924, the consolidation movement that had been going on for several years. The total of $16,762,662,333 was $250,000,000 below the total of $17,012,799,952 for 1924, which in turn had shown a decline of some $300,000,000 compared with 1923. Clearings for the City of Montreal were down over $245,000,000, being $5,143,250,794 compared with $5,388,368,053 in 1924. Clearings for Toronto showed an even greater decline, over $340,000,000, the total being $4,914,651,845 as compared with $5,255,433,826 in 1924. The City of Winnipeg, however, continued to show an increase as it had in 1924 over 1923, and was up to $2,892,376,615 as compared with $2,682,695,199 in 1924 and $2,528,311,969 in 1923.

Bank Clearings by Months

	1921 $	1922 $	1923 $	1924 $	1925 $
January	1,486,587,842	1,352,110,772	1,341,165,816	1,387,293,093	1,410,102,197
February	1,309,906,908	1,151,058,783	1,066,608,373	1,275,967,992	1,109,627,472
March	1,344,554,974	1,345,914,514	1,198,534,124	1,155,031,071	1,195,145,689
April	1,471,680,024	1,212,952,411	1,267,331,011	1,224,815,946	1,278,773,239
May	1,520,254,199	1,495,964,764	1,525,793,277	1,419,390,197	1,341,968,330
June	1,480,631,700	1,322,480,401	1,365,059,812	1,230,167,142	1,240,079,079
July	1,373,997,214	1,280,230,117	1,335,497,234	1,458,852,095	1,330,759,511
August	1,291,975,979	1,175,785,827	1,309,766,196	1,250,397,881	1,248,205,224
September	1,342,001,451	1,255,212,513	1,219,675,211	1,360,722,055	1,332,379,711
October	1,541,335,327	1,497,000,783	2,220,453,721	1,768,055,761	1,171,200,866
November	1,669,015,595	1,616,790,334	1,910,288,910	1,547,329,894	1,670,184,404
December	1,608,580,967	1,554,876,485	1,574,033,599	1,739,680,428	1,895,236,611
Total	17,440,523,190	16,260,327,704	17,317,227,574	17,012,799,952	16,762,662,333

Bank Clearings of Canadian Cities

	1921 $	1922 $	1923 $	1924 $	1925 $
Montreal	5,720,258,173	5,093,943,172	5,493,105,775	5,388,368,053	5,143,250,794
Toronto	5,104,893,766	4,974,949,873	5,591,568,205	5,255,433,826	4,914,651,845
Ottawa	370,755,449	404,237,675	353,699,360	332,140,404	328,862,264
Quebec	302,501,488	284,484,623	303,116,299	291,276,519	296,868,697
Hamilton	283,272,009	297,931,727	301,554,611	255,781,872	250,224,656
Windsor	162,268,354	170,789,802	176,443,115	164,187,469	172,716,001
Halifax	160,112,236	181,802,592	152,328,563	148,486,237	153,908,814
St. John	142,488,125	147,301,669	141,395,035	133,734,811	131,306,092
London	147,787,996	161,956,960	151,868,946	140,878,932	136,640,609
Kitchener	51,159,584	52,490,716	51,889,984	48,875,860	49,231,111
Sherbrooke	43,259,747	53,641,705	43,320,228	41,432,013	42,169,565
Brantford	62,020,507	62,235,591	52,924,940	46,050,667	50,714,486
Peterborough	44,295,516	37,100,117	39,376,920	40,621,725	40,564,340
Moncton	51,344,596	56,222,833	40,246,439	41,537,923	41,258,874
Kingston	34,679,436	33,572,200	34,886,561	35,733,539	36,429,859
Winnipeg	2,682,441,103	2,563,938,704	2,528,311,969	2,682,695,199	2.892,376,615
Vancouver	708,205,932	682,964,537	750,693,482	803,051,350	807,197,610
Calgary	335,465,202	263,240,201	272,438,886	343,415,332	355,320,700
Edmonton	260,288,619	234,211,255	217,273,335	220,329,390	239,350,281
Regina	200,790,470	184,949,431	190,195,987	179,302,867	225,429,503
Victoria	122,416,244	105,775,654	105,229,802	108,146,981	101,269,481
Saskatoon	100,523,291	87,892,573	89,106,604	83,355,957	91,330,853
Moose Jaw	74,739,761	64,035,266	63,910,782	58,471,697	61,186,405
Fort William	43,619,961	41,147,691	49,754,115	48,122,905	43,110,272
New Westminster	30,735,065	27,367,208	29,251,758	30,816,486	33,049,655
Brandon	39,282,723	32,992,338	30,970,260	29,796,999	31,805,295
Lethbridge	35,350,739	31,069,140	37,737,971	27,718,555	.....
Prince Albert	18,545,794	17,979,178	18,010,599	16,572,708	17,347,717
Medicine Hat	21,927,687	17,707,369	17,688,504	16,463,676	15,359,364
Total	17,440,523,190	16,260,327,704	17,317,227,574	17,012,799,952	16,762,662,333

Financing in Canada During 1925. The joint requirements of governments, municipalities and private corporations in the money market were not as large in 1925 as in 1924, when a record had been established since the War, with sales exceeding $600,000,000. The 1925 total fell slightly under $500,000,000 according to an estimate of A. E. Ames & Company, Limited, of Toronto. This record, which appears below, indicates that about half the total, or roughly $250,000,000, was distributed in Canada, and all but some $28,000,000 of the balance was secured from the United States, which had provided practically all Canada's outside needs since the British market was closed on the outbreak of war in 1914. This table reads as follows:

Source	Sold in Canada	Sold in U.S.	Sold in London	Total
Dominion	$75,000,000	$105,000,000	$24,333,333	$204,333,333
Provincial	31,425,195	83,220,000	.....	114,645,195
Cities	27,109,556	2,000,000	.....	29,109,556
Smaller munic.	22,681,007	.....	.....	22,681,007
Corporations	93,728,292	28,300,000	3,645,000	125,673 292
Total	$249,944,050	$218,520,000	$27,978,333	$496,442,383

It will be observed that the 1925 financing fell far short of the rather remarkable totals registered in connection mainly with the sale of Victory Bonds, totals which in 1917, 1918, and 1919 amounted respectively to $756,346,033, and $763,986,449 and $909,383,728.

Dominion Government financing in 1925 exceeded the total for 1924 by about $30,000,000, comparing as $204,333,333 to $175,000,000, while the total for 1923 was $200,000,000. The 1925 issues consisted of one long-term Government loan of $75,000,000 for fifteen years and bearing a coupon rate of 4½ per cent. This was offered at 97.25, which represented a yield of about 4.75 per cent. The interest rate was the same as in the loans of 1924. There were in addition two short-term notes, one for $24,333,333 for six months and bearing 4 per cent., and another for one year, amounting to $70,000,000 and carrying the same rate. This latter was disposed of at 99.75 which represented a cost to the Government of 4¼ per cent. In addition there were two loans for the Canadian National Railways, guaranteed by the Government, one of $18,000,000 for five years at 4½ per cent., at which a price of 99⅞ represented a yield of 4.52 per cent., and a second railway loan of $17,000,000 for 10 years, bearing the same rate, 4½ per cent., which at 99⅜ represented a basis of 4.80 per cent.

Apart from the two railway issues referred to above, and which, owing to the guarantee have been included under Government loans, there was only one other railway issue, that of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company for $5,925,195 for 17 years and bearing 4½ per cent. This was guaranteed by British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company did not enter the money market in 1925. The previous year it had borrowed $42,000,000 in Canada in the form of $12,000,000 of 10 year 5 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds and $30,000,000 of 20 year 4½ per cent. sinking fund secured note certificates.

Provincial Borrowing. Including the railway issue in British Columbia, the borrowings of the provinces during the year amounted to $114,645,195, as compared with $68,000,000 during the year 1924. The Province of Ontario, as before, was the largest individual borrower, with a total of $51,000,000. This consisted of a thirty-year loan of $21,000,000 at 4½ per cent. and short-term issues of $10,000,000 at 4 per cent. and two other groups of $10,000,000 each for one and two years respectively, which carried interest rates of 3½ per cent. and in this respect recalled the low interest rates that prevailed for many years before the War. The Province of Quebec made two issues, one for $10,000,000 and another for $5,000,000, each for 25 years and bearing 4½ per cent. The cost to the Province in each case was 4.76 per cent. In addition to the railway loan and guarantee, British Columbia made a 25-year bond issue of $1,000,000 bearing 4½ per cent., and a short-term loan of $4,000,000 (3 years at 4½ per cent.). Saskatchewan appeared three times; once for a six-months' loan of $3,515,000 at 4½ per cent.; a 20-year loan of $2,000,000 at 4½ per cent., and a second for an extra $3,000,-

000 under similar terms. Manitoba's chief financing consisted in three issues, all at 4½ per cent.: one for $3,000,000 for 2 years; one for $2,500,000 for 20 years, and one for $3,100,000 for 15 years. Alberta borrowed $750,000 for 15 years at 5 per cent.; $3,740,000 for 25 years at 5 per cent., and $2,250,000 for 20 years at a 4½ per cent. coupon rate. New Brunswick had three issues: one of $808,-000 for ten years at the unusual rate of 4¾ per cent.; one of $882,000 for ten years at 4½ per cent., and a short-term issue, three years, of $2,275,000 at 4½ per cent. Nova Scotia came into the market twice, for short-term issues only, one of $3,500,000 for two years at 4½ per cent., and another by way of a short-term note, three months, for $1,500,000 at the same rate. Prince Edward Island borrowed $150,-000 by a twenty-year bond, also bearing 4½ per cent. The prevailing rate, therefore, for the year for provincial financing was the same as that of the Dominion Government, 4½ per cent.

Prices of Government Bonds. The tendency for a strengthening of prices with resultant lower yields for high-grade bonds that was a marked feature of the bond market during 1924, continued in 1925, and not only Government issues, but municipals worked down to levels where the larger cities could secure funds at slightly under 5 per cent. and even the smaller municipalities borrowed money at rates not much exceeding 5 per cent. Several high-grade public utility bonds worked up in prices to a level that represented a yield around 5⅛ per cent. and even down to 5 per cent. Victory bonds in several instances rose to new high levels during 1925. This was notably the case with the chief issues that had been made in 1917 and 1918, namely the 1937's and 1933's, bearing 5½ per cent. interest rate and with the additional advantage of being tax-exempt, a privilege that was denied the Victory loan issues of 1919 and subsequent mediums of Dominion Government borrowings. The 1933 bond during 1925 touched the highest level that it ever reached of 107.00 compared with a high of 106.70 (the best previously), reached in 1924, and of 106.60, the high of 1923. The low of 1925 for this bond was 105.10 as compared with 104.25 in 1924, 104.00 in 1923, and 101.00 in 1922. In the case of the 1937 Victory bond a new high of 110.00 was reached in 1925, comparing with the best previous high of 109.00 of 1924, and a high of 104 back in 1921, while the low of 1925 in this issue did not fall below 108.20, as compared with 106.30 in 1924. The taxable 1934 issue was slightly under the 1924 high, but the low of 103.30 was a full point above the low touched in 1924. It will be seen, therefore, that as a rule the average prices of Victory bonds and War Loans during 1925 were higher than in 1924. In 1926, up to June 30, the 1937 issue touched a high of 109.30, slightly below the high of 1925, and the 1933 had a high of 106.35 as against 107.00 in 1925, and the 1934 of 104.40 compared with the 1925 high of 104.75. There has been evident, then, during the first half of 1926 a tendency for the War Loans and Victory bonds to ease off slightly as compared with the high of 1925. The table below shows the high and low records

for the chief issues referred to above, during the past three years and up to June 30, 1926:

Market Prices of Victory Bonds and War Loans

	1923		1924		1925		1926 (to June 30)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
War Loan 1925	100.90	99.00	101.15	100.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
War Loan 1931	101.70	99.80	102.30	100.10	102.65	101.95	102.40	101.30
War Loan 1937	103.20	100.75	104.10	102.10	104.95	103.80	104.65	103.40
Victory Loan 1923	100.90	99.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victory Loan 1927	103.50	101.50	103.50	102.10	103.15	101.80	102.50	100.80
Victory Loan 1933	106.60	104.00	106.70	104.25	107.00	105.10	106.30	104.75
Victory Loan 1937	108.40	106.10	109.00	106.30	110.00	108.20	109.30	107.50
Victory Loan 1924	101.20	99.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victory Loan 1934	103.90	100.60	104.90	102.30	104.75	103.30	104.40	103.00
Renewal 1927	102.80	100.00	102.75	101.00	102.40	100.90	101.95	100.50
Renewal 1932	103.15	98.15	104.15	101.65	104.10	102.75	103.40	102.40
Refunding 1928	99.70	98.00	101.30	99.35	101.30	100.25	101.35	100.05
Refunding 1943	99.20	98.00	102.85	99.25	102.90	101.20	102.15	101.10
Refunding 1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.25	95.85	96.80	95.25
Refunding 1944	.....	.....	.....	.....	97.75	95.15	97.15	95.80
Refunding 1946	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.25	95.65

Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. This organization of bond dealers, formerly termed "The Bond Dealers' Association of Canada," held its Annual Convention at Jasper Park, Alberta, in June, 1926, with L. W. Hicks, Winnipeg, as President and Chairman. The feature of the programme, as it had been the previous year, was the report of the Committee on Municipal Administration and Finance. The Chairman for '25-26, C. P. Fell, of Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, reported strongly in favour of the stand of the Province of Ontario, which, after a close study of the question, had decided to finance in the form of instalment bonds rather than long-term issues, with a single final maturity date, and sinking fund provisions. Referring to an issue of $21,000,000 of the Province in the form of serial bonds maturing in instalments during 30 years, the report said: "With such a range of maturities to select from, the several current requirements of the banks, the institutions and the individual investor were all adequately met, and from the point of view of the investors, as well as the underwriting syndicate, no less than the Province, the issue proved an unqualified success. Furthermore, the serial form of this issue has obviated the establishment and constant attention required by a sinking fund during the next 30 years. It is to be urged that the Provinces of Western Canada will, in the absence of more definite and comprehensive sinking fund policies, seriously consider adopting in some measure, at least, this form of financing." Support was given to this recommendation, which promises to bear fruit in a number of directions in Canada in the next few years, by a statement submitted from Henry W. George, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, which is extremely interested in the financial position of the provinces as well as of states and of municipalities likewise. Mr. George declared that "The serial form (for bonds) provides the cheapest way of liquidating the debt." He further stated that a large proportion of all state and municipal bonds outstanding had been issued with serial maturities and that "the principal issues of the City of New York made in recent years have been in

serial form." The report of the Canadian Committee concluded thus: "We feel there is no doubt that, should the Canadian provinces adopt the serial method of issuing bonds, it would meet the unqualified approval of the large investing institutions, both in Canada and the United States."

The report contained a suggestion that the heavy increases in provincial and municipal debts in recent years should be deplored. Out of an increase of $654,000,000 of the funded public debt of Canada since 1920, 59 per cent. was attributable to the provincial governments and 41 per cent. to the municipalities, as the Federal debt had actually been reduced. It was stated, further, that during the year 1925 eight municipalities out of ten that were in difficulties one year before, had definitely settled their affairs. The opinion was expressed, however, that since 1916, six million dollars loss had been suffered by holders of Western municipal bonds.

The following were the officers elected for the year 1926-27: President, R. A. Daly, Toronto; Vice-Presidents—E. G. Hanson, Montreal; Harry Ford, Winnipeg, and A. W. Scripture, Toronto; Executive Committee—Central Section—A. W. Scripture, Chairman; R. A. Daly, G. A. Macpherson, H. E. Cochran, J. B. McArthur, and H. Fry, all of Toronto; Western Section—Harry Ford, Chairman; A. F. Brown, and A. H. Williamson, Winnipeg; Stanley Burke, Vancouver, H. M. E. Evans, Edmonton, and D. K. Horne, Moose Jaw; Eastern Section—E. G. Hanson, Montreal, Chairman; W. F. Mahon, Halifax, S. A. Thomas, St. John, W. S. M. MacTier, Henri Geoffrion, H. L. deMartigny and H. H. Hayden, all of Montreal.

Financial Appointments

A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd	Director	H. M. Peacock	Toronto
Allan, Killam & McKay	President	Robert McKay	Winnipeg
Allan, Killam & McKay	1st Vice-Pres.	G. H. Killam	Winnipeg
Allan, Killam & McKay	2nd Vice-Pres.	L. W. Hicks	Winnipeg
Bank of Montreal	Supt. Man. Branches	John McEachern	Winnipeg
Bank of Montreal	2nd Agt., N.Y. Agency	Jackson Dodds	New York
Bank of Montreal	Director	J. W. McConnell	Montreal
Bank of Montreal	Director	F. W. Molson	Montreal
Bank of Montreal	Director	Thomas Ahearn	Ottawa
Bank of Nova Scotia	Western Supervisor	F. W. Ross	Winnipeg
British American Oil Co.	Director	Geo. W. Allan, K.C.	Winnipeg
British Columbia Bond Dealers' Association	President	Major N. E. O'Brien	Vancouver
Canadian Bankers' Association	President	C. E. Neill	Montreal
Canadian International Paper Co.	Vice-Pres. & Director	Gen. J. B. White	Montreal
Canadian Bank of Commerce	General Manager	S. H. Logan	Toronto
Canadian Goodrich Company	Vice-Pres. and General Manager	T. B. Tomkinson	Toronto
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Vice-Pres. and Comptroller	John Leslie	Montreal
R. P. Clark Co. (Vancouver)	Director	Major J. C. Ross	Vancouver
Dominion Bank	President	Albert W. Austin	Toronto
Dominion Bank	Chairman, Board	C. S. Blackwell	Toronto
Dominion Bank	Vice-Pres. & Director	C. A. Bogert	Toronto
Dominion Bank	Western Inspector	R. C. Paton	Winnipeg
Hudson's Bay Company	Chairman, Canadian Committee	George W. Allan, K.C.	Winnipeg
Hudson's Bay Company	Member Committee	Lord Ebury, D.S.O., M.C.	Watford, Eng.
Investment Bankers' Association of Canada	President	R. A Daly	Toronto
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	Director	J. W. McConnell	Montreal
National City Company Ltd.	Member Advisory Board	F. E. Meredith, K.C.	Montreal

National Trust Company	Director	William Leggatt	Montreal
New Brunswick Telephone Co.	Director	J. E. Macpherson	Montreal
Osler, Hammond & Nanton	President	Hugh F. Osler	Winnipeg
Osler, Hammond & Nanton	Director	Charles F. Joyce	Winnipeg
Royal Bank of Canada	Director	W. R. Allan	Winnipeg
Royal Bank of Canada	Director	R. T. Riley	Winnipeg
Royal Bank of Canada	Director	Stephen Haas	Toronto
Royal Bank of Canada	Director	John H. Price	Quebec
Royal Bank of Canada	Director	W. H. Malkin	Vancouver
Royal Bank of Canada	Asst. Gen.-Manager	J. W. Hamilton	Winnipeg
Royal Bank of Canada	Supervisor Quebec, N.B. & E. Ont.	C. W. Frazee	Montreal
Royal Bank of Canada	Supt. Sask. Div.	R. H. Baird	Regina
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills	Dir. & Vice-Pres.	Col. C. H. L. Jones	S S Marie
Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills	Vice-President	G. R. Gray	S. S. Marie
Toronto General Trusts Corp.	Vice-President	E. T. Malone, K.C.	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corp	Director	Britton Osler, K.C.	Toronto
Toronto General Trusts Corp	Director	Alexander McLaren	Buckingham Quebec
Winnipeg Electric Co	President	A. W. McLimont	Winnipeg
Winnipeg Electric Co	Vice-President	W. R. Bawlf	Winnipeg
Winnipeg Electric Co	Director	J. B. Woodyatt	Montreal
Winnipeg Electric Co	Director	W. H. Carter	Winnipeg

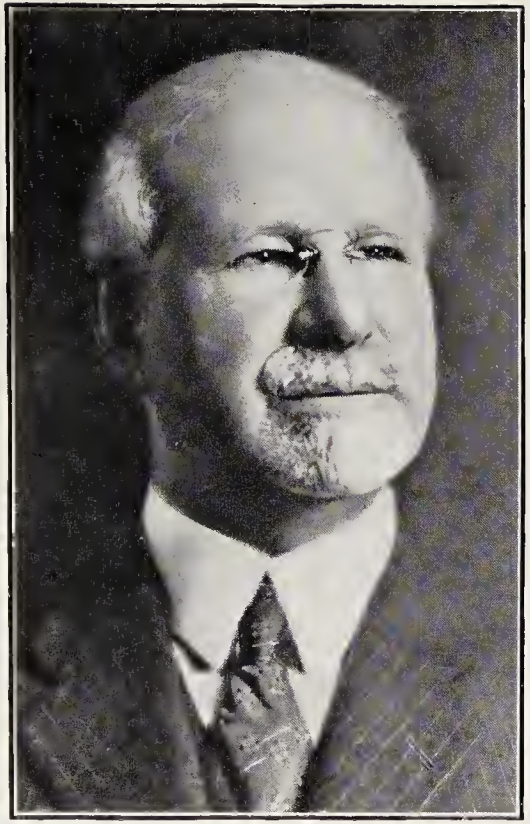
Insurance in Canada During 1925.

A new record in the amount of Life insurance written in Canada was established in 1925 when the previous high figure, that for the year 1920, was largely exceeded. The gross amount of business issued and paid for in cash amounted to $738,176,484 as compared with $628,687,615 in 1924, and the previous high record of $641,778,095 created during 1920. Of the 1925 total, group business amounted to $38,822,002 as compared with $19,900,039 in 1924 and $66,704,855 in 1920. With the gains made in 1925 the total net amount of business in force on Dec. 31 was $4,158,737,967 as compared with $3,763,996,472 at the end of 1924.

A study of the records for a number of years past, as presented by the reports of G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa,—a Department that operates under the Minister of Finance—presents two striking features in the writing of life insurance in Canada; one is the rapid and increasing growth in the totals of insurance in force, and the other the ability of Canadian life insurance companies to maintain their leadership in competition with British and foreign companies. Back in 1875 the total amount of insurance in force in Canada under all companies was $85,009,264. The $100,000,000 mark was passed in 1881, and the $200,000,000 during 1888. The total had grown to $508,000,000 by the end of 1902. A new landmark was established in 1912 when the total exceeded one billion dollars, by some $70,000,000. By 1919 this huge total had been doubled to $2,176,326,067, and the year 1925 saw the four billion mark achieved, with a margin of over $17,000,000. This amount applies only to ordinary and industrial life insurance, and must be increased by $141,089,290 as the amount of group insurance in force. Thus since 1875, insurance in force has been multiplied close to 50 times.

Canadian, British and Foreign Life Companies. The relation of Canadian companies to competitors is one that furnishes grounds for marked satisfaction. Back in 1875 Canadian companies were only slightly in advance of British companies in their totals of Life insurance in force in Canada, with $21,957,296 compared with $19,455,607, and little more than one-half the total of foreign companies, which was $43,596,361. During that year Canadian companies effected $5,077,601 of new insurance compared with $1,689,833 for British companies and $8,306,824 for foreign companies, the latter mainly those with head offices in the United States. Within a very few years Canadian companies had far outstripped the foreign in the yearly amounts of new insurance, so that by 1890 the totals for the twelve months compared thus:

Canadian..$23,541,404 British..$3,390,972 Foreign..$13,591,080



JOHN ANDREW MCLEOD

General Manager, The Bank of Nova Scotia.

SYDNEY H. LOGAN

Appointed General Manager, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, 1926.

ALBERT EDMUND PHIPPS

General Manager, The Imperial Bank of Canada.

At this time the total amount of insurance in force for Canadian companies was $135,218,990 as compared with $31,613,730 for British companies and $81,591,847 for foreign, the Canadian total thus exceeding that of the other two combined. From that time on the Canadian companies continued to gain rapidly on the foreign, while the British companies showed comparatively small increases year by year. The relative conditions existing between the three groups with regard to the amount of new insurance effected in single years, and the cumulative totals, are illustrated clearly in the following tables:

Insurance Written in Year

Year	Canadian	British	Foreign	All Companies
1875	$ 5,077,601	$ 1,689,833	$ 8,306,824	$ 15,074,258
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618,011
1891	21,904,302	2,947 246	13,014,739	37,866,287
1901	38,298,747	3,059,043	32,541,438	73,899,228
1911	110,077,453	5,591,832	61,197,694	176,866,979
1921*	336 963,963	16,160,237	164,667,090	517,791,290
1924*	391,400,857	17,890,484	199,496,235	608,787,576
1925*	438,300,494	17,443,928	243,541,060	699,354,482

* Not including "group" insurance totals, referred to elsewhere.

Insurance in Force—All Companies

Year	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
1875	$ 21,957,296	$ 19,455,607	$ 43,596,361	$ 85,009,264
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583
1899	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673
1912	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669
1919	1,361,870,162	66,908,064	747,547,841	2,176,326,067
1922	1,974,185,178	93,791,180	1,019,492,852	3,087,469,210
1925	2,602,537,398	108,572,851	1,306,538,428	*4,017,648,677

* NOTE.—In addition, by this time, group insurance in force was as follows: Canadian Companies, $70,162,794; foreign, $70,926,496; a total of $141,089,290.

The death claims paid during the year 1925 amounted to $22,484,410, as compared with $20,210,118 in 1924 and $19,975,617 in 1923. The amount of business lapsed during 1925 was $255,111,942 or 31.6 per cent. of the gross new business written, comparing favourably with the total for 1924 of $231,891,137 or 33.2 per cent., and even more favourably from a percentage standpoint with the record for 1923, which was $218,420,860, representing 34.61 per cent. of the gross new business. The amount surrendered in 1925 was $90,929,162 or 11.3 per cent. of gross new business written, comparing with $80,619,686 or 11.5 per cent. for 1924 and with $73,539,719 in 1923 or 11.53 per cent. Combining lapsed and surrendered business there was a total for 1925 of $346,041,104 or 42.9 per cent. of gross new business as compared with $312,510,823 or 44.7 per cent., and with $291,950,579 or 46.26 per cent. for 1923.

Canadian Companies and Foreign Business. Among the individual Canadian companies the Sun Life Assurance Company led both in amount of new assurance policies for the year and in the accumulated total of insurance in force at the end of the year. The Sun Life's business for the year in ordinary insurance amounted to $177,256,960. The Canada Life came second with $82,031,562; Manufacturers Life was third with $60,236,643; the Great West Life, fourth with $59,541,189; Mutual of Canada, fifth with $39,721,340, and Confederation Life, sixth, with a total of $32,684,431. The total amount of insurance in force for the Sun Life was $973,100,708, and including group and other insurance, $1,021,097,102. Second came the Canada Life with $502,264,045, of which group amounted to $34,806,995. The Great West Life was third with a total of $415,337,503; Manufacturers next with $311,674,904; then the Mutual of Canada with $308,679,834 and Confederation Life with $200,227,938, and others following.

Foreign business proved a very large item in the case of three of the Canadian companies. The Sun Life for 1925 wrote foreign business of

$122,492,949 out of its total of $177,000,000; Canada Life over one-half, or $48,027,317 out of $82,000,000; The Great West, $10,758,600 out of $59,000,000; The Manufacturers Life, $23,356,480 out of $60,000,000, and the other companies with much smaller totals. In the aggregate, the Sun Life showed a total of foreign assurance of $605,280,368 out of a total of some $973,000,000 of Life insurance, and announced a policy of broadening out into the United States field. Canada Life had a total of $211,975,658 of foreign business out of $502,000,000, and the Manufacturers Life, $103,465,864 out of some $311,000,000. The largest of the foreign companies' business in Canada was that of the Metropolitan, which had a total of $325,383,204 in ordinary, $279,763,420 in industrial and $28,251,887 in group, or a grand total exceeding $600,000,000. The next in size was the Prudential with ordinary insurance of $122,829,962; industrial, $182,533,756, and group of $4,852,700, or a total exceeding $300,000,000.

Fire Insurance. After a number of years, when exceptionally heavy fire losses were experienced in Canada, the year 1925 showed a reduction to a loss ratio of 52.90 per cent. which indicated a return to normal experience and showed a marked reduction from the percentage of 58.80 for 1924, 63.57 for 1923 and a high mark of 68.92 for 1922. The following record shows premiums written and losses incurred and ratios of losses to premiums for the past four years:

	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Incurred	Ratio Losses Incurred to Premiums Written			
			1925	1924	1923	1922
Canadian Companies...	$8,720,883	$4,355,958	49.95%	56.89%	69.61%	73.06%
British Companies.....	24,055,619	12,054,316	50.11%	58.15%	62.41%	71.45%
Foreign Companies.....	20,271,385	11,653,472	57.49%	59.93%	62.30%	63.31%
All Companies.....	$53,047,887	$28,063,746	52.90%	58.80%	63.57%	68.92%

The amount of Fire insurance covered by the British and foreign companies shows the British companies far in the lead, with $3,735,312,203, nearly $1,000,000,000 in excess of foreign companies, whose total was $2,769,308,191, and the Canadian companies whose total amounted to $1,092,604,233. The grand total of Fire insurance in force in Canada at the end of 1925 was $7,597,224,627, as compared with $7,224,475,267 at the end of 1924, a gain of over $372,000,000. The following table shows the net amount at risk, and the net amount of losses incurred in 1925:

	Net Amount at Risk	Net Amount Losses Incurred
Canadian Companies	$1,092,604,233	$ 3,236,043
British Companies	3,735,312,203	12,054,316
Foreign Companies	2,769,308,191	11,653,472
Totals for 1925	$7,597,224,627	$26,943,831
Totals for 1924	$7,224,475,267	$29,186,904

In the various classes of Casualty insurance, premiums written for 1925 amounted to $26,310,794 with losses incurred of $12,453,067.

Fraternal Insurance. The total amount of new certificates issued in Canada by the Mortuary Departments of Canadian Fraternal societies during 1925 was $15,611,079 as compared with $11,248,618 in 1924. The amount issued by foreign Fraternal societies was $6,009,816 compared with $6,273,200 in 1924. The total amount of insurance in force in the Mortuary Departments at the end of the year 1925 was $186,623,241, made up of $130,353,622 for Canadian societies and $56,269,619 for foreign societies. Premiums paid during the year to Canadian societies amounted to $2,685,091 in connection with the Mortuary Departments, and $1,184,988 for foreign societies. In the Sickness Department premiums received by Canadian societies amounted to $497,838, and by foreign societies to $64,075, a total of $561,913. The benefits paid to members in Canada by Canadian societies amounted to $2,467,699 in the Mortuary Department, and to $440,621 in the Sickness Department, with $760,313 and $74,576 for the Mortu-

ary and Sickness Departments respectively of the foreign societies, making total payments of $3,743,209, with $2,908,320 paid by Canadian societies and $834,889 by foreign societies.

Insurance Incidents. Two events worthy of recording in the history of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada were the passing of the billion dollar mark in assurance in force, and the opening on Feb. 9, 1926, of an extensive addition to the handsome Head Office building in Montreal. The President, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, stated that plans were going forward for still another addition to look after the needs of the present Head Office staff of over 1,200. Assurance in force was increased during the year by $149,460,644, bringing the grand total on the books of the Company to $1,021,097,101. Since organization the Sun Life had paid out $219,239,710 to its policyholders and their beneficiaries. At a banquet held to mark the opening of the new building there were present as speakers, Sir George E. Foster, E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal.

First of the large insurance companies of Canada to move far uptown, the Manufacturers Life had a notable gathering at the formal opening of the new Head Offices on Bloor Street East, Toronto, on Aug. 26, 1925. The formal opening was made by Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, while there were present also a large number of the leading business and financial men of the city. An entire six-storey building is devoted to the requirements of the staff. The first President of the Company was Sir John A. Macdonald, 1887-1891; the next, George Gooderham, 1891-1901; the third, Sir George W. Ross, 1901-1914, and the fourth, W. G. Gooderham, who still holds this position. The General Manager is J. B. McKechnie, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

At the eighth Annual Conference of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance for the provinces of Canada, held at Winnipeg on Sept. 1st to 4, 1925, the following officers were elected: President, Charles E. Heath, Manitoba; Vice-President, Henry Brace, Alberta; and Secretary-Treasurer, R. Leighton Foster, representing Ontario.

At the mid-year meeting of the Executive Committee of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, held in Toronto, Aug. 25, 1925, G. J. A. Reany and George H. Harris were admitted as honorary members, while J. G. Taylor was appointed a life member.

At the 19th Quadrennial Session of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters held in Toronto on Aug. 25, 1925, it was reported that the membership of the Order was 150,000 and that in the fifty years of its existence the Order had paid out more than $89,000,000 to widows.

A further consolidation in the Fire and Casualty insurance fields took place during 1925, when following upon the organization of the Toronto Casualty, The Canadian General Insurance Company was secured, and later on the Merchants & Employers Insurance Company of Montreal was added to the other two. The premium income of the three organizations exceeds $1,000,000.

At the Annual Meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada, held on Jan. 13, 1926, at Toronto, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, J. J. McSweeny; President, A. L. Petty, Great West Life, Winnipeg; Vice-President, William May, jr., Sun Life, Toronto; Hon. Secretary, J. B. Hall, Sun Life, Toronto; Hon. Treasurer, S. C. Vinan, Canada Life, Toronto; Chairman Education Committee, J. G. Taylor, Mutual Life of Canada, Toronto; Chairman Legislative Committee, W. Lyle Reid, Sun Life, Ottawa; Chairman Publicity Committee, J. T. Stanford, Canada Life, Toronto, and Registrar, J. G. Taylor.

The Ontario Superintendent of Insurance, R. Leighton Foster, issued an order on Dec. 2, 1925, to the General Accident Assurance of Canada,

requiring the removal of discrimination stated to exist in the automobile insurance premiums charged by the Company in the City of Hamilton.

The Ontario Fire and Casualty Agents' Association at the Annual Convention held in Toronto on Oct. 16, 1925, elected the following officers: President, Cecil Bethune, Ottawa; Vice-Presidents, A. E. Bell, Midland; W. J. Burns, Windsor; John T. Truman, Hamilton; W. C. Lillie, Fort William; C. A. Boehm, Waterloo; C. W. Denton, Tillsonburgh (all re-elected), and George Orr, Toronto, and H. E. Rose, St. Catharines; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Priestman, Toronto.

At the Annual Convention of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers, held in Toronto on Nov. 20, 1925, the President, E. E. Reid, stated that in the last 25 years the amount of insurance in force had increased in Canada nearly 700 per cent., while the assets of the companies aggregated $1,200,000,000.

The Fire Underwriters' Investigation and Loss Information Bureau of Canada succeeded on Jan. 1, 1926, the former Investigation and Loss Bureau of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, and proposed to operate all over Canada instead of in Quebec and Ontario only. The new Bureau included in its membership the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, the Western Board for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, The British Columbia Fire Underwriters' Association, the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island Boards. Montreal was chosen as head office, with Harry Rethoret as General Manager.

The Canadian Fraternal Association, at its 34th Annual Convention, early in 1926, elected the following officers: President, C. J. Foy, K.C.; Vice-President, George E. Bailey; Secretary-Treasurer, William F. Montague; Counsellor, Lyman Lee, and Member of Executive, Dr. A. P. Van Someren. In addressing the Convention, G. D. Finlayson, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, stated that in 1919 there were nine or ten American societies operating in Canada which showed actuarial deficiencies, but nine of these were operating in Canada in 1926 with completely solvent mortuary or life insurance funds, while one had still a deficiency in its Sickness funds. This indicated the success of legislation.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association held at Murray Bay, Que., on June 24-25, 1925, the following officers were elected: President, Lewis Laing, Montreal; Vice-President (for Quebec) J. W. Binnie, Montreal; (for Ontario) W. M. Cox, Toronto.

The Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association in March, 1926, elected the following officers: President, T. M. Cayley, Norwich; Vice-Presidents, A. W. Hillborn, Galt; T. B. Harvey, Merlin; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Stewart, Brampton; Executive, J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; J. I. Fletcher, Hamilton; George L. Miller, Jarvis; Angus Gillanders, Ridgetown; Col. T. H. Elliott, Sault Ste. Marie.

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association of Life Agency Officers in London, officers for 1925-26 were elected as follows: Chairman, E. J. Harvey, the North American Life, Toronto; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, W. Carlisle, The Manufacturers Life, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, J. O. Gallow, the Imperial Life, Toronto; Executive Committee—C. A. Butler, the Great-West Life, Montreal; J. W. Simpson, the Sun Life, Montreal; C. S. Tweed the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Co., Waterloo; W. H. Blackstock, Phœnix Assurance Co., Montreal, and M. B. Farr, Monarch Life, Toronto.

At the Annual Meeting of the Actuarial Society of America, Arthur B. Wood, Vice-President and Actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Co., was re-elected President for another year.

David Cowan, of the Investment Department of the Sun Life Assurance Co., won first prize of five thousand dollars in an international competition (arranged by Bonbright & Co., Inc., New York bankers) over 400

competitors for the best essay on the development of the electric industry for a ten-year period (1920-1930).

Insurance Appointments in 1925

Company	Office	Name	Address
Aetna Life	Supervisor, Manitoba	R. H. LeRoy	Winnipeg
British America & Western	Inspector Casualty Dept.	H. F. Young	Winnipeg
Canada Life	Director	Clarence A. Bogert	Toronto
Canada Life	Director	Arthur V. Davis	Arvida, Que.
Canada Life	Director	A. E. Ames	Toronto
Canada Life	Director	John Stuart	Chicago
Canada Life	Asst. Gen. Manager	Alfred N. Mitchell	Toronto
Canada Life	Loan Manager, Province of Quebec	R. E. Woodcock	Montreal
Canada Life	General Supt.	A. Gordon Ramsay	Toronto
Canada Life	Joint District Manager	Joseph McArel	Sydney, C.B.
Commercial Life	Mgr. Southern Sask.	J. Nursall	Regina
Confederation Life	Manager English Dept., Montreal Branch	Herman A. Lordly	Montreal
Crown Life	Gen. Supt. Agencies	E. Stuart Taylor	Toronto
Crown Life	Prov. Mangr., Alberta	J. G. LaFrance	Red Deer
Crown Life	Supt. Agencies, Maritime Provinces	R. C. Macdonald	Halifax
Crown Life	Supervisor North-Western Ontario	W. G. Watt	Toronto
Crown Life	Supt. West. Ont. Div.	B. R. Hooper	London, Ont.
Dominion Life	Manager East. Ontario	P. A. Ferguson	Ottawa
Dominion Life	Supervisor Ontario	M. D. Pelton	Waterloo
Dominion Life	Assistant Actuary	A. J. Heunergard	Waterloo
Empire Life	Manager, Ottawa	Frank Hatton	Ottawa
Employers' Liability	Asst. Mgr. Canada and Newfoundland	John Jenkins	Montreal
Fidelity Insurance Co	Manager Casualty Dept.	W. F. Robinson	Hamilton
General Accident	Manager Calgary	J. G. Butler	Calgary
General Exchange Insurance Corporation	Chief Agent, Canada	Owen R. Davis	Toronto
Great West Life	President	Geo. W. Allan, K C	Winnipeg
Ind. Order of Foresters	Supreme Treasurer	Alex. Stewart	Toronto
Imperial Life	Mgr. North. Alberta	R. C. Frizzell	Edmontou
Imperial Life	Manager Winnipeg	James Shook	Winnipeg
Laurentian Ins. Co	Supt. Agencies Ontario	J. Ewart Hodgins	Toronto
Manufacturers' Life	Manager Toronto	D. E. Grant	Toronto
Manufacturers' Life	Branch Mgr. N.B. and P. E. I.	Donald Machum	St.John, N.B.
Manufacturers' Life	Manager Halifax	O. P. Goucher	Halifax
Manufacturers' Life	District Manager	J. E. McAvoy	Owen Sound
Maritime Life	President	Hon. E. A. Reilly	Moncton,N.B
Merchants Fire	Manager	Charles M. Horswell	Toronto
Merchants Casualty	General Manager	R. J. McGowan	Waterloo
Metropolitan Life	Supt. Montreal City Acct.	Joseph L. Renaud	Montreal
Metropolitan Life	Supervisor Group Ins.	Sen. Gerald White	Ottawa
Metropolitan Life	Supt. Agencies	Henry E. North	Ottawa
Metropolitan Life	Manager Publicity	A. G. Bradley	Ottawa
Monarch Life	Supt. Ontario	H. F. Lowman	Toronto
Monarch Life	Manager Winnipeg	Arthur Splatt	Winnipeg
Monarch Life	Manager Nor. Alberta	W. W. Winteringham	Edmonton
Mutual Life (Canada)	General Manager	W. H. Somerville	Waterloo
Mutual Life "	Chairman Board	C. M. Bowman	Waterloo
Mutual Life "	Director	T. A. Russell	Toronto
Mutual Life "	Director	Hon J. Fred. Fraser	Halifax
Mutual Life "	Director	Isaac Pitblado, K.C.	Winnipeg
Mutual Life "	Director	W. J. B. Wilson	Vancouver
National Life	Supervisor Cent. Ontario	William C. Wait	Toronto
National Life	President	A. H. Beaton	Toronto
North American	Pres. and M'ng. Director	W. B. Taylor	Toronto
North American	Secretary	C. E. Flanagan	Toronto
Ontario Equitable	Manager, Windsor	D. S. Gordon	Waterloo
Ontario Equitable	Actuary	G. W. Geddes	Waterloo
Ontario Equitable	Vice-President	Edwin Irwin	Waterloo
Perth Mutual Fire	Manager	George Kay	Stratford
Prudential Ins. Co	Supt., Three Rivers Dist	J. Albert Martineau	Three Rivers
Prudential Ins. Co	Western Inspector	R. S. Hickson	Winnipeg
Security Life	Director	L. E. Beaulieu, K.C.	Montreal
Stanstead & Sherbrooke Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	Secretary-Treasurer	J. Gordon Armitage	Sherbrooke
Sun Life	Mgr., Eastern Manitoba	Ralph S. Roland	Winnipeg
Sun Life	Manager Chicago	D. J. Scott	Chicago
Sun Life	Supervisor, Pub. Relations	John Nelson	Montreal
Toronto Casualty, Fire & Marine	Secretary	W. B. Coatts	Toronto
Yorkshire Ins. Co	Member, Can. Board	H. B. Walker	Montreal

Other Incidents. The death of Sir Augustus Nanton, K.B., President of the Dominion Bank, which occurred in Toronto on Friday, Apr. 24, 1925, created a widespread feeling of loss and numerous expressions of eulogy. This was particularly true of Western Canada, where Sir Augustus Nanton had spent forty years of his life prior to coming down to Toronto to succeed the late Sir Edmund Osler as head of the Dominion Bank. The Premier of Manitoba, Hon. John Bracken, said: "In the death of Sir Augustus Nanton, Western Canada has lost one of its best friends and most successful business men. He lived and worked in the West during the decades which witnessed an unprecedented growth and development in this country."

Robert Hobson, President of the Steel Company of Canada, died on February 25, 1925, in Hamilton, at the age of 65. Mr. Hobson was an outstanding figure in Canadian industrial life, and had been President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Ross H. McMaster, vice-president, succeeded to the Presidency.

I. G. Ogden, Vice-President in charge of finance of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, celebrated his 81st birthday on Oct. 10, 1925, with 54 years of railway service to his credit. In 1883 Mr. Ogden was appointed Auditor for the C.P.R., Controller in 1887, and a Vice-President in 1901. He was largely responsible for the present excellent system of accounting in force in the company to-day. On a recent birthday he said: "Never mind my age or the fact that all the candles representing my birthdays won't go on a cake, but I am still hale and hearty and have a keen appetite for work. Just think, when I joined the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, the Audit Department was composed of just six clerks; now there are 900." Mr. Ogden still attends to business daily at his office in the C.P.R. building, Windsor St., Montreal.

Just before going to press with this issue, announcement was made of the appointment of the National Trust Company as Receiver and Manager of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. This company, which is one of the subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, found itself unable to meet the interest on its first mortgage bonds and consolidated 5's, due on July 1, 1926. The Corporation also failed to provide interest payments due on the same date on the first mortgage bonds and debenture stock of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, although the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Eastern Car Company, a subsidiary of Nova Scotia, was met on July 1st.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

By

William Banks

Incidents of the 1926 Session of the Legislature.

The creating of a new mining division in the Red Lake area of the District of Patricia, where important discoveries of gold had been made; new policies with respect to pulpwood and other timber lands held by the Crown; plans to give additional educational facilities to the masses; progressive steps in phases of agriculture and arrangements to secure additional supplies of hydro-electric power were among the outstanding Legislative and Governmental developments of the year. The resignation of Hon. James Lyons, as Minister of Lands and Forests, was a mild political sensation. This was announced in the Legislature on Monday, Mar. 1st, 1926. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister, temporarily assumed responsibility for the Department, in addition to that of Education which he had held since assuming the Premiership.

The Third session of the Sixteenth Legislature was opened on Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1926. There were seven vacant seats. The death on Aug. 15, 1925, at his home in London, Ont., of Sir Adam Beck, head of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was responsible for one of these. Five others were due to the resignation of members in order that they might contest ridings in the Dominion General Election of Oct. 29, 1925. Of these, W. E. Rowe, Cons., who sat in the Legislature for Simcoe South, and Peter Heenan, Lab., who represented Kenora, were returned to the Commons for Dufferin-Simcoe and Kenora-Rainy River respectively. George D. Sewell, Prog., (Norfolk North) was beaten in Elgin North; Malcolm Lang, Lib., (Cochrane) was defeated in Temiskaming; D. Carmichael, Prog., (Grey Centre) was defeated in Grey North; Manning Doherty, Prog., (Kent East) who was Minister of Agriculture in the Drury Cabinet and subsequently for a while leader of the Progressive group in the Legislature, resigned his seat following the Dominion Election, declaring in effect that the policy of Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Dominion arena was more nearly in accord with his own views, especially with regard to co-operative marketing of farm products, than those of other leaders. Consequently he believed he would not be justified in retaining his seat. He wished to leave politics and devote all his time to the furtherance of the co-operative marketing idea. His decision was made known to the Executive of the East Kent United Farmers of Ontario, Nov. 27 and, a day or two later, it was made public.

The Legislature met without the presence of the Clerk of the House, Arthur H. Sydere, who had been in the Ontario Civil service since Confederation, and who was absent through illness. C. F.

Bulmer, Assistant Clerk and Clerk of the Executive Council, assumed his duties temporarily. Mr. Sydere died on Feb. 22. He was 85 years of age. Eulogistic references were made in the Legislature to his long, able and cheerful service, and his funeral was attended by the Premier and the other Ministers and Members of the House.

In the Speech from the Throne a number of measures were foreshadowed including one for the further improvement of dairy products, with increasing attention to their marketing. The progress of education was indicated in "the generous public support," the increased attendance of pupils and the increased supply of teachers. An exchange of inspectors was referred to as another indication of co-operation with the Imperial authorities in educational matters. It was stated that the Province was pressing for the right to proceed with the initial development of electrical power on the St. Lawrence River, and negotiating for arrangements with the Quebec Province in the matter of development on the Ottawa River. Efforts of the Department of Labour to improve industrial conditions and to assist in the prevention of accidents in factories were commended. Allusion was made to the plans for extensive developments in the Northern districts and approved methods of forest conservation. Accounting methods of the Provincial Secretary's Department, it was pointed out, had introduced a number of essential improvements with respect to a number of the institutions under the care of the Department. Progress in the establishment of a well planned system of hard surfaced roads, under the administration of the Department of Highways, was alluded to. Efforts to establish a market for Canadian fuels in Ontario and progress in the improvement of Provincial finances were mentioned. Legislation was foreshadowed to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Land Tax Act, the Minimum Wage Act, and the revision and consolidation of the Election Act.

On Feb. 11 the Ontario Temperance Act formed the basis of the first of many questions raised with regard to it during the Session. Karl Homuth, Lab., (Waterloo South) asked if the Government intended to bring in any changes of the Act. Hon. Mr. Ferguson stated that if the Government had any announcement to make on this matter it would be made to the public. He maintained this attitude in subsequent attempts to force a statement of Government policy, on Feb. 16, declaring that the question would not be settled without a reference to the people. It would be done in a constitutional way. When the Government was prepared to make an announcement it would make it to the public, and it would then ask the public to approve of it in a general election.

The motion for the adoption of a humble address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by W. H. Bradburn (Peterborough West), and seconded by Dr. Norman Berry (Haldimand). The latter intimated the Government's intention of establishing correspondence schools for the children of settlers in the remote parts of the Province and beyond the reach of school facilities. Premier

Ferguson at a later period, stated that the railways would co-operate in this respect with the use of special cars.

On the same day (Feb. 11) the Premier introduced several Government measures including an amendment to the Public Library Act to deal with complaints as to salacious books.

The Premier made reference to the death of Sir Adam Beck, eulogized the accomplishments of the late "power" Chief, and spoke feelingly on the loss sustained by the Province in his demise. W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal leader, and W. E. Raney, K.C., leader of the Progressives, echoed the sentiments of the Prime Minister, and the House unanimously agreed to the latter's suggestion that adjournment be made until Feb. 15 as a formal tribute to the work and memory of a great public servant.

On Feb. 16 W. E. Raney moved an amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in which one clause expressed the view that "prohibition must prevail until the people by their votes pronounce against it." On the same day W. E. N. Sinclair, declared the Liberal party's stand to be that the Ontario Temperance Act was the act of the people, and must be enforced so long as it commanded the vote of the majority of the people. On Feb. 18 Premier Ferguson moved a sub-amendment to that of Mr. Raney, upholding the principle of responsible government connection with legislation in order that it should have the undoubted sanction and support of the people. In the course of his address the Premier dealt with a large number of questions to some of which allusion is made elsewhere in this section. An important reference by the Premier was to the plan under way to take first year work away from the Universities and allow it to be done at various High schools throughout the Province. Grants would be made to the latter when various conditions had been fulfilled. The debate continued in a more or less desultory fashion until Mar. 9 when the Speaker ruled against Mr. Raney's contention that the Premier's sub-amendment was invalid because it effected no alteration in his own. The Prime Minister's amendment was carried and the address in reply to the Speech was adopted without division that night.

Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., Attorney-General, introduced on Feb. 19 some amendments to the Legislative Assembly Act, the most important of which proposed that no member chosen as Cabinet minister within three months of a general election should be required to go back to his constituents for a by-election. This was approved by Mr. Raney and subsequently passed by the House.

On Mar. 1st the resignation of Hon. James Lyons, Minister of Lands and Forests was announced in the Legislature by Premier Ferguson who read the letter of resignation, addressed to himself; his own acknowledgment of it and a prepared statement as to his (the Premier's) view of the matter. Mr. Lyons advanced as the reason for his action the fact that his private business firm, the Lyons

Fuel and Supply Company, Sault Ste. Marie, could not afford to refuse orders from Government contractors. He had willingly accepted the *dictum* of the Premier given the year before that members of the Legislature were not to do business with the Government, even through joint stock companies of which they might be members. His firm, operating largely in Northern Ontario where large Government road colonization and other schemes are in progress, would be debarring itself from selling to the contractors and thus losing opportunity for much business if the situation continued. For his firm to continue to sell to them while he remained as a Minister would be to embarrass the Government and bring suspicion upon himself. He intended for the present to remain in the House as a private member; denied any wrong doing in connection with the matter under discussion and demanded a probe into all transactions in which he or his Company was concerned. This had reference, in particular, to a number of questions on the Order paper of the House and presented by Opposition members, in which details were sought as to the transactions of the Company with various contractors on Government work in Northern Ontario. The Premier, in his statement, exonerated Mr. Lyons from any attempt at wrong-doing, and expressed his utmost confidence in him. He approved the step that had been taken in order that there should be no room for criticism or suspicion. No one would, he thought, suggest that the business which the Lyons Company had been doing with lumber companies and mining organizations for years, and previous to Mr. Lyons becoming a minister, should be severed. Later, there was an examination by the Public Accounts Committee into a number of transactions in which the Lyons Company appeared.

There was an optimistic note about the discussion in the House on Mar. 29 when the Premier introduced a resolution for a further $5,000,000 grant for Northern Ontario development. He stated that of a total of $25,000,000 provided for this purpose since 1912 the sum of $2,000,000 remained and this it was desired to augment.

A long discussion was held on Mar. 31 on a Bill introduced by J. A. Pinard, Lib., (Ottawa East) calling for the legalizing of ten per cent. beer instead of the present legal 4·4, and a measure by Col. J. A. Currie, Cons., (Toronto S.-E. "A") for a system of Government control. These Bills were considered together. That of Col. Currie was withdrawn the same day and that of Mr. Pinard, the following day. The Ontario Temperance Act received considerable attention during the debate on these Bills.

A Bill making amendments to the Election Act was approved on Apr. 2, one of its chief clauses extending the hours of polling by one, making them from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. On the same day, and largely as the result of the efforts of Hon. W. F. Nickle, K.C., Attorney-General, the principle of a Bill, ultimately passed, amending the United Church of Canada Act, was approved. The measure was first introduced by Major A. C. Lewis (Toronto

Northeast "A"). One of the clauses of the Bill as adopted provided for a new vote of congregations in certain specified cases. Hon. Mr. Nickle said that in a number of other instances the points at issue had been settled by agreement in conference at which he presided. He complimented the spirit which had been shown by the representatives of the Continuing Presbyterian Church and the United Church. The disputes which had been and would be settled under the amendment, related to congregations in the former Presbyterian Church.

The House adjourned until Tuesday, Apr. 6, for the Easter holidays, deciding to meet on the day mentioned for discussion of the report of the Agricultural Inquiry Committee. Following this discussion on Apr. 6 and 7 the House on the latter date unanimously passed a resolution introduced by Premier Ferguson, emphatically protesting against the diversion of Great Lakes water through the Chicago Drainage Canal. The resolution concluded with the suggestion that the proper steps be taken to represent to the Government of the United States "the unneighbourly character of the proposed legislation and the desirability of reaching an early adjustment of the matter by a mutual arrangement in accordance with the terms of the treaty."

The Budget. Hon. W. H. Price, the Provincial Treasurer, made his Budget speech on Mar. 11, 1926. No new taxation; abandonment of taxation on carbonated drinks; reduction in deficit on Ordinary Expenditures; and a debt retirement plan were among its outstanding features. Ordinary Expenditures for the year ending Oct. 31, 1925, totalled $34,224,002, and the Revenue $36,417,479, leaving an actual surplus on Ordinary Account, exclusive of interest payments, of $2,193,477. This compared with a deficit of $1,873,261, exclusive of interest, in the first year of the Ferguson *régime*, and a deficit of $9,546,108, exclusive of interest, in the year prior to that. The surplus for 1925 had been wiped out by interest payments of $17,236,175, against receipts under the same head of $10,185,323, leaving a gross debit of $7,052,852 which by the application of the surplus of Revenue over Expenditures on Ordinary Account, had brought the net deficit down to $5,107,363, compared with $8,468,764 in the previous year. Adding interest receipts and interest payments to the ordinary account gave a total revenue of over $46,000,000 and expenditures of $51,000,000 in round figures. Keeping them separate not only tended toward clarity in bookkeeping and an understanding of the Budget, but enabled the Treasurer to emphasize the importance of the interest charges that must be met, and the resultant importance of reducing or retiring the Provincial debt.

The total estimated expenditures on ordinary account for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1926, was $50,859,300 and the revenue $49,360,000. These included interest payments and receipts. The estimated capital expenditure for the same period was $33,682,000 and the receipts $4,588,000.

The Minister summarized the present debt to be retired as follows:

Funded Debt	$268,963,354
Treasury Bills outstanding	30,000,000
Thirty-year Serial Bond issue providing for payment of $700,000 principal each year	21,000,000
Total	$319,963,354

Exclusive of the present Sinking Funds the Treasurer apportioned the debt into an approximate amount of $127,198,046 on Hydro-Electric Account, and $185,000,000 to the Province itself. In the Provincial debt was included, he said, all that had been paid for roads, Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, buildings, etc. The T. & N. O. Railway, Hydro, Agricultural Development Board, and other self-supporting Government activities make regular payments on interest account. Hydro during 1925 had paid $7,563,000 and expected that 1927 would see its full Sinking Fund provision being made.

Plans for the retirement of the Provincial debt of $185,000,000 would begin in 1927 provided that the Budget was balanced in that year, an objective attainable Mr. Price thought, by a decided reduction in controllable expenditures and a general improvement in revenue. The Special Committee which had studied the question of debt retirement was composed of J. A. C. Kemp, selected by the Canadian Bankers' Association; R. A. Daly, selected by the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada, and F. Martin Turnbull, Financial Controller of the Province. They had recommended the Annuity Instalment plan. This would involve raising from ordinary revenue about $1,500,000 a year, and would bring the amount annually paid on principal and interest to approximately $11,219,000. The plan would spread over a period of forty years. At the same time the Hydro Sinking Fund provision would be working and a fixed amount be paid to the Province each year, which would be applied to retirement of bonds issued by the Province to raise money for Hydro purposes. The two plans the Minister said "will mean that in a period of forty years the Hydro will owe nothing of its present debt to the Province, and the Province will correspondingly have reduced its own debt." The Treasurer proposed that for all loans subsequently issued provision should be made for retirement on an annuity or sinking fund basis. On Mar. 22 the complete Report of the Debt Retirement Committee was made available through the Press and in pamphlet form.

Audits completed during 1925 and those continuing in 1926 had much improved the collection of revenue in all Departments. Improvements in stock-taking and other record systems had been inaugurated with beneficial results. Reference was made to the efforts of the Government to eliminate double taxation, and conferences with other Provinces were summarized. Progress had been made, especially in the matter of double taxation on Succession duties, death

duties and the like, and a conference of all the Provinces and others interested was to be held later in the year.

In a summary of the work of the Provincial Savings Offices Mr. Price said that at the end of the fiscal year, 1925, there were 55,000 depositors with aggregate savings of $19,220,000. There was a steady increase in the deposits for 1926. The Savings Offices operate on a self-sustaining basis and provide a surplus against losses. Their cost of operation is under one per cent.

Supplementary estimates of $1,951,504 were tabled by the Minister, and further supplementaries were tabled on Mar. 26 totalling $3,154,677.

The O.T.A. in the Debate. The debate on the Budget took an unexpected and somewhat startling turn, beginning on the day that it was presented, Mar. 11. Party whips had arranged that Harold Fisher, M.P.P. (Ottawa West), the "official" financial critic of the Liberal party and a "dry" on the prohibition issue, should follow the Treasurer. But J. A. Pinard (Ottawa East), Liberal, and a "wet", moved adjournment on behalf of R. L. Brackin, Lib. (Kent West), also an avowed "wet." W. E. N. Sinclair, Ontario South, the Liberal leader, remarked that it had been arranged that Mr. Fisher should speak. Mr. Pinard maintained the ground that having first "caught the Speaker's eye," he had the right to move the adjournment. Premier Ferguson agreed with this view, while also making reference to the arrangement respecting Mr. Fisher. Mr. Pinard's motion carried, subsequent developments revealed the correctness of the supposition in the minds of members that the move was to bring the Ontario Temperance Act into the debate and try to make it the chief issue.

On Mar. 16 Mr. Brackin, seconded by Mr. Pinard, moved the following amendment to the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply:—

> "This House regrets that the financial statement by the Honourable the Provincial Treasurer indicates a large deficit last year, of approximately $5,000,000 and forecasts a deficit next year of at least $1,500,000, and this House recognizing the necessity of other sources of revenue urges upon the Government the adoption at this Session of a system of sale of spirituous and malt liquors in the Province under Government control with provision for local option, believing as this House does that such a system will divert to the Treasury of the Province the millions of dollars now annually going into the pockets of illicit vendors of liquor, and will prove of great assistance in wiping out the business of bootlegging, illicit manufacture and smuggling of spirits with all their attendant evil consequences."

On Mar. 17 Mr. Sinclair declared that Messrs. Brackin and Pinard did not speak for the Liberal party in the matter. Both were on the Policy Committee of the Provincial Liberal Convention held in Toronto in 1919, the Liberal leader said. That Committee had presented a resolution which was adopted, pledging the Convention in favour of progressive temperance legislation to the fullest extent

of Provincial jurisdiction, and pledging it also to take all necessary steps to carry into effect the will of the majority of the people as expressed in the Referendum vote. Mr. Sinclair said he had himself expressed the view of official Liberalism upon the O.T.A. until a convention of Liberals should pronounce otherwise. The two members had, of course, a right to their individual opinions but they had chosen to attempt to create discord in the ranks of the Liberal party in the House by abandoning and denouncing the policy they created without consulting the Liberal party.

On Mar. 23 Mr. Fisher had opportunity to deal with the financial side of the Budget. He argued that in spite of having taken $6,000,000 more from the people in taxes, etc., in 1925 than in 1924, and $12,000,000 more than in 1923, the Government still had an adverse balance of $5,000,000 and in the face of pledges of economy had increased its expenditures in the past year by $1,000,000. He characterized the Government as "a Government of deficits." Other Governments when they had deficits, blushed for them and apologized. The present Administration did not. Further, it contemplated a deficit for the present fiscal year but offered no plan for coping with it. In addition to its increased expenditures the Administration had added $66,000,000 to the Provincial debt. He wondered if there was any ulterior motive upon the Government's part in its constant exhibit of deficits. "It is strongly rumoured," he said, "that the Government intends to appeal to the people upon the slogan 'Bankruptcy or Booze'."

On Mar. 24 the Debate entered upon its last stage beginning with the afternoon sitting of the House at 3 o'clock and continuing until nearly 9 o'clock on the morning of the next day, Thursday, Mar. 25. This is said to have been the longest single sitting of the House. Many members took part in the discussion. Premier Ferguson made the closing speech beginning at 8.20 in the morning of Mar. 25. In one part of a comprehensive address he said, "So long as the Ontario Temperance Act is on the statute book the present Ontario Government will see that it is enforced, and when the Government makes up its mind that it can improve conditions by altering the law it will say so to the country and to the Legislature." Proceeding, the Premier described Mr. Brackin's motion as one of want of confidence. "The plain truth is," he said, "that if this resolution is carried there is no other course for the Government than to give its resignation to the Lieutenant-Governor. That is the issue before the House. Members may vote as they like, but they take full responsibility for the vote they now cast in the House."

Mr. Sinclair and W. E. Raney were among the contributors to the Debate in its closing period. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 84 to 10. Four Conservatives voted against their Party and for the amendment. They were J. A. Currie (Toronto S.E.); J. A. McCausland (Toronto S.-W.); F. W. Wilson (Windsor), and W. C. Weichel (Waterloo North). Five Liberals supported it,

namely, J. A. Pinard (Ottawa East); R. L. Brackin (Kent West); A. Belanger (Russell); E. Proulx (Prescott), and E. P. Tellier (Essex North). An independent, K. K. Homuth (Waterloo South), also supported the amendment. Otherwise Liberals and Progressive voted with the Government, in keeping with their officially declared support of the Ontario Temperance Act. The view of Government supporters who voted against the amendment was well summed up in the Premier's argument that the proposal was one of want of confidence. The vote ended the Budget Debate, and one item of supply was voted before the House rose.

Prorogation of the Legislature. In the Speech from the Throne at prorogation on Apr. 9 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor referred to Hydro-Electric Power development and its increasing importance to the Province, with special allusion to the central areas, North-western Ontario and the extension of services in the rural districts. Action of the House in its resolution on the diversion of the Great Lakes waters by the city of Chicago was commended. Redistribution was referred to, that of Northern Ontario being held to reflect the substantial growth of population consequent upon the development of that part of the Province. "By the re-arrangement made elsewhere," said the Speech, "the change will not increase the number of seats in the Legislature, but will serve to effect a more equitable distribution of the representation of the people." Commenretiring the Provincial debt. Efforts to improve agricultural conditions through measures respecting the dairy industry, the protection dation was expressed of the efforts for restoring the balance between revenue and expenditures and the importance of the proposals for of sheep against the ravages of dogs, and the restriction of the cornborer were noted. Mention was made of the work of the Agricultural Inquiry Committee in stimulating greater interest in farming. The unabated growth in the mining industry was observed and the Assembly was congratulated upon the facilities which were being provided to bring adequate education to the remoter sections and more sparsely settled districts of the Province. The improvement in the conditions of labour, and the close attention by the Department of Health and Labour to the physical welfare of those engaged in industrial occupations were commended. So was the Act under which members need not seek re-election if selected as Ministers of the Government within three months after a general election.

The Redistribution Measures. By a redistribution measure passed in the Legislative Session of 1925, a number of changes were made affecting constituencies in rural and other centres, altering the numerical strength of House membership to 112 instead of 111. The measure became operative at the next general election whenever it might be held. The changes were:

Bruce, two ridings, North and South, instead of North, South and West.

Durham, one riding instead of East and North.

Grey, two ridings, North and South instead of Centre, North and South.

Hamilton, three ridings, Centre, East, West, instead of East and West.

Huron, two ridings, North and South instead of Centre, North and South.

Lennox, Addington and Frontenac, two members instead of three.

London, two ridings, North and South instead of one.

Middlesex, two ridings, North and West, instead of East, North and West.

Norfolk, one riding instead of North and South.

Northumberland, one riding instead of East and West.

Ottawa, three ridings, East, North and South, instead of East and West.

Toronto, fifteen ridings instead of ten. Formerly parts of some of the latter number were included in the adjoining county ridings. The new ridings were all in the city boundaries. They were to be known as Beaches, Woodbine, Greenwood, Riverdale, Sherbourne, St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's, Bellwoods, Bracondale, Dovercourt, Brockton, Parkdale, High Park, Eglinton.

Wellington, two ridings, Northeast and South, instead of East, North and South.

York South, a new riding, created from part of old West York. There are now four Yorks, North, South, East and West.

Windsor, two members instead of one.

In the Session of 1926 a change was made with respect to Simcoe which was given three ridings, Centre, East and Southwest, instead of four, Centre, East, South and West. Cochrane, hitherto one riding, was made two, to be known as North and South.

United Farmers of Ontario. Though not brought up in the Legislature there was certain political interest in the report of the Political Committee of the United Farmers of Ontario issued from their headquarters at Toronto, Feb. 11, 1926. This report was made in accordance with the reference to the Committee from the general U.F.O. Conference in December, 1925, at which it was decided that the Organization should re-enter politics as in 1919. While the Committee held that the question of political activity was one for each local U.F.O. club to decide for itself as best knowing conditions in its own riding, its report included this paragraph:

"The Committee cannot recognize any candidate as a U.F.O. candidate unless he or she is in agreement with such declared policies and principles as the U.F.O. may determine from time to time. In the event of a candidate being confronted with an issue on which the U.F.O. has made no pronouncement, such candidate and the riding executive shall consult with the U.F.O. Political Committee and the U.F.O. Executive, and failing mutual understanding, the Political Committee and the U.F.O. Executive shall automatically deny the candidate any claim to U.F.O. support."

This was construed as meaning that under no conditions would the U.F.O. Political Committee or Executive recognize a candidate even though favoured by a local club, unless that candidate fought

Mrs. George Howard Ferguson

Wife of the Premier of Ontario.

Presented at Their Majesties' Court, June, 1925.

Hon. George Howard Ferguson, B.A., K.C., LL.B.
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under U.F.O. colours and name. In other words Progressives, for instance, under that name, would not be recognized as U.F.O. standard bearers or entitled to U.F.O. support.

The Executives elected for 1926 at the December, 1925, conventions were:—The United Farmers of Ontario, President, W. A. Amos, Palmerston; Vice-President, Bruce McNevin, Omemee; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Toronto; and Executive member, Carl Jones, Port Stanley.

The United Farm Women of Ontario, President, Mrs. Miles Oper, Leamington; Vice-President, Mrs. George Souter, North Bay; Secretary, Miss M. J. Macpherson, Toronto (*pro tem*); and Executive member, Mrs. R. Wyman, Thessalon.

The United Farm Young People of Ontario, President, Carl E. Lindsay, Nanticoke; Vice-President, Harold McKechnie, Durham; Secretary, Miss M. J. Macpherson, Toronto.

Conservatives and the O.T.A. At the Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario, held in Toronto on Mar. 26, 1926, the Ontario Temperance Act was a lively topic of discussion chiefly through the efforts of W. F. Wilson, M.P.P. (Windsor), in pressing a resolution urging the Government to introduce a measure of Government Control before the Session of the Legislature ended. The Association, which met under the Presidency of John R. MacNicol, of Toronto, finally adopted an amendment by W. C. Mikel of Belleville expressing the opinion that when the time came for action with regard to the O.T.A. the Government would take such steps as would establish the full confidence of the main body of the Conservatives and would meet with the approval of the people as a whole. It had been expected by some that Premier Ferguson, who was one of the speakers at the Association's banquet on the evening of the same day, would make a definite pronouncement with respect to the Government's intentions relative to a rumoured early election and changes regarding the O.T.A. These expectations were not borne out. Similar predictions were made in relation to the Convention of the Western Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association Convention held in London on May 12, at which the Premier was also a central figure, and where President A. E. Ingram of St. Thomas was in the chair. The Premier's speech was, in the main, a well reasoned accounting of the stewardship of himself and his Cabinet colleagues since they assumed office. His references to election rumours were contained in a few sentences in which he urged that the Conservative party must trust him to choose the time at which the sane judgment of the people of the Province would be appealed to.

Power Plans. On April 14, 1926, Premier Ferguson announced to the Press details of an arrangement whereby Ontario would be assured of from 230,000 to 260,000 horse-power of electricity gen-

erated in Quebec Province, for a 30-year period. This was possible through a contract between the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Gatineau Power Company, a subsidiary of the International Paper Company. By this arrangement capital expenditure for development plant would be avoided and the cost of transmission lines, approximately $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 would be the only expenditure to be met by the Hydro Commission. The price of the power to the Commission would be $15 per horse-power at the point of delivery. It was hoped that the first block of 80,000 horse-power would be ready for delivery by 1928 and the total by 1931. It was explained that the power would connect at a point near Toronto with the Niagara system. At present prices of coal and equipment the delivery to the latter system, it was estimated, would be from $7 to $8 per horse-power less than the cost of producing, "at the maximum load factor provided for," from steam plants.

The Gatineau Power Company according to the statement "is a subsidiary of the International Paper Company, which is at the present time constructing power plants on the Ottawa River at Chelsea and Farmers' Point, from which developments certain amounts of power will be delivered under the above mentioned contract. They also contemplate developing at Paugan and other points on the Gatineau River, including storage on the Gatineau and its tributaries." It was added that the Hydro-Electric Power Commission "have under consideration the proceeding with the development at Chats Falls, on the Ottawa River, in the near future, in order to supply, in addition to the amount covered by the above mentioned contract, additional power to meet the demands of the municipalities, pending the completion of the St. Lawrence development."

In an interview in Montreal on Apr. 31, after a conference with Premier Taschereau and other Provincial Government officials of Quebec, in Quebec city, Premier Ferguson said the two Provinces would stand shoulder to shoulder in protecting their constitutional rights respecting water powers within their borders. The question had arisen over matters connected with powers on inter-provincial streams, notably the Carillon project. He amplified his statement by saying that the two Provinces regarded the banks and beds of streams and the water as theirs "the Dominion Government having an easement for navigation purposes only." Mr. Ferguson also stated that Premier Taschereau had taken the generous view with respect to taxation on power export—that a sister Province should not be discriminated against and there would not be a tax on power generated in Quebec and exported to Ontario.

Bond Transactions Echoes. There were some sequels during 1925-26 to the cases in which certain persons were tried and several sentenced to imprisonment in connection with Government bond transactions. Earlier proceedings in connection with these are detailed in the *Canadian Annual Review, 1924-25,* pages 289-292.

On Mar. 23, 1925, a specially constituted Court of Appeal handed out a decision in the case of the appeal of Æmilius Jarvis against the findings of the trial judge. This decision imposed a fine of $60,000 on Mr. Jarvis and in effect cut down to one-half the original fine of $600,000 imposed jointly upon Æmilius Jarvis and Peter Smith, former Provincial Treasurer. Of the revised fine $200,000 was apportioned against Jarvis and $100,000 against Smith. The original alternatives of increased terms of imprisonment in the event of non-payment of these fines remained. In the downward revision the court took into account the fact that Jarvis on Mar. 6, 1925, had sent to the Government a marked cheque for $140,000 with a covering letter saying that the amount represented his profits on the bond transactions authorized by the previous Government, plus 5 per cent. interest. On Apr. 23 a certified cheque for $60,000, the amount of the revised Jarvis fine, was paid to the proper authorities and a few minutes after midnight on that day Mr. Jarvis was released from the Jail, having completed his sentence, and by the payment of an aggregate of $200,000 obviated the alternative penalty.

On Nov. 19, 1925, Andrew Peppall was acquitted by a jury under Mr. Justice Wright, in the Assizes at Toronto, on charges of theft and bribery in connection with these bond transactions.

In April of 1926, a formal request was handed to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice (Dominion), asking the exercise of the Royal prerogative in the remission of the money fine imposed upon Mr. Jarvis and by the removal of his finger prints from the records. This was signed by many of the most prominent business, commercial, financial, and professional men of the whole Dominion. One paragraph of the statement accompanying the request said: "The recent trial of Andrew H. Pepall, based upon fresh evidence brought to light and made available since their trial, constitutes as full and thorough and clear cut vindication for Æmilius Jarvis as it is possible to achieve."

Appeals for clemency for the former Treasurer, Peter Smith, were also made from time to time. The Provincial Government held that if clemency was expected restitution should be made of some of the moneys which it contended had been improperly diverted from the Provincial Treasury. But on May 31, 1926, he was released from the Penitentiary on ticket-of-leave issued by the authorities at Ottawa, and was motored to his home in Stratford that day. It was the view of the Provincial Government at this time that Mr. Smith's release nullified his fine of $100,000.

The Provincial Secretary's Department. During the Legislative Session of 1926 an Act respecting Psychiatric Hospitals, introduced by Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary, was passed and approved. This provides that a city with a population of over 100,000 may with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, establish and equip such a hospital to come under the control of the Minister, the Provincial Secretary. One clause says that the maintenance "in excess of the amount provided by or on behalf of patients admitted for treatment therein and

by the city shall be paid out of such moneys as may be voted by the Assembly and appropriated for that purpose." Such a hospital was erected in Toronto, by that city, in 1925 on a site furnished on Surrey Place, by the University of Toronto, and in the closing weeks of that year turned over to the Provincial Administration to be maintained and operated. The purpose of a psychiatric hospital is partly for the detention and treatment of persons suspected of being insane, and partly for the treatment of persons suffering from mental diseases in their early stages. In Toronto the building is known as the "Reception Hospital," with Dr. C. B. Farrar, a former Director of the Homewood Sanitarium at Guelph, as its superintendent. Early in the year 1926 this Hospital, which is a sixty-bed institution constructed on most modern lines, had fifty patients. Some had been remanded to the Hospital by the local police courts as being suspected of mental disabilities, others were voluntary cases, and others again were referred to the Hospital by private medical practitioners.

The Boys' Training School, with Dr. G. E. Reman as Principal, made substantial progress during 1925, and in the early part of 1926 some 26 boys were already located on it with the prospect that the total would reach 90 before the end of the year. The School is located one mile northeast of Bowmanville—a portion of the site of which was donated by Mr. John H. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

The Department recorded with regret the death on Mar. 8, 1926, of Dr. Peter MacNaughton, Medical Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, Brockville, who had a long and outstanding record on the staffs of various Hospitals for the Insane in Ontario; and the death on Apr. 19, 1926, of J. P. Downey, Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital for the Feeble-minded at Orillia. Mr. Downey was a former member of the Legislature and an orator of some note.

The statistical reports of the Department for 1925 contain much interesting information. That relating to the Hospitals for the Insane, Epileptic and Feeble-minded, showed total admissions in 1925 of 2,299 against 2,051 in 1924. There was a total in the Hospitals on Oct. 31, 1925, of 9,254 compared with 9,144 in the previous year.

Causes for the Admissions During 1925

Moral—worry, overwork, business troubles, etc.	404
Physical—accident, injury, drugs, alcoholism, venereal diseases, senility, etc.	1,132
Hereditary	171
Unascertained	592
Total	2,299

The percentage of Canadian-born admitted during 1925 was 65, leaving foreign-born admissions at 35 per cent. Since the Hospitals were opened in Ontario the percentage of Canadian-born admissions has been 63; those born outside of Canada 37. The greater percentage of the latter were from the British Isles.

The Annual Report of Hospitals and Charitable institutions showed 134 public hospitals, including 10 *sanatoria* for consumptives in Ontario in 1925, and 57 private hospitals. Patients in the hospitals when the Report was compiled, October, 1925, numbered 7,043; number admitted during the year 133,781; births in hospitals during the year, 15,159; an aggregate of 155,983 under treatment in the year compared with 145,201 for 1924. The foregoing figures are exclusive of outdoor patients. Other statistics for 1925 include: deaths 7,404; percentage of deaths to number under treatment 4.77; aggregate of days' stay in hospitals, 2.750,272; Provincial grants to hospitals, $1,072.365; amount received from all sources, $8,817,037; subscriptions, donations, etc., $827,869; total expenditures for hospitals (including capital account, $4,913,888) was $13,822,689; average cost for each patient per day, $3.12; percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure, 12.9. In the *sanatoria* for consumptives 7,078 persons were cared for.

In the 58th Annual Report of the gaols and lock-ups of the Province the following, among other details are given for 1925: gaols 47, one more than in 1924; lock-ups 4, no change; expenditure for gaol maintenance $301,331 or $14,872 above the previous year; cash revenue from gaol labour, earned at Kingston and Ottawa, $4,489 against $3,439 in 1924; average cost per day for maintenance of each prisoner in the County gaols 52.14 cents against 49.67 cents in 1924; persons committed to gaols and lock-ups, 18,023, an increase of 2,144 over the previous year; commitments for murder, 33 against 28 in 1924, for manslaughter 19 and 21 respectively; commitments for crime against the person, 637, a decrease of 48, for crime against property 4,072, an increase of 17 over 1924; commitments for crimes against public morals and decency 720, a decrease of 100, for crimes against public order and peace, 9,526, an increase of 1,814; number of prisoners sentenced in 1925, 11,306, an increase of 2,472. The total number of commitments, 18,023, and the percentage of sentences to commitments, 63.7 as against 55.6. Of those committed in 1925, 6,907 were married and 11,116 unmarried.

The Report of the Ontario Board of Parole for 1925 showed that 1,347 cases had been considered and 380 men and 28 women paroled. Twenty-four men and one woman disappeared and 41 were rearrested for escape and other offences. The total of "failures" 66 out of 408 or 14 per cent. was commented upon by Colonel Noel Marshall, Chairman of the Board, as slightly below the average, "though some of the material dealt with by us during the year presented unusual difficulties." During the year 25 prisoners were recommended for ticket-of-leave; 108 for employment on extra-mural permit; and 85 for permit and parole. The Report said that the extra-mural permit system was carried on for five years, which ended the distinctly experimental stage arranged. During this period 1,149 men were granted permits to work outside the walls. The custodial failure was less than five per cent. and the Province was saved about $100,000 in maintenance of prisoners while those working outside under the system earned $245,000 in the five years all of which went to their dependents.

Agricultural Inquiry Committee; The Report of the Department.

A tribute was paid to the Agricultural interests of the Province when, after the Easter recess, the Legislature devoted the greater part of the sittings of two days, Apr. 6 and 7, 1926, to their consideration. The basis of the discussion was the Report of the Legislature's Agricultural Inquiry Committee, consisting of eight members of the House, including the Chairman Hon. Dr. D. Jamieson (Grey South). He presented the Committee's Report on Co-operation and National Marketing of poultry and dairy products, fruit, livestock, meat and market garden produce. In its recommendations and conclusions the Report expressed the view "Whether Canadian producers realize it or not, or fail to realize it as fully as they should, the fact remains that the agricultural marketing systems either established or proposed by countries in competition with Canada, make the lesson plain to all who study these systems that the next move is up to Canada." It was urged that Ontario required a Provincial co-operative Council. This appeared to the Committee to be essential "in the very structure of co-operation, helpful from the point of view of a national marketing commission, and capable of good service in regard to world marketing as well as in the domestic field of distribution." Other points urged were, a Canadian brand for Canadian quality products; Government grading of cream; an Ontario cattle pool and a national export marketing commission.

A. Belanger, Lib. (Russell), one of the members of the Committee, wrote to the Chairman a letter, which appeared with the Report as published, in which he took issue with a number of the findings and comments. His criticisms were directed chiefly against inclusions in the Report of suggestions in reference to the tariff, such as that urging protection upon fruits and vegetables, references to the effect of the Austra-

lian treaty upon the dairy industry and the like. He was not opposed to discussion of the merits of some of these matters, but took the ground that they were Federal matters and as it was not in the power of the Legislature to change or rescind them, they were beyond the scope of the Commttee. Otherwise Mr. Belanger heartily endorsed the findings and believed the work of the Committee would be fruitful of good results for agriculture.

Dr. Jamieson made an able address in presenting the Report, amplifying and explaining in detail some of the matters dealt with in answer to questions from members. Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader, while agreeing that agriculture was of paramount interest and quite deserving of all the attention that could be given it, was somewhat critical of leaving the discussion over until the closing hours of the Legislature Session; he did not think it fair to expect members to be able to discuss the Committee's Report with intelligence since copies of it had only reached their desks that morning (April 6). The information in the Report had been gathered at a cost of about $30,000; though, on paper at any rate, the Department of Agriculture was one of the best organized in the Government, and should have been able to get this very information. Was the Department not functioning then?

Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, reminded the House that at the time of the appointment of the Committee there had been prevalent a propaganda alleging the farming industry to be unprofitable and discouraging the youth of the Province to follow it as a life work. The Committee had been appointed with the object of investigating conditions, revealing agricultural enterprise in its true colours, and remedying any legitimate grievances. Instructions had also been given it to especially investigate the problems of marketing.

With respect to the Department itself Mr. Martin said that its expenditure in 1925 had been $1,817,000 net, which was $130,000 less than in the previous year. This had been accomplished by careful economies throughout the Department. Not only had no activities been discontinued or services curtailed, but in spite of the savings many new lines of activity had been entered upon. One instance cited of the expansion of effort was the fact that 150 bacon hog clubs were established in the Province in 1925, bringing the total up to 257. The primary aim of these was to bring about a uniform brand of bacon in Ontario. Another activity was the guarantee by the Government of prices on the shipment of 25,000 barrels of Ontario apples to Britain in the endeavour to recapture the markets there. Although, due to high shipping costs, there was a loss on the venture, Ontario apples brought nearly twice as much as Nova Scotia apples sold on the market on the same day. He also told of the advertising of Ontario apples in this Province and the benefits to growers and dealers.

In the Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, it was stated that the attendance for 1925 was 1,695. This included all the courses. Of the 304 enrolled for the general course, 247 were from Ontario, 32 from other Provinces, 12 from Britain, 2 from Ireland and 11 others from various countries, including three from the United States, one from Switzerland, one from Spain and one from India.

At the Kemptville Agricultural School the attendance in the regular classes in agriculture was 40, in domestic science 17, in the short course in agriculture 35 and in the teachers' summer course, 60.

1925 Crop Statistics

	Bushels	Acres
Fall Wheat	22,764,736	747,101
Spring Wheat	2,440,632	113,338
Oats	118,100,471	2,837,390
Barley	14,917,247	436,383
Rye	1,784,625	98,652
Buckwheat	5 579,109	257,932

	Bushels	Acres
Peas	2,607,287	133,433
Beans	1,154,317	61,080
Corn (for husking) in the ear	14,604,467	207,767
Mixed Grains	28,246,057	681,624
Flax	123,134	9,789
	Tons.	Acres.
Alfalfa	1,397,462	550,645
Hay and Clover	5,233,195	3,544,003
Fodder Corn	3,614,233	.....
	Bushels.	Acres.
Potatoes (green)	15,714,780	163,790

Live stock and poultry statistics showed that Ontario in 1925 had 644,138 horses, 2,809,373 cattle, 868,252 sheep, 1,678,595 swine and 17,778,581 poultry. With the exception of the poultry all the figures given show declines in comparison with the previous year.

Exhibits of Ontario agricultural products won a number of important prizes in various exhibitions in Britain and the United States during 1925. At the Royal Dairy Show in London in October the first, second and third prizes in cheese; the third in butter; the first and second in honey; and the first in eggs were won by Ontario exhibits. At the Chicago Livestock Show, in December, Ontario won 24 first prizes in sheep and nine championships and several lesser prizes. Put in another way Ontario exhibitors won 64 per cent. of first prizes and 55 per cent. of all championships for which they competed in the sheep classes. They also won for the fourth consecutive time the championship for the best car lot of 50 market lambs. Ontario exhibitors also won the reserve championship for junior Shorthorn bull and a number of other prizes for beef cattle. At the National Dairy Show in Indianapolis, U.S.A., Ontario won four first prizes, and the most coveted prize of all for the best state herd shown, as well as a number of the lesser honours.

The Report of the Agricultural Development Board showed that there had been no serious losses on loans to farmers during 1925 and that the surplus earning over the outlay was $40,401 for the current year, making the aggregate surplus $56,443. From 1922 to Oct. 31, 1925, the number of loans paid out was 2,630 to the amount of $10,083,000. During 1925 the rate of interest to farmers was reduced from 6 to 5½ per cent. effective June 1 of that year and applicable to loans previously passed as well as to subsequent loans. On the year's business it represented a saving to the farmers of nearly $50,000, and in subsequent years covering the twelve months' period, it would mean a saving of $100,000. Repayments during 1925 were satisfactory.

The Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association reported a membership approximately 221,000 and the following officers:—Hon. President, A. J. H. Eckardt, Toronto; President, Dr. A. T. Morrow, Maxville; 1st Vice-President, Charles White, Elmsdale; 2nd Vice-President, J. A. McLean, Rodney; Treasurer, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

The Ontario Horticultural Association reported 60,000 members and the following officers:—President, F. A. Kent, Port Perry; 1st Vice-President, G. L. Klostermann, Windsor; 2nd Vice-President, T. J. Hannigan, Guelph; Treasurer, C. A. Hesson, St. Catharines; J. Lockie Wilson as Secretary of this Organization also.

Women's Institutes. At the close of 1925 the Women's Institutes reported a total of 1,005 branches and an aggregate membership of 35,000. During the year 10,400 meetings were held at which 8,758 papers were read and a total attendance of 225,070 recorded. Receipts, including the balance from the previous year, were $252,204 and expenditures left a favourable balance of $83,867. Established activities were carried on with vigour and the development of some of the newer branches of work was reported to be satisfactory. The expansion and variety of community work and district undertaking was especially noticeable. Libraries, community halls, parks, skating rinks, games, amateur theatricals, choral training,

debates and similar recreations and entertainments and educational plans were among the features of the year's work which showed steady progress.

A new Committee for "Historical Research and Current Events" was formed to stimulate and encourage study of local history. This was expected to have splendid results in preserving many of the recollections and much data of important events and to add much interesting material to the historical records of the Province.

The officers of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario elected for 1925-26 were:—Hon. Presidents, George A. Putnam, Toronto, Superintendent of Institutes, and Mrs. William Todd, Orillia; President, Mrs. C. Field Robertson, Lanark; Vice-Presidents, Miss E. Appelbe, R.R. 2, Georgetown; Mrs. R. Boyter, Little Current; Mrs. W. J. Simpson, Tobermory; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Macoun, R.R. 4, Campbellford; Recording Secretary, Miss W. Brodie, Toronto; Executive, the President, Vice-Presidents and Mrs. T. Daley, Fort William; Miss E. E. Haycraft, Bowmanville; Mrs. S. Banks, Shelburne; Mrs. D. D. Grant, Moose Creek; and Mrs. D. Chisholm, Harrow.

The Department of Public Works. In his Report to Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways, Deputy Minister of Public Works, George Hogarth dealt in detail with the work accomplished and under way in 1925. One of the largest of the undertakings is that known as the East Block, Parliament Buildings, located on the East side of Queen's Park, Toronto, quite close to the main Parliament buildings, and intended to house many Government departments located in various buildings throughout the city. It is a commodious and handsome structure of fireproof construction throughout, and built entirely of Ontario material by Ontario workmanship. Progress was recorded with the erection of the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville; a new English-French school was completed at Embrun and a consolidated school finished at Byng Inlet. At the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the building to be known as the Baking School was progressing and was to be completed in the Spring of 1927. At the Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown the construction of a community hall and science school was commenced and some minor buildings completed, while buildings were finished at the Northern Experimental Farm, New Liskeard. The Cochrane court house was completed and occupied; so was the new gaol at Haileybury, and in 1926 the gaol at Port Arthur was finished. These new building operations were all in addition to repairing, remodelling portions of and making alterations to various buildings owned by the Province in Toronto, London, Cobourg, Whitby, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Stratford, Peterborough, North Bay and elsewhere. Repairs were made to various locks, dams and bridges and various drains constructed. No less than 119 bridges were built in 1925.

Highways and Their Development. The Department of Highways, under Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways, with S. L. Squire as Deputy Minister, reported continued highway development in 1925.

During the three years of 1923-5 600 mileage of paved surface

was added to the completed portions, making on the Provincial Highways of the Province over 1,000 miles of hard-surfaced road. The policy of the Government was to construct such roads as would take care of traffic conditions from materials available, type and style of construction depending upon the use of local materials and traffic requirements. With an expenditure of $180,000,000 during the ten years previous to 1926 it was apparent that this investment should be protected fully and to this end maintenance of highways was made an important feature of the Government road policy. All Provincial Highways were divided into patrol sections and maintenance men were steadily employed in keeping these roads in first-class condition.

During 1925 1,200,000 cars entered the Province of Ontario from other Provinces or from the United States.

It was expected that during 1926 a hard-surfaced road would be completed between Windsor on the west and the Quebec border on the east. This road, known as the Longwoods Road to London, connects the Quebec border, where it is met by one of the principal highways of the Province of Quebec, and an inter-provincial connection would be established to a degree never before possible. A feature of interest was the increased commercialized use made of the highways. In 1916 about 2,400 truck licences were issued in the Province; 1926 would see approximately 40,000 trucks operating on the highways of Ontario. Motor buses were first licensed by the Department in 1924. At the beginning of 1926 every important road had one or more bus companies catering to the public demand.

The building of roads is largely financed by highway users. An important source of Provincial revenue is in the motor licence tax and the gas tax, which was put in operation May 11th, 1925.

On Aug. 18, 1925, Hon. Mr. Henry officiated at the opening of the final four mile link of concrete pavement just west of Paris, completing a 245-mile permanent pavement from London to Bowmanville.

The Department of Mines. Continued increase in production and confirmation of important gold discoveries at Red Lake, District of Patricia, were noted in the 1925 Report of the Department of Mines. The total value of mineral production in this period as given in the preliminary Report, was $85,792,636 compared with a corrected and final total of $77,221,927 for 1924. The 1925 values were:

Metallic	$62,740,622
Non-metallic	7,162,640
Construction materials	10,833,670
Clay products	5,055,704

The aggregate marked the zenith of Ontario's mineral production, exceeding the year of the maximum war output of 1918, when high prices prevailed, by nearly five and a half million dollars, and that of 1924, the next best normal year, by over eight and a half million dollars. The increase, the Report said, was due to "a marked advance in metalliferous production, notably gold, nickel and copper.

Non-metallics and construction materials show a small decline from 1924 figures, while clay products remained nearly stationary." That 1926 would be another record production year was fairly well indicated by the figures for the first quarter which showed a metalliferous production of $15,315,757 against $14,349,411 in the first quarter of 1925.

Gold output for 1925 had a value of $30,207,545 against $25,669,303 for 1924. Ontario's production of this precious metal had much to do with making Canada the world's second largest gold producer; a bulletin, issued at Ottawa under date of Mar. 13, 1926, stated that this country was now exceeded only by South Africa in that respect.

The quantity production of the principal minerals in the Province for 1925 was:

Gold	1,461,058	ozs.
Silver	10,217,315	ozs.
Copper, metallic	19,639,191	lbs.
Nickel, metallic	32,114,564	lbs.
Nickel, oxide	11,774,209	lbs.
Lead, pig	7,265,072	lbs.
Arsenic, white	2,152,690	lbs.
Natural gas	7,040,565	M. cu. ft.
Petroleum, crude	143,444	bbls.
Salt	13,678	tons

In a survey of the progress of metallic mining generally the Report stated that during 1925 advances had been made in nearly all sections of the industry, and several new high records had been attained. Ontario's gold mining industry was held to be worthy of special mention, the thirteen producing mines in the north showing important increases in the tonnage raised, and in the gold recovered. Cobalt's silver mines maintained their normal output while the newer camps of South Lorrain and Gowganda "bid fair to add a new lease of life to the production of silver." The development of the nickel-copper industry was most important, owing to the new uses of nickel found by intense research of the producers. "These applications," the Report stated, "have been continually extended to such fields as the motor industry for radiators, and to submarine cables, where the use of a special nickel-copper alloy increases the sending efficiency very considerably. As evidenced by the figures for 1925 it would appear that the nickel industry is facing an expanding future in which the peace-time needs for the metal will equal those of war, when nickel was so much in demand for armour plating and other war equipment."

The arrangement whereby the Royal Mint at Ottawa on the representation of the Ontario Mining Association, agreed to accept Canadian crude bullion and pay for the fine gold in Canadian funds, went into effect in December, 1925. This, it was felt, would aid in rectifying an adverse exchange situation with the United States, and would permit a saving in express charges and time as compared with shipments to the country named. The larger Ontario gold mines took advantage of the situation and diverted to Ottawa shipments of crude bullion which otherwise would have gone to branches of the United States mint.

The Red Lake mining area, about 130 miles northwest of Hudson station on the Canadian National Railway and 60 to 70 miles east from the Manitoba boundary, was the scene of a picturesque rush after the New Year (1926), and much snow staking was done in the vicinity. Aeroplanes were freely used both for prospectors and mining men going into the district, and for the carrying of some supplies. The first staking in Red Lake was done in 1922 when a little gold was found. In the Autumn of 1925 assays on claims staked by the Howey Red Lake Syndicate, indicated a new and rich goldfield. Many of the larger mining companies operating in Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Cobalt, had claims in Red Lake or options on claims. A preliminary report with geological map of the area was issued by the Department in 1924 as a result of field work by Dr. E. L. Bruce. Further geological investigations and surveys were being made during 1926, reports of which were to be issued.

On Feb. 22, 1926, Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, introduced a Bill in the Legislature to confirm an Order-in-Council setting Red Lake aside as a separate mining division as from Mar. 1st, and providing for a recorder's office there. The Bill was passed through its various stages in record time and received the Royal assent on Feb. 25, Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt paying a special visit to the Legislative chamber to perform that ceremony

H. E. Holland, a Justice of the Peace, was appointed Claims Recorder at Red Lake. A few Provincial police were stationed in the district which was reported as absolutely free of any disorders. On Apr. 28 the Minister announced particulars of an increase in the area of the division and the removal of the Recorder's office from Red Lake to Pine Ridge, at the foot of the northwesterly end of Lac Seul. The Minister later in the year announced that a number of geological parties would undertake extensive explorations of various mining or possible mining areas during 1926. The Department continued as in the past to issue a number of useful supplements to its reports dealing with various mining areas and minerals, which were amplified with good maps and illustrations.

The Lands and Forests Department. The largest revenue ever collected in the history of the Department of Lands and Forests was that of 1925, totalling $5,013,867, exclusive of $166,808 collected by the Northern Development branch. Expenditures, excluding Northern Development, totalled $2,845,762, or approximately $250,000 above 1924. This was more than accounted for by the increase of $323,000 in the fire ranging service, a large amount of it for the hangar and aircraft parking station and coming under the head of capital expenditure. The hangar at Sault Ste. Marie, housing eighteen seaplanes in addition to providing workshops, store-rooms, etc., is the only one of its kind in Canada and is said to have no superior on the Continent. The fire patrol service, greatly strengthened by the air patrols, was most effective in preventive and fire-checking work.

Logging and lumbering operations were active. Some 265,000,000 feet of the cut comprised red and white pine against 276,000,000 feet in the preceding year, and slightly over 72,000,000 feet of jack pine as against 61,000,000 in 1924. The tie cut was about 2,750,000 pieces or some 300,000 less than in the previous year. Log timber other than pine, was operated to the extent of 78,000,000 feet being 17,000,000 feet more than was taken out in 1924. Several small hardwood areas were disposed of, and in keeping with the act of two years ago must be manufactured in the Province.

With respect to the pulp and paper industry there were new developments in areas contiguous to working and established plants, and for which tenders were publicly called. The Department's Report explained that:

"Heretofore areas were specifically delimited and without particular regard to the cordage involved or the lifetime of the industry, certain building expenditures were called for. The new conditions invited all interested parties to definitely state their places of building, extent of same, size of plant, cordage requirements, expenditure involved and labour concerned, the Crown reserving to itself the right to define the areas based upon the cordage requirements for a fixed period and to designate each year the exact portion over which operations are to be conducted."

Every stick of pulpwood was to be made into the finished article, paper, within the Province of Ontario under the arrangements made as the result of the four satisfactory tenders received. It was expected that the pulp and paper and allied industry as well as hydro-electric power at the head of the Lakes would be greatly stimulated, and it was estimated that the Ontario production of newsprint would be raised from 2,600 tons daily to 4,500 tons daily. This information was amplified in a statement made by Premier Ferguson on Feb. 18, 1926, during the Budget debate, in which he said that arrangements made by the Government would result in an additonal $80,000,000 being invested in the North country during the next two years; 14,-000 more men being employed; and the output of newsprint, now 2,500 tons a day in Ontario, would be increased to 4,500 tons daily. The direct revenue to the Government would be $2,000,000 a year in a few years' time from this source alone, and it would be done without alienating one acre of land; would allow of natural reforestation and would mean the manufacture into paper within this Province of all the pulpwood cut on these limits.

The Public Accounts Committee. The main investigation before the Public Accounts Committee, over which Major A. C. Lewis presided, had to do with the administration of Hon. James Lyons, recently resigned as Minister of Lands and Forests, and the sales of supplies his firm, the Lyons Fuel and Supply Company, Sault Ste. Marie, to firms having Government contracts. The inquiry began on Mar. 17, and on that and other days Mr. Lyons himself and other witnesses gave a greal deal of testimony. W. E. Finlayson, Conservative (Simcoe East), examined witnesses on behalf of the Government side, and W. E. N. Sinclair and W. E. Raney were prominent in cross-examination for the Liberals and Progressives respectively. A point in the evidence of Mr. Lyons was that since he had entered the Ministry the business had suffered through

decreased sales. This was particularly true in 1925 as a result of Mr. Lyons, in compliance with the instructions of Premier Ferguson that members of the House should not have business with the Province, having written his son, in charge of the business at the Sault, to that effect. He had also written to the Deputy Minister of Colonization, asking that engineers of that Department should not place any more business with the Company. He then showed from the Public Accounts, items in the past year totalling $82,000 bought from firms at Sault Ste. Marie, by Government Departments, all of which could have been supplied by the Lyons Company and for which the latter had not competed because of the witness' position in the Government. Evidence in this case was concluded on Mar. 28.

The claim of some workmen on the Caledon road construction that they had not received their wages from the contractor was later presented to the Committee by Mr. Raney and substantiated. The contractor had finally assigned and the men had received only their share of the liquidation proceeds which did not begin to represent what was due them. They had believed that the Government was their surety for ultimately getting their full pay and had gone on with the work. The Committee expressed sympathy with the men and the matter was brought to the attention of the Government. A basis of payment was arranged by the latter, but it was pointed out that the Government was not responsible for wages on work undertaken by contractors. Premier Ferguson made it clear, however, that steps would be taken to safeguard wages of workers for firms and individuals who were awarded contracts for Government work.

The Report of the Committee as subsequently presented to the House was approved on Mar. 31 by a vote of 22 to 5, characterized the actions and conduct of Hon. Mr. Lyons in the matters investigated, as "beyond reproach." The report told of the examination of a number of witnesses and the examination of the Lyons Company's books by the firm of Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth, chartered accountants and auditors at the request of the Committee. This showed that there was nothing suspicious in the former Minister's transactions and the Committee confirmed that view. Regarding the sub-contract of George Oakley, Conservative member for Riverdale, Toronto, upon the new Administration building it was stated that the entire transaction had been found "quite regular and the contract well carried out to the benefit of the Province."

Mr. Raney's proposed alternative report held that in 1923 and 1924 the Lands and Forests Department had purchased considerable supplies from the Lyons Company, though Mr. Lyons was then head of the Department. The report argued that Mr. Lyons' connection with a company supplying the Government and Government contractors was indefensible. Some road contracts were also criticized on various counts. As to the Oakley contract it was referred to as not contrary to the law but as being an encroachment on the principles of the Independence of Parliament and a breach of the spirit of the Legislative Act.

Mr. Raney's proposed report also referred to the refusal of the Committee, on its opening day, to hear any evidence in the matter of the reported use of "legals" in connection with the payment in 1919 of an account of $5,000 for printing "in the interests of the return of the Conservative Government" in the General Election of that year. Part of this account was, Mr. Raney said, reported to have been settled in "legals"—bills of $1,000 so designated in banking circles. The obvious intent was to trace the source of these "legals," since it was alleged that like bills had been paid to the extent of $15,000 to Peter Smith (subsequently imprisoned) then Treasurer of the Province, in December, 1919. M. M. MacBride (Brantford South) and Mr. Finlayson sharply criticized Mr. Raney, contending that his proposed report was merely playing politics and left out some incidents which reflected on the former U.F.O. Administration of which he had been a member. The question of the "legals" could not, they

argued, be taken up by the Committee because the Government had nothing to do with them and they were not in any way dealt with in Public Accounts.

Col. J. A. Currie moved an amendment to Mr. Raney's amendment which proposed to substitute his report for that of the majority report of the Committee as presented by Major Lewis. The Currie amendment was "that the Committee feel that Hon. James Lyons is entitled to a complete and unqualified exoneration of any breach of the Legislative Assembly Act, and that his company's business record with relation to the Government or any contractor having business relations with the Government is beyond reproach." Mr. Raney's amendment was lost by 22 to 5 and on the same division Col. Currie's amendment was carried and ordered added to the report, which was presented to the House. On Apr. 1 there was a sharp discussion in the House on Mr. Raney's attempt to file the "minority report of the Public Accounts Committee." The Speaker finally ruled it out of order and the incident closed.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission. On Aug. 15, 1925, Hon. Sir Adam Beck, KT. LL.D., M.L.A., Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario since its formation in 1906, succumbed to pernicious anæmia at his home in London, Ont. His death brought forth expressions of profound regret from those with whom he had been associated, and from the citizens generally, while the public Press paid generous tribute to his self-sacrificing public service, and acknowledged the great worth of the enterprise he had contributed so much to establish.

Hon. J. R. Cooke, M.P.P., one of Sir Adam's colleagues on the Commission, in a statement issued after the latter's death, referred to the fact that "the fundamental doctrines upon which the Commission's whole undertaking was based"—doctrines which were embodied in Provincial legislation—"were an expression of the vision and genius of Sir Adam Beck." Mr. Cooke averred that "no one, unless possessed with the masterful, dominating spirit and persevering enthusiasm of Sir Adam, could have successfully championed such difficult and novel measures through the Legislature."

On Sept. 12, the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Adam Beck was filled by the appointment, as Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, of Charles Alexander Magrath, P.L.S., D.L.S., D.T.S., who, since 1914, had been Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission. Though born in Ontario, much of Mr. Magrath's life has been spent in the Western Provinces, in connection with land surveys, and with the development of the natural resources of that territory. He served with distinction as Mayor of Lethbridge; as member of the Territorial Assembly of the Northwest Territories; as member of Parliament for Medicine Hat and in many other public positions.

On the same date, the vacancy on the Commission which had occurred some months previously through the resignation of Commissioner J. G. Ramsden, was filled by the appointment of Charles Alfred Maguire, former Mayor of Toronto, a strong advocate of Hydro and prominent in the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association and the Association of Municipal Electrical Utilities. The third

Commissioner is Hon. J. R. Cooke, M.P.P., Hastings North, member without portfolio in the Ontario Government.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Reports* of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission showed that, despite the continuance of the commercial and industrial depression, there had been a progressive increase in the demand for electrical energy. The growth of the established municipal lighting and power business made it necessary, on practically all systems, to make arrangements to secure additional power developments to meet the ever-increasing demand. The number of customers in the participating municipalities increased from 374,408 in 1924 to 402,056 in 1925, and the power distributed to the various systems was 867,443 horsepower in 1925, as compared with 769,952 horsepower in 1924. The Commission's total capital investment had risen from $190,027,909 in 1924 to $198,998,979 in 1925. Its revenues from the sale of power were $16,897,866 in 1924 and $18,002,148 in 1925; its operating expenses, including interest, $13,078,003 in 1924 and $13,847,466 in 1925, and the amounts reserved for sinking fund, renewal of plant, and contingencies were $3,094,155 in 1924 and $3,716,833 in 1925, leaving as net surplus (returnable to the municipalities on the principle of service at cost) amounts of $725,708 and $437,848 in 1924 and 1925 respectively.

The capital invested by the municipalities taking power from the Commission under cost contracts, for the purpose of local distribution, was $72,753,596 at the end of 1924, and $77,721,093 at the end of 1925. Their aggregate revenues were $18,798,723 in 1924 and $20,419,114 in 1925, being in excess of aggregate expenses, including depreciation, by $1,163,910 and $1,080,277 in the respective years.

The total accumulated reserves of the Commission and the municipalities for sinking fund, renewals, contingency and insurance purposes, amounted in 1925 to $46,635,214, against $39,040,538 in 1924. Of these sums the amounts relating to the local municipal systems were in the respective years $27,809,149, and $24,267,977. At the end of 1925, 40 of the municipalities had accumulated quick assets in excess of their total liabilities, and may thus be said to own their systems free of encumbrance. Many other municipalities were in such a financial position that the debt-free condition was to be anticipated in the near future.

It was noted that the thirteen systems existing in 1923 had been reduced in 1924 to nine by the absorption of the Essex County system and the Thorold system into the Niagara system, and by the amalgamation of the Severn, Eugenia and Wasdells system under the new name "Georgian Bay" system. In 1925 the latter system was extended to include the Muskoka system, making the present number of systems eight.

The reports pointed out that at Niagara six 55,000-horsepower units of the Queenston plant were fully loaded in 1924, and in 1925 the seventh and eighth units were installed and their output absorbed, while the ninth unit, completing the operating capacity of the plant, was placed in service in December, 1925. In both years full sinking fund and depreciation on the Queenston-Chippawa development were included in the cost of power with which the municipalities were billed.

The generating plants of the Ontario Power Company and the Toronto Power Company were also operated. These plants, which up to the end of 1923 had been operated by the Commission by virtue of ownership of the capital stock of the two companies, were formally transferred to the Commission with the object of effecting economies, and in 1924 they were for the first time treated as part of the Niagara system in the Annual Report.

The Georgian Bay system, serving, in 1924, 69 municipalities, from three generating plants and a frequency-changer station, with aggregate

* NOTE.—Results of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission's operations for 1924 and 1925 have been specially furnished by Arthur V. White, Ontario Conservation Commissioner.

capacity of about 15,000 horse-power was reported in 1924 to have utilized all the power available from its existing plants, and arrangements were made by the Commission to provide additional power from the South Falls and Hanna Chutes plants of the Muskoka system, which, in 1925, was combined with the Georgian Bay system. On completion of these extensions the capacity of the system will be 22,000 horsepower.

The Thunder Bay system, supplying the Port Arthur-Fort William district from the Commission's plant at Cameron Falls on the Nipigon river, fulfilled in 1924 the prediction made by the Commission in its Report for 1923, being able in 1924 to meet interest in full after providing for all operating expenses, and also was able to make a contribution of $52,560 to contingency and renewal reserves, although the peak load was less than half the designed capacity of the plant. In 1925, growth of load had made it necessary to install the last two 12,500-horse-power units of the generating station, and revenue was sufficient to meet all charges, including full depreciation. Prospective additional power requirements of the system, particularly in connection with the pulp and paper industry, made it necessary to construct a storage dam at Virgin Falls, and to proceed with plans for a second power development on the Nipigon, at Alexander Landing. The probable demand for power on this system in 1932 is estimated at 150,000 horsepower, and the Commission is making studies of additional water-power sites on the Nipigon river with a view to meeting this demand.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission continued in 1924 and 1925 to emphasize the necessity of providing further sources of power to meet the growing demand in Ontario. It was repeatedly pointed out that unless such power was provided, a power famine was inevitable, inasmuch as existing sources of power would all be completely utilized by 1926 or 1927. The Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers were mentioned as the only remaining great water powers of present economic importance, and the warning was issued that unless speedy development of power from these rivers was authorized, it would be necessary to construct coal-burning steam plants to avert the threatened shortage.

Health Conditions in the Province. Ontario is divided into eight health districts each with a trained health officer, a chief sanitary inspector and five assistants, whose work is chiefly in maintaining the sanitary conditions of the lumber and mining camps of Northern Ontario. Public health diagnostic laboratories are situated at Toronto, London, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, Owen Sound, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William. These provide public health diagnostic facilities for physicians, and the public and are supply stations for the free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine, anti-meningitis serum, insulin and other biological products for the prevention and cure of disease. Ontario had the first public health diagnostic laboratory on the American continent, establishing it in 1890, three years before the first one in the United States was set up in New York.

The Sanitary Engineering division, the Preventable Disease division, the Industrial Hygiene division, and the division of Maternal and Child Hygiene and Public Health Nursing, the latter linked up with that of the Medical Inspection of Schools, all continued to do satisfactory work during 1925. The division of Public Health Education made increasing use of the press, health

Hon. William H. Price, ll.b., k.c.
Provincial Treasurer of Ontario.

Charles A. Magrath, p.l.s., d.l.s., d.t.s.
Appointed Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 1925.

exhibits, moving pictures and lectures with gratifying response. The division of Vital Statistics (births, marriages and deaths), Registrar-General's Branch, was made a division of the Department of Health and Labour in 1925. The communicable disease cases and deaths as reported by local boards of health for 1925 and the corresponding figures for the preceding year were:—

	1925		1924	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	43	27	74	55
Chancroid	25	....	30	....
Chicken-pox	5,356	2	5,791	....
Diphtheria	3,031	207	3,473	268
Encephalitis	67	47	46	30
Gonorrhoea	1,708	....	1,685	....
Influenza	417	251	....	107
German measles	168	1	858	1
Measles	12,413	17	24,095	65
Mumps	6,080	....	7,669	3
Paratyphoid	....	....	5	....
Pneumonia	....	1,946	....	1,818
Poliomyelitis	92	6	84	8
Scarlet fever	5,449	80	7,354	118
Septic Sore Throat	55	2	55	4
Small-pox	218	4	599	47
Syphilis	1,302	....	1,331	....
Tuberculosis	1,931	*931	1,897	972
Typhoid	859	70	833	66
Whooping-cough	3,827	97	2,483	56

* NOTE.—Only 50 per cent. reported.

In the Report for 1924 which had complete figures for births, marriages and deaths, the estimated population of the Province was given at 3,062,150 distributed as follows:—City municipalities, 1,231,036 or 40.2 per cent.; towns of over 5,000 population, 163,822, or 5.4 per cent.; rural (including towns and villages under 5,000 population), 1,667,292 or 54.4 per cent. Births totalled 71,510 or 23.3 per 1,000 of population against 70,050 and 23.1 in 1923. There were 36,582 male births and 34,928 female births. Deaths totalled 33,078 compared with 35,636 in 1923. The marriages totalled 24,038, a decrease of 804. Economic conditions were given as the likely cause of this drop.

Department of Labour. Expanding activities marked the work of the Department of Labour—a section of the Ministry of Labour and Health under Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey—during 1925. At the 25 employment offices located throughout the Province 200,608 registrations of persons seeking employment were recorded, and of these 135,454 were placed. Fourteen private employment agencies placed 27,504 persons in the same period. The branches dealing with the work of inspection of factories, shops and office buildings; inspection of steam boilers and tanks, and examination of stationary and hoisting engineers, were all very busy. Factory, shop and office inspection covered the whole provincial industrial field, and approximately 19,000 inspections were made yearly. This work embodied accident and fire prevention, prevention of child labour, hours of employment for women, and general conditions of employ-

* NOTE.—Some of the figures were incomplete at the time of going to press, as such returns are invariably slow in reaching the Registrar-General's Branch.

ment with a view to promoting better standards of health, safety, and sanitation. Over 300,000 workers in industry and commerce are protected by the provisions of the Factory Act.

Some 2,000 persons are examined yearly in the Engineers' branch for certificates of competency grading from fourth to first class, and approximately 15,000 renewal certificates are issued each year. Every opportunity is given to engineers to pass from the lower to the higher grades. A staff of eight inspectors is engaged in the inspection of steam boilers, tanks and other pressure vessels manufactured in or imported into Ontario, and the inspection of second-hand boilers bought, sold or exchanged. During 1925 some 400 drawings and specifications were surveyed in accordance with the regulations, inspections made of 290 new pressure vessels and of 1,412 pressure vessels which had been repaired, sold, or exchanged.

Department of Education. In his Annual Report for 1925 as Minister of Education, Premier Ferguson remarked that "The year under review exhibits the awakened interest of the people in all matters that affect their schools." He made a reference to the re-introduction in the Legislature, for the purpose of discussion, of the bill proposing the municipal unit of school administration in rural, as in urban centres, and generally referred to as the Township School Bill. The measure was again withdrawn after the purpose of once more having it considered had been secured. The Premier's view was that the plan would decrease the costs of rural education and yet increase its efficiency. The Report dealt with the suggestion on which Hon. Mr. Ferguson also welcomed discussion, "to supply instruction in first year university work, both pass and honour courses, in such centres as are adequately equipped for the purpose and disposed to co-operate with the Department in providing it."

The Correspondence Courses, introduced Mar. 1st, 1926, for children so remote from schools that for the greater part of the year they were unable to secure any instruction was referred to as meeting with success. An outline was given also of the arrangements for elementary instruction for children whose parents resided at points along the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways running to the west through the northern portion of the Province. These railways were co-operating with the Department in fitting up cars, one portion to be used as school rooms and the other as living quarters for the teachers. The cars were to be left at stated periods at central points so "as to concentrate as many pupils as possible for instruction; and moved on after an interval to other points, work being left for the children to do at home during the absence of the cars." The Adolescent School Attendance Act was stated as to indicate increased satisfactory effects. The establishment of the Ontario Training College for Technical teachers at Hamilton during 1925 was commented upon with evidences of its success. Principal Gavin, formerly Provincial Director of Technical Education, was in charge.

Statistical information in the Report was exhaustive and furnished many comparisons showing progress in attendance, and much information regarding expenses. Summarizing some of these figures the Minister showed that there were 7,069 elementary schools in 1924—the last year for which detailed figures are available—and the average attendance increased from 425,480 in the previous year to 433,872. Teachers numbered 15,508, male teachers being over twelve per cent. of the whole, and the total spent upon elementary schools was $33,018,064, a saving in cost having been secured by a less ambitious building programme. The cost per pupil of enrolled attendance dropped from $58 to $54. The decrease in the number of pupils attending the 5,004 rural schools continued and analysis of the figures showed that many schools were working below their capacity. "This," said the Report, "is one of the serious problems, which, by united effort, can be solved." The attendance in the secondary schools was nearly 75,000, the upkeep involved an annual expenditure of $7,819,101 and the investment throughout the Province was $22,002,463. The total enrolment in all the schools, including the night schools for 1924-25 was 727,325, an increase of 5,275 for the year, and the total expenditure, $45,030,685, a decrease for the year of $3,003,879.

The Report of W. O. Carson, Inspector of the Public Libraries Branch showed for 1925—20 new public libraries established with nine new buildings opened—bringing the total number to 496; an increase of 608,831 in the circulation of books, total circulation 9,236,141; and an increase of 13 per cent. in the Department's travelling libraries.

Speaking in the Legislature on Mar. 30 and at London on May 12 Premier Ferguson made it clear that the Government had not cut off the grants to the University of Western Ontario, and Queen's University (Kingston) as certain reports had stated. The 1925 year's grants of $250,000 and $300,000 respectively had completed the voting of a total of $1,150,000 to the University of Western Ontario and $1,450,000 to Queen's under the scheme of the University Commission of 1920. It was to be expected that both these institutions would make a strong effort to provide for themselves, and thus lift some of the load now carried by the Province, which found three universities (that of Toronto, which is a Provincial institution being the other) a somewhat heavy burden.

At Toronto on May 13 Mr. Justice Rose dismissed the petition of right presented by the Separate School Board of School Section No. 2, Township of Tiny, Simcoe County, introducing on behalf of all other Separate School Boards of Ontario. The case was brought on by arrangement and was to go to the Privy Council. The question involved was how far the Legislature of Ontario could go in regulating and grading denominational schools. The contention of the Roman Catholic School Boards was that the British North America Act, combined with the whole body of law existing at Con-

federation relating alike to Separate and Common schools, reserved forever to the boards of trustees of Separate Schools, the right to educate their pupils within certain limits, from kindergarten to university, and to share equally with Public Schools on a basis of average attendance in all legislative grants. In accordance with the agreement of the parties at the trial there was no order as to costs.

On May 13, 1926, the official formal opening of the new French-English academic training school at Embrun near Ottawa, took place. The work of the school was commenced in the school year in September, 1925, in temporary accommodation and the official opening marked the occupation of the new building devoted to the purpose of training pupils to become teachers in districts where French is the predominant language. The School is the first of its kind in Eastern Ontario, the English-French Training schools at Ottawa and Vankleek Hill teaching professional courses only. Hitherto students desirous of taking the academic subjects had to go to the school at Sturgeon Falls or Sandwich. The Embrun school is maintained, staffed and conducted by the Department.

The Ontario Educational Association at its general session opening the Annual Convention in Toronto on Apr. 6, 1926, adopted the suggestion that at the annual elections the vice-president should be chosen from the Elementary Schools section, and that on the following year this officer must step up to the presidency. The idea was to enable the prospective president to familiarize himself with the work of the Association before assuming his duties. The election of officers on the date mentioned, resulted as follows:—President, Dr. E. H. Wickware, Smith's Falls; Vice-President, Charles E. Kelly, Hamilton; Secretary, A. Bryson, Toronto; Treasurer, R. M. Speirs, Toronto; Commissioners to the Pension Fund, R. A. Gray, Toronto, and Dr. J. H. Putman, Ottawa.

At the Annual Meeting of the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario, held in Toronto, Apr. 7, 1926, the President, Miss H. G. Ross, Hamilton, resigned after three years' occupancy of the post. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Miss B. A. Ross, Toronto; Vice-President, Miss Daisy Walker, Peterborough; Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of *Bulletin*, Miss H. E. Carr.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation held in Toronto, Dec. 29, 1925, elected the following officers:—President, H. W. Bryan, M.A., LL.D., Renfrew; 1st Vice-President, W. D. Lowe, M.A., Windsor; 2nd Vice-President, Miss I. E. Dobbie, New Liskeard; Life Member on Executive, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Michell, M.C., Toronto; Treasurer, A. S. Zavitz, B.A., Peterborough; Publicity Representative, J. H. Hardy, B.A., Perth; Continuation School Representative, G. A. Clarke, Drayton; and General Secretary, S. H. Henry, M.A., Toronto.

* NOTE.—In the summarized reports of University of Toronto and Queen's University, references, which follow, will be found to the proposed re-arrangements regarding the first year Arts course.

Higher Education: The University of Toronto. In his Annual Report President Sir Robert Falconer stated that the staff of the University and University College numbered 595, of whom 72 were professors, 61 associate professors, 58 assistant professors, 92 lecturers, associates (in medicine) and instructors in the College of Education, one director, two directors of field work, 309 demonstrators, fellows and instructors with sessional appointments. These and other figures and details relate to the year ending June 30, 1925. The number of students registered totalled 4,802 including 1,751 women. Of the aggregate 2,500 were in the Faculty of Arts; 798 in Medicine; 488 in Applied Science and Engineering; 23 in Household Science; 471 in the Ontario College of Education; 43 in the Faculty of Forestry; 63 in Music; 336 in the School of Graduate Studies; 95 in the Department of Social Service; 50 in the Department of Public Health Nursing, and 65 registered twice. In addition to the students in regular course at least 2,545 persons received instruction provided by the University in its evening classes held in Toronto, Hamilton, and other cities and towns in the Province.

In a paragraph discussing the raising of standards at Matriculation which had recently taken place, the President said the average age of those students at the University entering Arts in the last four years has been 19 years—Medicine, 19.87; Applied Science, 19.5; Forestry, 20.15. "In the last two years," the Report continued, "the age of entrance of both into Arts and into Medicine has been slightly lower than in the previous years, whereas in Applied Science it has remained stable. These figures support what I have so often said that when the University raises its standards of entrance gradually the schools of the Province are able to respond without, in the long run, increasing materially the time for preparation required in school. In the future it is to the schools rather than to the University that we must look for raising the standards, and I am confident that as in European countries, a higher grade of work is attainable if we set out to return to the schools some of the work that is now done in Universities. Increased intensiveness in the training of such pupils as are looking forward to professional and academic courses, together with the opportunity of the earlier and more thorough study of languages, would in some measure prevent the waste and the disabilities that attend so much of the secondary education of this Continent as compared with that of Britain and Western Europe."

The President urged that as soon as the finances permitted a chair of Geography should be established. Two important subjects were added to the courses of instruction. That of Ceramics was made possible by the generous gift of the National Clay Products Association. A lectureship in Ethnology was also established, "thus resuming a line of investigation and instruction which many years ago was carried on in this University." The creation of a Faculty of Dentistry was consummated on July 1, 1925, when the Royal College of Dental Surgeons handed over the School of Dentistry with its buildings and equipment to the University. The erection of a new Forestry building was declared to have opened a new chapter for that Faculty. Residences for the men and women of University College were stressed as among the urgent building needs.

During the year John MacNaughton, M.A., LL.D. (Queen's) Professor of Latin at University College for six years, following long and varied services at Queen's and McGill Universities, and Albert Ham, Mus. Doc., Lecturer on Church Music, retired from the staff to the regret of all. On Apr. 28, 1926, announcement was made of the retirement of Professor W. J. Alexander from the Chair of English at University College after a tenure of 37 years.

A special Convocation was held in Convocation Hall on Mar. 22, 1926, when the University conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Viscount Allenby, who reconquered Palestine from the Turks. President Sir Robert Falconer presented the distinguished soldier, and Sir William Mulock, Chancellor of the University, conferred the degree. Sir Robert, in his

presentation, referred to the great victories of Lord Allenby in the Holy Land and to the British general's reverence for holy things and places.

At Convocation in June, 1926, the following Honorary Degrees were conferred: LL.D., Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C., K.C., member of the Senate and recently Chairman of the Assembly of the League of Nations; Hon. Hugh Thomas Kelly, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Governor of the University of Toronto; C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and Chairman of the Canadian section of the International Joint Commission; Hon. W. Egerton Perdue, Chief Justice of Manitoba; Thomas Marshall Porter, of the University of Toronto Schools; James Thomson Shotwell, PH.D., Professor of History in Columbia University and Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Edward Rogers Wood, member of the Board of Regents of Victoria University and member of the Board of Trustees of Grace Hospital; and Doctor of Music upon Luigi VonKunitz, of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and Conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

On May 28, 1926, Chancellor Sir William Mulock, accompanied by President Sir Robert Falconer, and others, went to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph and conducted the first Convocation since the establishment of the institution there some 52 years previously. The degree of Bachelor of Science of Agriculture was conferred on a graduating class of 33, Sir William Mulock remarking that it was the first time in one hundred years that the Science degree had been given away from the University of Toronto.

Queen's University, Kingston. The Report of Principal R. Bruce Taylor, for 1925-26 and dated May 5 of the latter year gave the following registrations—Arts, intra-mural, 729; Summer school, 531; extra-mural, 774; Summer (not attending Summer school), 216; Science, 248; Medicine, 309; Extension work, Banking, Fellows' Course, 252; Chartered Accountancy, 220; aggregate, less 30 registered in two faculties, 3,249 compared with 3,008 in 1924-25. This is the highest registration in the history of the University, an increase being shown in each faculty.

Principal D. M. Gordon, who for some years following his resignation as head of the University had been a member of the Trustee Board, died suddenly on Aug. 31, 1925; and on Nov. 2 of the same year, Dr. Hamilton Cassels, Chairman of the Board, died. Dr. O. D. Skelton and Principal W. L. Grant were elected to the Trustee Board by vote of the graduates and Mr. J. M. Campbell by those of the benefactors.

The following appointments were recorded:—Prof. G. H. Clarke, M.A., D.LITT., from the University of the South at Swanee, to be head of the English Department; Prof. H. Heaton, M.A., M.COM., D.LITT., to take the place of Dr. O. D. Skelton, as head of the Economics Department. Dr. Skelton was appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs by the Dominion Government. In the Department of English with the resignations of Professors B. K. Sandwell and J. F. Macdonald, Prof. James Roy became full professor, Miss W. Gordon, Assistant Professor, and W. Alexander, a graduate of the University of Toronto and Oxford University, was appointed Lecturer. Miss Hilda Laird, a graduate of the class of 1918, was appointed Dean of Women.

The Honorary Degrees conferred in 1925 were:—D.D., Rev. D. M. Best, Ottawa, Ont.; LL.D., Her Excellency Lady Byng of Vimy, Ottawa, Ont.; H. W. Bryan, M.A., Renfrew, Ont.; Dean A. T. DeLury, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Toronto.

At Convocation held on May 6, 1926, the following Honorary Degrees were conferred:—D.D., John Robert Watts, B.A., B.D., Ottawa; LL.D., R. B. Bennett, LL.B., Calgary, Alberta; A. R. Elliott, M.D., Chicago; H. A. Guess, M.A., New York; and W. H. Rankin, M.D., Brooklyn, U.S.A.

In his report to the Board of Trustees dated May 6, 1926, Principal R. Bruce Taylor discussed at some length the proposal favoured by the

Minister of Education, Premier Ferguson, that the first year in the Arts course might be undertaken in a number of High schools. Principal Taylor believed that in view of the equipment necessary and the standard required of the teaching staffs, this might be a more costly plan for the community than at first anticipated, and would not result in the saving that some had deemed possible by the transfer from the universities. Nor in the "far-flung" Province of Ontario would it save expenses to any great number of parents who would still have to send their children a long way to these schools unless at least 15 or 20 such were established. The fact that the suggestion had been so widely canvassed "is a proof that a real problem exists," said Principal Taylor, who thought that a proposal so far-reaching should have the most mature consideration from every angle "by those who are concerned much more with the quality of education than with the perpetuation of any particular system." He added, "Queen's has won a reputation for its willingness to experiment in matters educational."

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto. Under the control of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and not a part of any University, the School is the only one in Ontario which qualifies candidates for call to the Bar. With John D. Falconbridge, M.A., LL.B., K.C., as Dean (second year of office) the School had, in the Session of 1925-26 a registration of 353, of which number 127 were first year students; 69, second year; and 157, third year. One result of Dean Falconbridge's plan of systematic development in accordance with the modern principles of legal education was visible in the enlargement of the Law School's full-time teaching staff.

During the 1924-25 Session, for the first time in its history, it had three such members of its staff instead of barristers in practice who gave part time only, the third appointment being made in June, 1924. The Case method of teaching was introduced, and substantial progress made. The same was true of the re-arrangement of the courses of instruction and the introduction of new subjects, as well as the increased hours of instruction and the lengthening of the teaching Session. The requirement for law students to serve as clerks in solicitors' offices, concurrently with their Law School attendance was considered an obstacle to further expansion of class-room instruction. It was stated to be Dean Falconbridge's belief that for at least a part of his School course a student should be released from the obligation of office service. Progress was made in raising the entrance standard and there was under consideration a proposal to require that every student entering the School should have successfully performed the equivalent of at least two years' university work.

At the banquet of the Ontario Bar Association May 13, 1926, to open the annual Convention held in Toronto, it was decided to petition the Law Society to adopt a suggestion that after May 1st, 1927, all matriculants entering the School, should be qualified to enter the third year at the University of Toronto, Queen's and the University of Western Ontario, or any other University approved by the Law Society.

Victoria, Trinity, Knox, McMaster and St. Michael's, Toronto. At Victoria College, the students registered in the Arts Course for 1925-1926 numbered 586, and in the Theological Course, 130. Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. George Allan McIntosh, M.A., B.D., Montreal, and Rev. Walter Edwin Pescott, B.A., Kitchener, Ont. Ninety members of the graduating class in Arts in 1925 signed an agreement to contribute annually an amount sufficient to pay premiums on endowment policies of $500 each on the lives of eighteen members of the class chosen by lot. On the maturity of these policies the proceeds, about $9,000, would be at the disposal of Victoria College to be devoted to general endowment or scholarships as the members of the class might decide. Mrs. E. R. Wood presented to the College her beautiful residence "Wymilwood," situated near the College library, to be used as a residence and social centre for the women students of the College. Lady Flavelle, a mem-

ber of the Board of Regents and of the Women's Committee of Management of the College, undertook to have the necessary alterations made to "Wymilwood" and to provide furnishings and equipment at a cost of $60,000. By the will of the late David A. Dunlap, $250,000 was bequeathed to the general endowment fund of Victoria Unlversity.

In May, 1926, the Honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. George Campbell Pidgeon, D.D., Toronto; Rev. Samuel Wesley Dean, Toronto; Rev. William James Smith, B.A., Brampton; and Rev. Samuel John Hoban, Melbourne, Australia.

Knox College. Enrolment of students was as follows:—Theology, 47; Arts, 63; Medical Missionary course, 13. In addition, a number of women reglstered in the Missionary and Deaconess' Training Home took lectures in the College, and a number of students registered in University College took thelr Religlous Knowledge options in Knox College. The Rev. John Dow, M.A., of Inverness, Scotland, was appointed to the chair of New Testament Literature and Exegesis and began his duties in the Autumn of 1925. Honorary Degrees of D.D. were conferred in 1925 upon, Rev. R. G. Scott, B.A., M.D., Wakaw, Sask.; Rev. Prof. J. F. McFadyen, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston; Rev. Samuel T. Martin, B.A., Westmount, Que.; Rev. R. B. Cochrane, M.A., Toronto.

In Aprll, 1926, the Honorary degrees of D.D. were conferred on the Rev. James Endicott, Toronto; Rev. Hugh Matheson, LL.B., Knox College, Toronto, and on Rev. W. Harvey Grant, B.A., Honan.

Trinity College had a registration for 1925-1926 of 219, of whom 132 were men and 87 women. In Arts there were 167, in the General Course 107 and in Honours 60. The new students entering the College in 1926 were 38 men and 41 women, the first time women students had outnumbered men. The men in residence numbered 64 and the women 65. 36 students in the Divinity class were proceeding to Holy Orders. The new College building in Queen's Park was occupied and satisfaction expressed with lt. In 1925 Honorary Degrees of D.D. were conferred upon Rev. Canon Percival Lawson Spencer, of Hamilton, Ont., as representing the Diocese of Nlagara on the attainment of its jubilee, and upon the Venerable J. F. Forster, Archdeacon of Adelaide, to register the appreciation in which "the College holds Dr. Forster's work as our representative in Australia." Honorary Degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, the Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeny, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.; Col. C. S. MacInnes; and Miss Mabel Cartwright, B.A., to mark the formal opcning of thc Collegc. A convocation was held there on Apr. 22, 1926, when Very Rcv. Lewis Wilmot Bovell Broughall, M.A., Dean of Niagara and rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, received the Honorary Degree of D.D. (*jure dignitatis*).

McMaster University, conducted by the Baptist denomination, recorded a net enrolment of 411 to 1924 and 1925 of whom 279 were mcn and 132 women. The registration in Arts were 311. In the report of the Senate and Board of Governors referencc was made to the search for a successor to the late Dr. Joseph Leeming Gilmour, Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology and the eventual choice of Rev. L. H. Marshall, B.A., B.D., pastor of the Queen's Road Baptist Church, Coventry, England. With regard to other Academic Institutions of the Church the Report gave an enrolment of 68 at Woodstock College for boys; 166 at the Moulton College (Toronto) for girls, and 195 (113 men and 82 women) at Brandon, Man., College. Prof. P. S. Campbell, Department of Greek, and Prof. E. M. Keirstead, Systematic Theology, after 37 and 21 years respectivcly retired on superannuation at the cnd of May, 1926.

St. Michael's College, Toronto, reported an enrolment of 575. Rev. Dr. Gerald B. Phelan, M.A., PH.D., Agrege in Philosophie (Louvain) was appointed to the chair in Psychology.

The University of Western Ontario, London. The registration of students for 1925-1926 was as follows:—University College, (including Huron College), 670; Ursiline College, 52; Assumption College (Sandwich), 45; Alma College (St. Thomas), 3; Waterloo College (Waterloo), 31; Medical School, 125; Institute of Public Health, 24. The net registration, less 91 duplicates, was 859. There was an increase over the whole University of 24.34 per cent. in attendance records, including the new affiliated Colleges of Waterloo and Alma. But without these there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the total registration. The Arts Department of Waterloo College was affiliated as a fully accredited Arts College of University grade. Alma College was affiliated as a junior College giving instruction in the first two years of the University course. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred in 1925 on Oscar Douglas Skelton, M.A., PH.D., Ottawa, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs. At Convocation, May 28, 1926, the LL.D. degree was conferred upon His Honour Harry Cockshutt, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; John Deames, M.A., London, and that of D.D. upon Rev. F. W. Veit, founder of the affiliated Lutheran Seminary Waterloo College.

The University of Ottawa, Ottawa. This institution dates to the days when Ottawa was Bytown. In 1889 the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII., raised the University of Ottawa to the ranks of a Catholic University, with all the privileges bestowed upon such an institution. For the session of 1925-1926, 918 students were enrolled at the University and 3,097 in its affiliated institutions which were:—Convent of the Notre Dame Congregation, Ottawa; Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Ottawa; College of the Sacred Heart, Sudbury; D'Youville Academy, Ottawa; Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, Ottawa; Convent of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Ottawa; St. Joseph Academy, Hawkesbury; Sacred Heart Academy, Hawkesbury; College Mathieu, Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows:—LL.D., Hon. James H. King, M.D., Ottawa; Litt.D., Pierre Georges Roy, Quebec; Ph.D., Rev. Father Raoul Leblanc, O.M.L., Ottawa; D.Sc., Rev. Father Hector Dube, O.M.I., Ottawa.

Other Schools and Colleges. St. Andrew's College, Aurora, showed an enrolment of 300 boys for 1925-1926 with a successful year in all departments. The College moved during the Summer from its Toronto site to its new buildings at Aurora, Ont.

Ridley College, St. Catharines, had a most successful year. There were 53 boarders and 10 day boys in the Lower School, and in the Upper School 129 boarders and six day boys. The resignation of D. H. Curphy, M.SC., was followed by the appointment of F. Duxbury, M.A., Sedbergh and Trinity College, Cambridge. The standard of work was splendidly maintained. A new organ was installed in the Memorial Chapel at a cost of $14,000. In the Spring of 1926 the College received a donation of $200,000 from Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines to help complete the expansion programme that the Board of the College had been contemplating. Plans for a lower-intermediate school had been prepared for some time and the gift permitted an almost immediate start on construction. The new building was expected to be ready within a year.

Upper Canada College, Toronto. The attendance for the term 1924-1925 was 583, made up of 105 boarders and 221 day boys in the Upper School, and 35 boarders and 225 day boys in the Preparatory School. Principal W. L. Grant, M.A., in his review of the year's work said that a great step in advance had been taken by introducing the teaching of music into the class-room, both in the Preparatory School and in the lower forms of the Upper School. The improved finances of the College and the gift of an anonymous friend had enabled the College to secure the services of Dr. Ernest MacMillan and Mr. Richard Tattersall in this connection.

The University of Toronto Schools reported an attendance for 1925-1926 of 521 students. In the Toronto Central High School of Commerce the enrolment of students for 1925-1926 was 2,220 in the day classes and 2,540 in the evening classes. The staff in the former numbered 58 teachers, and in the latter 62. A school of commerce was opened in the east-end of the city, and one for the west section was probable. Of students in attendance at the Ontario College of Education, Toronto, for the 1925-1926 session, 270 were candidates for High school assistants, specialists, first-class public school, elementary art, and elementary physical culture certificates, according to their qualifications and options. Other figures regarding the College are embodied in the University of Toronto report.

Havergal College, Toronto, reported a registration of 469 girls, day pupils and boarders, and a most successful year in the main College and its units. The great event was commencement of the new structure to ultimately house the Colleges on Jarvis Street and St. Clair Avenue, the site located in Lawrence Park West, in the northern section of Toronto with 27 acres of grounds. Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, had 388 girls on its pupils' roll for the 1924-1925 session. In May of 1925, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny laid the cornerstone of the new chapel.

The enrolment at the Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford, Ont., was 150. The work continued to be attended with success.

Ontario College of Art, Toronto. The Ontario College of Art, Toronto, with G. A. Reid, R.C.A., as Principal, carried on its work with increasing success. The total enrolment for 1925-26 was 478 students of whom 249 attended evening classes, 170 day classes and 59 were in attendance at the junior classes. Forty-three scholarships, 9 diplomas and 13 cash prizes were awarded. The College has three buildings, its main building being erected on a site donated by the Art Gallery of Toronto and in immediate proximity to that fine institution, located in Grange Park.

Children's Aid Department. Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary, reported continued efficient and useful work by the Children's Aid Department of his ministry under the direction of J. J. Kelso. The details of the sub-branches into which the work is divided show that in 1925 the 62 Children's Aid Societies in various municipalities dealt with a large number of cases in which the greatest effort was to save the breaking up of the home. It was, however, necessary to make 977 children wards during 1925. In the Industrial Schools' branch the number of delinquent children reported were:—The Victoria School, Mimico, 245 boys; the St. John's School for Roman Catholic Boys, 118; Alexandra School for Protestant girls, 120; St. Mary's School for Roman Catholic girls, 36. The latter three are located in Toronto. The inmates are partly supported by the municipalities whence they come, and partly by the Government.

Legal adoptions of children in Ontario must pass through the Children's Aid Department before the documents are presented for final approval by the County Judge. Legal adoptions for 1925 numbered 663.

The last branch added to the Department was that relating to the children of unmarried parents. The law requires that all cases of children born out of wedlock should be investigated by a Provincial officer, and action taken to establish paternity. Fifteen hundred of such cases were investigated during 1925 and $85,000 collected for the support of infants.

Workmen's Compensation and Minimum Wage Boards. Benefits totalling $5,565,443 were awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board in 1925 compared with $6,122,820 in 1924. Of the 1925 payments, $4,689,607 was for compensation and $875,836 for medical aid. In 1915, the first year of operation the benefits totalled $893,321. Since the Act under which the Board functions became operative and up to

the end of 1925 the total awards aggregated $51,494,095, and the accidents reported in the same period numbered 502,014. Accidents reported in 1925 numbered 60,012 against 58,675 in the previous year. A number of the cases were trivial and did not involve action by the Board. Claims for which payment were made either for medical aid or for medical aid and compensation were 52,733 in 1925 against 51,911 in 1924. The 1925 claims included 296 death cases; 18 permanent total disability cases; 28,397 temporary disability cases and 21,896 in which medical aid only was allowed. Checks issued totalled 119,119, an average of 646 daily. 30,500 assessments on employers were made, including refunds, some 4,500 pieces of mail were handled daily, and the office callers averaged 70 daily.

The salaries of the members of the Board, V. A. Sinclair, K.C., Chairman; H. J. Halford and George A. Kingston are paid by the Province, but the whole administration expenses are borne by the employers of Ontario, the amount being divided according to the accidents handled. Administration expenses in 1925 were $269,587, compared with $254,846 in 1924. The cost of re-locating offices, buying new furniture and the usual salary increases for the staff accounted for the increase. The percentage of administration costs to total benefits paid was 4.84. The Board increased the grants to various accident prevention associations from a total of $79,506 in 1924 to $97,102 in 1925. These associations are organized and managed by the employers. In this connection the Report of the Board said, "There appears to be a much wider interest taken by employers and workmen in accident prevention and safety work, and a more intensive campaign is being carried on by these associations."

In the first three months ending with Mar. 31, 1926, the benefits paid by the Board totalled $1,380,306 compared with $1,312,136 in the same period of 1925. Accidents reported were 14,322 against 12,655 and there were 82 fatal cases against 46 in the first quarter of 1925.

During the Session of the Legislature, 1926, sibcosis, sometimes called "miners' consumption," was added to the list of industrial diseases coming under Workmen's Compensation Act, under an amendment brought in by Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General. He was also responsible for the introduction of another change adopted by the House whereby the Board might estimate the extent to which an accident might have accelerated the death of a man previously suffering from a disability and to assess compensation against such an accident.

The Minimum Wage Board fixes minimum wage levels for working women and girls based upon the necessary cost of living and endeavours to prevent the payment of wages below these levels. There were 41 orders to the end of 1925, applying to different trades and varying in the several districts of the Province in accordance with variations in the cost of living, and affecting somewhat more than 120,000 women workers. Generally speaking the minimum wage for an experienced working woman in Toronto was fixed at $12.50 per week, this to lessen in accordance with the population; in some of the rural districts as low as $8. Lesser wages were prescribed for minors and during the period of apprenticeship. Statistics collected from a large number of business establishments in the Province show that not only were sub-normal wages eliminated but that higher wages were sustained, and in many cases increased, since the Board was established. An instance of the success of the work was shown in the closing in Toronto of a large boarding house maintained as a charity for working girls unable to meet the cost of the ordinary boarding house. The Board's orders so effectually supported women's wages in that city that girls ceased to apply for entrance to this charity.

Mothers' Allowances. For the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1925, the Mothers' Allowances Commission paid out $1,790,680, and for the period November, 1925, to the end of Mar., 1926, $770,545. The total paid since the act came into force in 1920 to Mar. 31, 1926, was $8,045,941. The number of beneficiary families at the end of February, 1926, was

4,317, with 12,933 children. The causes of dependency were:—Death of father in 3,388 cases involving 10,398 children; incapacitation (a) through insanity, 118 cases with 386 children, (b) other causes, 450 cases with 1,376 children; desertion, 195 cases with 484 children; death of both parents, 119 cases with 289 children. The largest number of families, 1,891, was in the list in which there were two children under 16 years of age. The next largest number was 1,130 with three children under 16 years.

Board of Licence Commissioners. In the Report to Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General, on their work in connection with the Ontario Temperance Act for the year 1925, the Board of Licence Commissioners gave some statistics on enforcement. In connection with prosecutions by Provincial officers there were 96 convictions of holders of standard hotel licences and 30 dismissals as compared with 95 convictions and 49 dismissals during the previous year. Convictions of non-licencees were 3,503 and dismissals 554 against 3,387 and 656 in the preceding year. An aggregate of $752,852 was paid in fines for various breaches of the Act, of which $387,405 was received by municipalities which have appointed officers under the Act, compared with $475,754 in the previous year. The cost of enforcing the Act in the various districts was $193,066 and in the preceding year, $180,986. The total revenue was $523,362 against $564,376 for 1924. Commitments for drunkenness in 1925 totalled 5,374 for the whole Province compared to 8,848 in 1914, a decrease of 39.26 per cent. The commitments for all offences for the two years was 22,777 in 1914 as against 17,932 for last year, a decrease of 21.27. In the statistics referring to the Government dispensaries total value of sales was recorded as $5,065,997 against $5,028,747 for the previous twelve months. The sum of $900,000 was paid to the Provincial Treasurer, an amount in excess of the net profits. Since the dispensaries came into operation the aggregate paid to the Provincial Treasury to the end of 1925 was $4,250,000. The cost of liquor to the dispensaries was $1,511,344 for 1925, and the amount paid for duties and taxes upon the same was $2,293,464 or $782,119 more than for the liquor itself.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. Operations of this railway for 1925 showed a revenue of $4,809,354, a decrease of $363,489 compared with the previous year. Operating expenses were $344,363 below those of 1924, and the Commission had a surplus of $779,985 against $839,697 in 1924. While there was a slight decrease in business during the year, part of it was due to the fact that the Commission now pays interest on recent capital expenditures out of earnings. Of the surplus in 1925, $750,000 was paid to the Province. Prior to 1924, following which the Commission conducted its own financing, the Province had advanced $30,207,934 for capital expenditures. In 1924 an extension of the road was built into the South Lorrain mining field and another to Larder Lake. Under authority of a Dominion charter the latter line, intended to enter the Rouyn gold area in Quebec province was continued. It was carried ten miles beyond the then terminus at Larder Lake up to the Quebec boundary, and within 27 miles of the Rouyn area. The Quebec government took exception to the Dominion giving authority for the railway to cross Quebec Crown lands. The Supreme Court of Canada decided that the Dominion had such authority, and while it was optional whether it would exercise it, the possession of such authority also carried certain responsibilities. The issue was carried by the Province of Quebec to the Privy Council where the appeal of that Province was dismissed on May 17, 1926. Premier Ferguson of Ontario, declined on the day that the result of the appeal was cabled from London, to make any public comment. He preferred to wait for the full text of the judgment. It was probable that Ontario's course of action would be, he said, to apply again to the Governor-General-in-Council on behalf of the railway for permission to build the line into Quebec. In the *interim* since the question had been brought into the courts, nothing had occurred to alter the Ontario Government's intention to build the line.

Department of Fish and Game. Growing importance of the fish and game resources of the Province were reflected in the Annual Report of this Department for 1925. Not the least interesting fact shown was that the Department was revenue-producing and that the revenue promised to grow with the years. Receipts were $709,436 and expenditures, $354,700 leaving a balance to the good of 354,000.

In the Legislature on Mar. 30 Hon. Charles McCrea announced the Government's intention of taking over and operating the Federal Government fish hatcheries in the Province, nine in number. The hatcheries were inaugurated during the time when the Federal Government largely controlled the natural resources of Ontario and collected the revenue therefrom. For a number of years the Province, however, has taken the revenue, and the Federal Government held that it should bear the cost of the services the fisheries called for. The hatcheries were accordingly offered to the Province on the latter's undertaking their operation and maintenance.

Ontario Government Appointments

Registrar of Deeds for Kenora	Eunice Cunningham	Kenora
Local Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar for Perth	F. H. Thompson, K.C.	Stratford
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Algoma	W. G. Atkin	Sault Ste. Marie
Registrar of Deeds for Hastings	R. J. S. Dewar	Deseronto
Surrogate Judge for Northumberland and Durham	M. G. Cameron	
Local Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Surrogate Registrar for Kenora	J. N. Ladouceur	Kenora
Surrogate Judge for Lennox and Addington	J. E. Madden	
Chairman and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Board	V. A. Sinclair, K.C.	
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Essex	J. S. Allan	Windsor
Registrar of Deeds for Welland	E. E. Fraser	Niagara Falls
Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	Charles A. Magrath	Ottawa
Member of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	C. A. Maguire	Toronto
Surrogate Judge for Perth	J. L. Killoran	
Surrogate Judge for Northumberland and Durham	J. E. McGlade	
Surrogate Judge and Local Master of Titles for Ontario	J. E. Thompson	
Local Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ontario, County Court Clerk and Surrogate Registrar for Peel	J. B. Fallis	Brampton
Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for Thunder Bay	D. J. Cowan	Port Arthur
Sheriff for Nipissing	Peter Groulx	North Bay
Police Magistrate for Patricia	F. J. Mead	Winnipeg
Sheriff for Waterloo	W. A. Kribs	Kitchener
Surrogate Judge and Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, for Bruce	J. W. Freeborn	
Executive Committee Boys' Welfare Board of Ontario	G. W. Hambly C. L. Burton Judge Mott Mrs. A. E. Gooderham Dr. F. W. Routley I. H. Weldon F. P. Higgins H. C. Schofield G. W. McLaughlin J. H. H. Jury	
Chairman of the Ontario Parole Board	Col. N. Marshall	Toronto
Member of the Ontario Parole Board	J. I. McIntosh	Guelph
" " " "	J. H. Tudhope	Orillia
" " " "	G. S. Matthew	Brantford
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. G. H. Ferguson	
Registrar of Deeds and Local Master of Titles for Muskoka	C. E. Lount	Bracebridge
Registrar of Deeds for Carleton	A. E. Hunt	Carp
Local Master of Titles and Registrar of Deeds for Cochrane	J. A. Clermont	

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

By

J. C. Sutherland, B.A.

General Conditions; The 1925 Session; The Budget; By-Elections.

After several years which had been characterized by "marking time", business conditions throughout the Province greatly improved in the second half of 1925, and the improvement continued in 1926. It was generally acknowledged that the good crops of 1924 and 1925, coupled with the higher prices for agricultural products in the latter year, formed the chief factor of the improvement in general trade. Up to the month of July, 1925, it was uncertain whether the farmers would benefit much from the increased world prices, as a late and wet Spring injured the prospects, and ultimately diminished the production of the important silage corn crop, but the abundant rains provided an unprecedently large hay crop, while oats and other grains were up to the average.

The abundant Summer rains again, as in 1924, rendered the loss by forest fires a mere trifle in comparison with the losses of some previous years. The lumber industry, however, still suffered from world competition in the foreign markets, western lumber reaching the eastern markets at a low freight rate through the Panama canal. The Russian output had also greatly increased in quantity. In consequence it was estimated that the lumber production of the season of 1925-26 diminished fully sixty per cent. Lessened production, however, is from one point of view not regarded as wholly an evil. The vast annual requirements of the lumbering and the pulp and paper industries from the forests, which had been increasing since 1900 at a very rapid rate, had brought the questions of conservation and re-forestation prominently forward, and the Government of the Province took the wise step of placing restrictions on the annual "cut" on all leased Crown lands with good effect. In this connection it may be stated also that several of the larger pulp and paper companies had already adopted the policy on their territories, realizing that with the immense amount of capital invested in the manufacturing plant and forest outfit the principle of ensuring a permanent supply of the raw material is indispensable. The pulp and paper industry continued to expand in volume. Its geographical expansion was not only northward on the Laurentian Plateau, but also eastward along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence from the mouth of the Saguenay. This region, so long regarded as bleak and uninviting, is rapidly developing with the expansion of the pulp and paper industry, and a weekly service has been established by the Clarke

Steamship Company between Quebec and the main trading points along the North Shore.

The year was marked by the amalgamation of the asbestos companies of the Province, an amalgamation which went into actual operation on Jan. 1, 1926. Although asbestos is obtained in Rhodesia, South Africa, the United States and Russia, the output of this Province more than equals the rest of the countries combined.

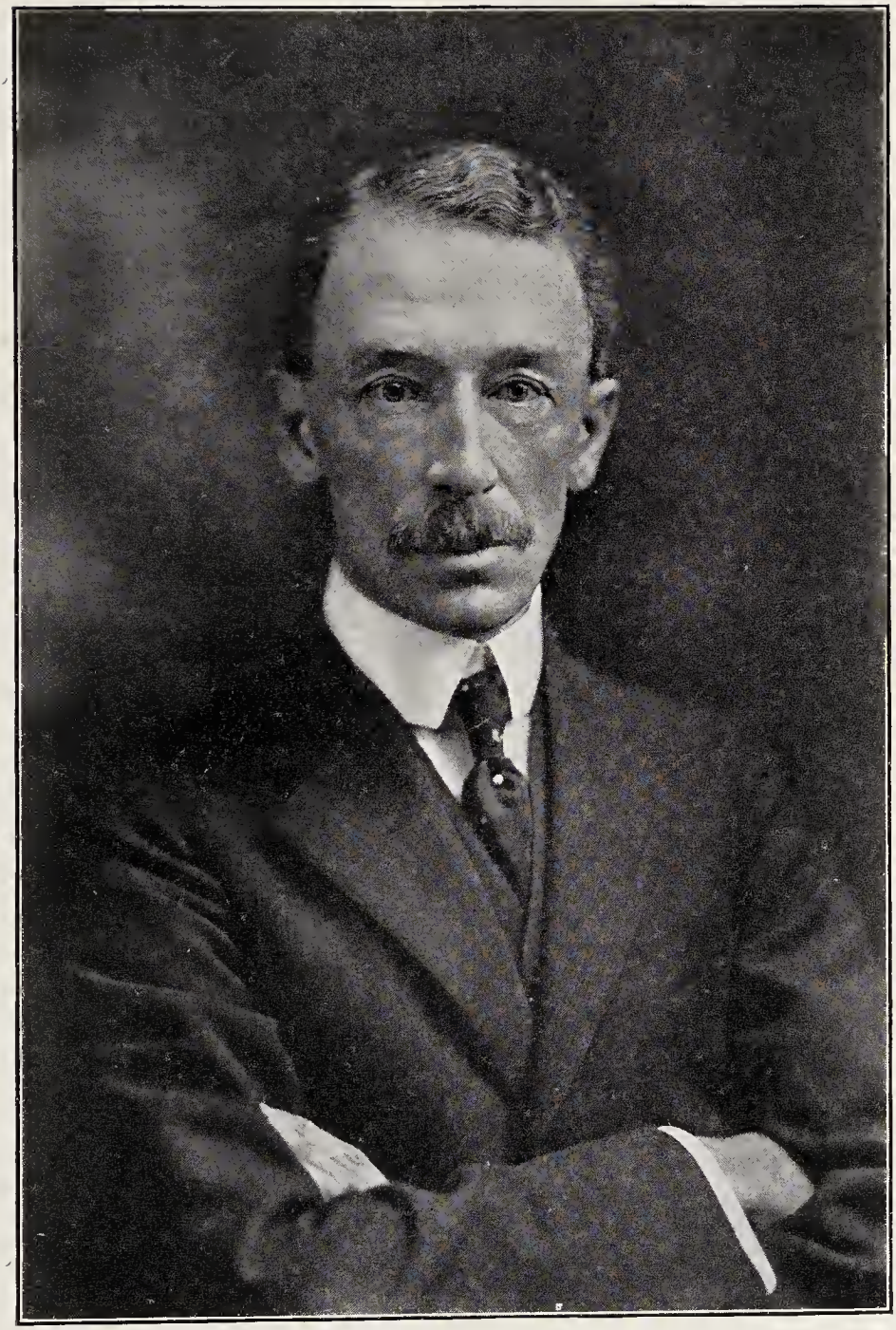
Manufacturing in general gave evidence of increased prosperity, though the extensive boot and shoe industry complained of heavy competition from imported goods. In the City of Quebec the boot and shoe manufacturers attempted to readjust wages in order to meet this competition and a strike followed. The employers complained also that, under union conditions, they were obliged to pay high wages for more or less incompetent work. In May, 1926, the conditions in this trade as between employers and employed were still unsettled.

Session of the Legislature, 1925. The Session opened on Jan. 7 and was prorogued Apr. 3. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Legislative Council by Hon. P. R. du Tremblay of Sorel, the newly appointed Legislative councillor, and seconded by Hon. W. Gerard Power. The mover and seconder of the Address in the Legislative Assembly were J. H. Dillon, new member for St. Anne's, Montreal, and J. Emile Coté, the new member for Bonaventure county. In the debate Arthur Sauvé, leader of the Opposition, criticized the Government in regard to Agricultural, Colonization and Labour matters, and claimed that the twenty-five years of the Government's rule had been disastrous for the farmers; that 250,000 French-Canadians had been expatriated and that the rural schools had been neglected. Premier Taschereau in reply gave an extensive outline of the Government policy, particularly in regard to water-power development in the Province. The hydraulic powers were capable of providing 15,000,000 H.P., of which but eight per cent. was now being used. The importance of this great asset had to be regarded from the point of view of future possibilities. Coal mines and oil wells run bare, but the rivers flow on. The water power development had already created a great industrial awakening and commercial movement, and in ten years the tax on commercial corporations, with no increase in rate, had increased in its contributions from $940,000 to $2,322,000; automobiles, from $1,600,000 to $3,800,000; water storage, from a few dollars, to $500,000. Looking to the future, therefore, the Premier urged that the right policy of the Province was to oppose the exportation of electrical energy to aid foreign production. In his opinion a high tariff wall around Quebec would not protect it so well as a vigorous policy of conservation of electrical energy, inviting industrial development within the Province. Mr. Taschereau held that power was not a merchandise in the common

sense of the word. It is not bought from day to day, but by long-term contracts, and a heavy responsibility in several ways would be undertaken if this power were exported to aid production elsewhere in competition with that of the Province. Speaking of the rights of the Province in this respect the Premier clearly outlined the difficulties which arise when there is joint jurisdiction between the Federal and Provincial authorities, and added, "I wish to say that the Province of Quebec intends to maintain to the fullest extent its rights in this domain, and I give notice to those tempted to obtain rights from an authority other than ours that such rights are precarious." He further stated, "I am not ready to hold that this exclusion should apply to the sister Provinces, since we all form one country, and there is no reason for raising inter-Provincial barriers." Speaking of the Liquor law, the Premier held that apart from the fact that it had dealt satisfactorily with the social problem it was comforting to find that four other Provinces had followed the example and adopted the Quebec system.

On Feb. 3 Hon. J. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, delivered the Budget Speech. The ordinary revenue for the year ending June 30, 1924, was $23,170,733 and the ordinary expenditure $21,567,293, leaving a surplus of $1,603,440. In addition there was an extraordinary expenditure of $300,000, which made the net surplus over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure the sum of $1,303,440. The net balance of the funded debt of the Province was $56,638,801. The unfunded debt was $17,217,366, but the assets against this—cash in banks, loans to municipalities re workmen's dwellings, etc. —amounted to $24,990,991, leaving a surplus of assets over the unfunded debt of $7,773,624. Temporary loans of Three million dollars and of Two million dollars had been made at five and a half per cent. per annum, and were paid off at maturity. New loans amounting to $9,500,000 would be required during the year 1925 to retire loans falling due, but this would not represent any increase in the Public Debt. Speaking of the general conditions in the Province, Mr. Nicol said that the main industry, agriculture, had improved during the year, but that all energies must be bent towards the improvement of the cheese and butter products, and the improvement of stock, if the Province would compete in the markets of the world. He referred also to the development of the mines, the pulp and paper industry and water powers. While confident as to the future of the Province the Provincial Treasurer urged the co-operation of all in the practice of hard work, frugality and economy.

Legislation on Church Union occupied much attention both in the House and in Committee, but action was finally postponed until the Session of 1926. The Church Union Bill, providing for the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, was presented by W. S. Bullock, member for Shefford. In the Private Bills Committee the Unionists were represented, as counsel,



Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau, ll.d., ll.l.
Premier of Quebec.

by Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., and Lucien Cannon, K.C., M.P., while the anti-Unionists were represented by Louis St. Laurent, K.C., Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and George Campbell, K.C. The three Roman Catholic lawyers displayed an intimate knowledge of church history on either side of the question, as well as of the legal matters involved, but the majority of the members of the Legislature, almost wholly Roman Catholic, held that they were not sufficiently familiar with the subject; and, desiring that the decision in regard to the divided interests of a large portion of the religious minority of the Province should be determined from a Protestant point of view, preferred to await legislation on the subject in the Province of Ontario, and this was the arrangement finally adopted.

The Bill concerning the Montreal Protestant Central School Board also aroused much interest. The special commission of the previous year had reported on two subjects: (1) the relation of the Jewish population of Montreal to the Montreal Protestant school commissioners, and (2) the financial condition of the Protestant school board of the City of Verdun. The legislation of 1925 (15 George V. chap. 45) dealt with the latter question. In order to distribute evenly the cost of education among the Protestant school municipalities in and around the City of Montreal, and at the same time preserving so far as possible the autonomy of the boards concerned, a "Central Board" was formed to exercise certain powers of financial control over the following school commissions: City of Montreal, Lachine, Verdun, Coteau St. Pierre, Westmount, St. Laurent, Town of Mount Royal, Sault au Recollet, Pointe aux Trembles, Outremont and the town of Hampstead. Four members of the Central Board were appointed by the Protestant Board of Montreal; one by Westmount, one by Lachine, Coteau St. Pierre, Mount Royal and Verdun, and one by the remaining municipalities. The chief feature of the Act was the determination of a uniform rate of taxation for all—the town of Hampstead and the town of Mount Royal being exempted for three years, their present rate being much lower than the new rate. The new rate on the other boards was 10 mills on Protestant properties and 12 mills on the valuation of incorporated companies. This was the regular rate in the City of Montreal. In the City of Verdun the previous rate was 20 mills. In the other municipalities the rate was lower than the new one. The City of Westmount Protestant Board objected to the extra taxation placed upon the proprietors, aggregating over $100,000, though expressing themselves willing to assist in aiding the Protestants of Verdun. In this latter city, it may be explained, the financial difficulties had arisen from the fact that a large number of the Protestants work in Montreal and live in rented houses in Verdun. The school taxes in all cases are, under the provision of the Act, collected by the municipal authorities. As to the Jewish question in the City of Montreal, the Government brought in a Bill providing for reference of the question to the courts. Hon. E. L.

Patenaude opposed the idea of referring to the courts. A judgment had been given already by the Court of Appeals to the effect that the legislation of 1903, placing the Jews under Protestant control, was *ultra vires*, and Brigadier General C. A. Smart, member for Westmount, declared that though this judgment gave the Montreal Protestant School Board the right to exclude all Jewish children from its schools, there was no likelihood of such a course being followed and Protestant opinion in the Province would not support the Board in such a course. The Bill permitted appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, and if necessary to the Privy Council.

On Jan. 26 Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour, tabled the report of the Commission appointed to study the matter of Workmen's Compensation with a view to further legislation. The Commission consisted of Hon. Ernest Roy, representing the Government; Gustave Francq, the International union; P. Beaule, the Catholic and National unions, and J. A. Bothwell of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company and E. G. Brosseau, the employers. There were three reports. One report included the points on which all were agreed; the Labour report was in favour of the commission form of compensation and compulsory insurance, while the representatives of the employers favoured the continuance of reference to the courts. Legislation did not follow until the Session of 1926.

Among the special Acts of 1925 were the following: an annual credit of $100,000 placed at the disposal of the Minister of Lands and Forests to aid re-forestation; new taxes on mining profits, other than asbestos, otherwise provided for; validation of marriages between persons professing the Jewish religion solemnized, prior to the coming into force of the Act, in accordance with the recognized rites and customs of that religion, even though the officer solemnizing the marriage had not obtained a licence from the Governor or the Lieutenant-Governor or had not the quality of being a British subject, but not applying to pending cases; St. Jean Baptiste Day, June 24, made a public holiday; incorporation of three railway companies: the "Rouyn Mines," the "Quebec Great Northern" and the "Abitibi Southern," as well as extensive amendments to various city charters.

On Feb. 17 Mr. Sauvé, Opposition leader, moved for the authorization of the Public Accounts Committee by the House to investigate the affairs of the Quebec Liquor Commission. Hon. J. E. Perrault, Chairman of that Committee, proposed that the Opposition give details of the matters they wished to investigate. Premier Taschereau formally reiterated that the Government was ready to give all possible powers to the Committee, provided details were supplied, but on the matter of prices stated that a loss of $200,000 would be incurred if the Commission lost its special prices from European firms through this publicity. The inquiry lasted many days, covering various questions concerning the stocks of the Com-

mission, the retail prices and quality of the wines and liquors, the process of "blending," etc.

By-elections. Four By-elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on Nov. 30, 1925: Argenteuil county, Joseph Léon Saint-Jacques, Cons., was elected, the vote being St. Jacques, 1,924 to 1,489 for W. George Rogers, Lib.; Berthier county, Amédée Sylvestre, Lib., was elected by 1,805 votes, over George Gouin, Cons., receiving 1,624; Champlain county, W. Pierre Grant, Lib., was elected with 4,000 votes over Auguste Désilets, Cons., who received 3,442; Jacques-Cartier county, Victor Marchand, Lib., was elected with 3,168 votes as against 2,880 received by Anatole Carignan, Cons.

***Bonne Entente* Visit.** The Session of 1925 was marked by a visit from Lieutenant-Governor H. Cockshutt of Ontario, Premier Howard Ferguson and other prominent citizens of the sister Province in the interest of closer relations and understanding. On Jan. 29 the party was welcomed at the Palais station, Quebec, by Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Premier Taschereau, members of the cabinet and many citizens. Lieutenant-Governor Perodeau presided at a luncheon in honour of the visitors at the Parliament buildings, where addresses were given by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Premier Taschereau, Premier Ferguson, Mr. Sauvé, Leader of the Opposition, and His Grace, Most Rev. Neil McNeil of Toronto. In the afternoon the visitors were welcomed on the floor of the House, the courtesies of welcome being extended by Hon. J. N. Francoeur, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, while a resolution of welcome was moved by Premier Taschereau and seconded by Arthur Sauvé, Hon. J. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, C. E. Gault, M.L.A., and others spoke gracefully to the motion. In the evening a grand banquet was held at the Chateau Frontenac, the principal speeches being given by Premier Ferguson and Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary. Premier Ferguson denied that there was antipathy on the part of Ontario towards the French-Canadians and their language, though fanatics were to be found everywhere. Speaking of the language question in the schools he said, "We are going to solve this question." Hon. Mr. David held that the time was coming when Quebec was to play a great part not only in Canada and on this continent, but also in the ordering of the British power in the world, and then, as before, this Province would remain true to British traditions, "and will throw in the scale not the weight of a sword but the weight of her justice and of her loyalty." Further, Mr. David urged that nation building required a knowledge of the history of one's country, and announced that there had been instituted a history competition between the college students of Quebec and Ontario, dealing with the period from the discovery to the Treaty of Paris of 1763. The prizes would total $1,000. The next evening a very large banquet was tendered

the visitors at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, at which Premier Ferguson declared that Ontario and Quebec stood shoulder to shoulder in resistance to the exportation of electric power to the United States and to the action of the City of Chicago in taking so much water from the Upper Great Lakes to the injury of Canada.

1926 Session; The Budget; Legislation; Departmental Reports.

The Session opened on Jan. 7. The Speech from the Throne contained the definite statement that the Government intended to continue its policy of the prohibition of export of Electrical power, and to make this principle statutory. New sources of revenue were to be found to aid Education in general. The reports of the Civil Service Commission, the Workmen's Compensation Commission and the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes were referred to. The mover of the Address in reply in the Legislative Assembly was W. P. Grant (Chicoutimi) and the seconder, W. S. Bullock (Shefford). In the debate which followed Mr. Sauvé criticized the absence of any reference in the Speech to the interests of agriculture and colonization, or with regard to strikes or unemployment, and nothing in regard to the *exodus* of the sons and daughters of the Province. He asked for changes in the organization of the Agricultural schools, a better classification of roads, conservation of the natural resources, and questioned the policy of attracting American capitalists in the development of our industries, on the ground that while they spent their money here, "the Government should not forget that in spending their money here they are also impregnating us with their ideas. We should receive them properly, but we must also protect ourselves against their ideas, and above all against their morals, which are not the morals of Quebec, of which we are proud, and of which our ministers boast."

In a masterly reply, in which he reviewed the policy of the Government on all leading lines, including the roads, the liquor law, the Charity tax, electrical power and export, education and the successful results of the $15,000,000 loan to the Banque Nationale Canadienne, Premier Taschereau also dealt with the question of the St. Lawrence Waterways' project in these words:—

"And, if Montreal is to profit from the enormous hydraulic forces which run at its doors, I hope that never will there be constructed on the St. Lawrence such works as will affect the flow, and take from the port of Montreal the place which it occupies among the maritime cities of the continent. That would be a national crime. As concerns the Government of Quebec, I can assure the people of the metropolis that the last judgment of the Privy Council on the ownership of river beds has given us a formidable arm. Works of this nature within the limits of the Province require our concurrence. I am not ready to say that such concurrence is already acquired. I beg the other Provinces not to see in our attitude the least desire to harm them, but have we not the imperious duty of protecting our Quebec patrimony? The sister provinces, in turn, would do the same thing. If, however, these works can be carried out without prejudicing our interests in any manner, we

have nothing to say except that the old Province of Quebec, which is the richest Province to-day because it knows how to economize, is not desirous to see additional millions added to the heavy Federal debt, and which debt Quebec is called upon to meet in large measure. Never has economy been more necessary than to-day, for in a young country such as ours too high taxation paralyzes progress and stops initiative."

The debate on the Address lasted two weeks, Hon. H. Mercier, Hon. J. E. Perrault, Hon. L. A. David and T. D. Bouchard (St. Hyacinthe) being among the speakers on the Government side, and Jules Langlois (Temiscouata), Arthur Plante (Beauharnois), Dr. P. V. Faucher (Quebec Centre), and Alfred Duranleau (Laurier-Montreal) on the Opposition. Mr. Duranleau moved the amendment to the Address, which was negatived by a vote of 51 to 19.

On Jan. 27 Hon. J. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, delivered the Budget speech. He referred, in opening, to the greatly improved conditions in trade and agriculture which had prevailed in 1925 and believed that 1926 would be the best year for Canada since the War. The crops had been exceptionally good in quantity and quality; railroads had increased their earnings, and banks had more capital and deposits. The ordinary Provincial revenue for the year which ended June 30, 1925, amounted to $25,021,328, and the ordinary expenditure $23,629,390, leaving a surplus of $1,391,938. The extraordinary expenditure was $648,802, making the net surplus over ordinary revenue no less than $743,136. The funded debt balance was $62,363,104, while the surplus of assets over the unfunded debt was $10,917,616. To provide for maturing bonds and to further recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for expenditure on roads, a total of $15,000,000, four and a half per cent. 25-year bonds were sold, $10,000,000 at 96.149 New York funds, and $5,000,000 at 96.159 Montreal funds.

Legislation. There were several important Acts adopted during the 1926 Session:

That in regard to the exportation of hydro-electric power required that every sale, lease or grant whatsoever of water-power, belonging to the Province or in which it has rights of ownership or other rights, shall contain a clause prohibiting the exportation, outside of Canada, of the electric power which may be developed in the Province. Every contract or permit granting the installation or passage of transmission of the power, in or over the Crown domain, shall likewise contain a similar prohibitive clause. All authorizations given by the Quebec Public Service Commission are subject to the foregoing requirements. The Act applied to existing contracts, unless reported to the Minister of Lands and Forests within three months of the coming into force of the Act, and to any renewal of contracts.

Another Act provided for the creation of an Educational Fund from the Natural Resources and to that end imposed a tax of not more than ten cents per cord of wood intended for the manufacture of pulp or paper, taken from the public lands, and such tax to be increased to fifteen cents if the wood is manufactured outside of the Province; a duty of one-half of one per cent. on the gross income of persons or companies developing electric power from Crown water powers, when such power is used in manufacturing the products of the forest; a duty of ten cents per horse-power annually from the same developed power, and six cents

per horse-power from every public utility company using the foregoing power, and one cent per month for each consumer of the power, payable by the company. Premier Taschereau announced that the companies had cheerfully accepted the new taxation in aid of education.

Another new tax, to aid the hospitals, was that levied on meals in hotels, etc., where such meals cost more than one dollar, the tax being five per cent.

For the building of the bridge between Montreal and Longueuil, the Province assumed the one-third of the estimated cost, the City of Montreal and the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal each assuming a third. The Government contribution was fixed at $116,666 per annum for a period of forty years.

An Act provided for an annual grant of $50,000 for five years towards the building of a branch railway line into the Rouyn mining district.

The Church Union Act, passed at this Session, followed the general lines implementing the Federal legislation, and named Gregor Barclay, Continuing Presbyterian, Rev. Leslie E. Pidgeon, United Church, and Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., as the members of the Commission to deal with cases of hardship in connection with church property.

The Act incorporating the town of Arvida, situated between Chicoutimi and Kenogami on the Saguenay river inaugurated "what will become one of the greatest industrial enterprises in Canada. The Aluminum Company of America is building at Arvida a new town to accommodate a population of 30,000, and erecting vast works for the manufacture of aluminum and the aluminum ware. The power requirements are in the vicinity of 600,000 H.P. and the Company has now acquired a 54 per cent. interest in the Duke-Price Power dam at Chute-à-Caron on the Saguenay, the Shawinigan Power Company a 20 per cent. interest, and the Duke-Price interests retain the remaining 26 per cent. interest. The bond issue in this connection alone was over $37,000,000. The bauxite mineral from which the aluminum is obtained is brought from British Guiana. The establishment of the industry on the Saguenay river was determined in the first instance on account of the vast amount of water-power available, labour conditions and transportation facilities."

The Workmen's Compensation Act was revised and consolidated. The recommendations of the Special Commission on the subject were generally followed on those points on which the representatives of labour and the employers were agreed; otherwise an independent synthesis was made with regard to those points on which there was difference of opinion. "The Government of the Province and public and private corporations are placed on the same footing as individuals with regard to liability for accidents. Compensation in cases of total and permanent incapacity is a life rent equal to two-thirds of the yearly wages; in cases of permanent and partial incapacity a life rent equal to one-half of the sum by which the yearly wages have been reduced in consequence of the accident, and if the incapacity is aggravated by another accident the life rent is equal to two-thirds of the sum by which the yearly wages are again reduced. In cases of temporary incapacity lasting less than seven days, the person is entitled to the cost of medical attendance; if lasting seven days or more, an allowance of half the daily wages, starting from the seventh day after the accident. In the case of death resulting from the accident, a pension is provided for the widow—a life rent equal to 20 per cent. of the yearly wages, and if there are children the amount is increased ten per cent. for one child and so on to forty per cent. for four or more children, proportionally reduced as the children reach the full age of sixteen years. Provision is made in the case of accidents for medical, surgical, hospital and pharmaceutical charges for a period not exceeding six months. The compensations and allowances are made inalienable and exempt from seizure. The Superior Court, the Circuit Court and the Magistrate's Court have jurisdiction in every action and contestation in regard to

compensations. Advocates for the injured person or his representatives are entitled to the taxable costs only, adjudged against the opposing party; they cannot receive from their clients any retainer nor any fee or commission whatever, either directly or indirectly, under pain of being guilty of contempt of Court, and are obliged to return all sums collected to the contrary." The Act was to go into force Apr. 1, 1927.

The preamble of another important Act read: "Whereas the Island of Anticosti is admirably suited for establishing a reserve for the protection of fish and game; whereas the proprietor has, for several years and at great expense, caused and still causes thoroughly conclusive experiments in acclimatizing, breeding and conservation to be carried out thereon; whereas such experiments are of great interest and the Province of Quebec may derive advantages therefrom," and the Act consequently reserves the island for those purposes.

***Municipal Affairs.** Premier Taschereau, as Minister of this Department, reported that the new policy of aiding municipal councils and school corporations in the inspection of their bookkeeping had afforded encouraging results. A new Act also came into force, requiring that every school bond or debenture shall, before issued, bear the certificate of the Minister or Deputy-Minister, shall be valid and that its validity cannot be contested on any ground, this certification, as also in the case of municipal bonds, being made possible by the care taken by the Government in the authorization of these securities. The municipal loans authorized aggregated $31,282,263, and the school loans $2,097,374. The Department had undertaken to meet through the Deputy-Minister, Oscar J. Morin, K.C., and the inspector-auditors, the mayors and secretary-treasurers of all the rural municipalities of the Province, county by county in turn, as a means of not only assisting the councils but also of affording the Department a more intimate view of the local problems.

Lands and Forests. Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, reported that the area of crown lands subdivided into available lots was 8,486,845 acres. Out of this total, 166,598 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes. The receipts from village lots and the lots of the Jesuits' Estates, as well as the seignory of Lauzon, amounted to $17,235. The revenues from the sale or lease of beach lots and water powers was $181,420, and those from the Gouin, Allard, Ste. Anne and Jacques Cartier river dams, as annual fees and rent, brought in $313,909. The revenues from woods and forests reached the large total of $4,320,758. The Forest Protection Service had a favourable year, the cost of fire fighting being reduced to a minimum. The Survey Branch, under D. W. Mill, surveyed a large area during the year—430,495 acres in a total of 2,523 parcels of land. As indicating the vast extent of northern and northwestern Quebec now being opened for mining and industrial purposes, it was mentioned that lakes and streams, previously unknown, were mapped in these surveys. The Report of the Hydraulic Service, Arthur Amos, Director, reported among other data that the Saguenay dam at Ile Maligne

* NOTE.—The above Annual Reports of Departments, unless otherwise stated in the text, cover the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1925.

was nearing completion with a turbine installation of 360,000 H.P., with provision for a total power which may reach 540,000 H.P. at full output. On the same river, the outlet of Lake St. John, a new company was organized to operate the "Chute-à-Caron," an installation to be double that at Ile Maligne.

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The Minister of this Department, Hon. J. E. Perrault, reported that a total sum of $1,504,000 had been expended in the fiscal year 1924-25 to promote colonization. Out of that amount $1,194,758 had been expended to build bridges and to make, complete and maintain colonization roads. 429 miles of Winter roads were opened, 393 miles of road were completed and 782 miles of bad roads were repaired. The total length of the bridges was 19,706 feet. Bonuses to settlers for clearing land amounted to $67,240. Seed was distributed to the settlers to the extent of $41,165, while the sum of $26,890 was given in aid of the building of 46 new schools in the colonization areas and 5 chapel-schools. The Minister reviewed the work accomplished in this connection since 1920 and considered that essential and important progress had been made.

The Superintendent of Mines, Théo. C. Denis, reported to the Minister most favourably as to the prospecting and development activities in the Temiscamingue-Abitibi mining region. Copper and zinc sulphides, as indicated by the developments to the present, are even of greater importance than the gold. At the same time, there are numerous occurrences and deposits of straight gold ores, in which the gold is found in the free state, similarly as with the ores of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Larder Lake. In a general review of 1925, Mr. Denis stated that the value of the mineral industry of Quebec was $22,497,792, an increase of 18.7 per cent. over that of 1924. The non-metallic products constituted still the greater part, namely 95.2 per cent., but the metallics were expected to take the ascendency soon with the rapid developments proceeding in northwestern Quebec. Outside of building materials, asbestos was the chief product in the non-metallics, the output for the year being valued at $8,992,891, an increase of $2,221,297 over that of 1924. Resumption of activity at the Eustis mine near Sherbrooke was reported, with ore hoisting at the rate of 300 tons a day. The ore is an iron pyrites carrying three per cent. copper, and the sulphur is saved. Feldspar production was increasing, but that of mica, decreasing. Quebec magnesite supplies practically all the needs of the iron and steel plants of Canada from Nova Scotia to the Great Lakes. Assay offices, open all the year round, were established in the Temiscamingue-Abitibi mining area for the service of prospectors.

The Fish and Game Branch of the Department, J. A. Belleisle, Superintendent, reported a revenue of $347,850 for club, fishing and hunting licences, and royalties of $101,542 on furs of a value of $1,433,582. The maritime fisheries off the counties of Gaspé,

Bonaventure and Saguenay were successful. The improved methods of preparing cod fish for the market, which had been inaugurated by the Minister the previous two years, resulted in an improvement of 33 per cent. in the market value. This policy was assisted by bonuses offered yearly to each fishing division. Nine co-operative societies were in operation.

Department of Roads. The Report of Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, showed that the total length of the rural roads of the Province was 30,957 miles, of which 2,981 miles are main trunk highways. Those of the second class, connecting municipalities with the main highways or with cities and towns, aggregated 9,376 miles. The third class, of purely local interest, covered 18,600 miles. Of the three classes, the total of "improved" roads was 6,053 miles. The roads maintained at Government expense during the year reached a total of 2,058 miles, while 631 miles of new construction was completed. Tree planting along the main highways was continued, over 15,000 trees having been planted in 1925. Variety of species, suited to the various localities, is followed: elm, maple, red maple, oak, walnut, ash, beech, lime-tree, chestnut, sorb-tree, pine, larch and thuya. Of highways completed or under construction in 1925 the principal ones were the Levis-St. Lambert, which is the South Shore route from Montreal to Quebec, and of which only 40 miles remained to be completed; the Levis-Rimouski highway was completed to Ste. Cécile de Bic; the Montreal-Ottawa (via Hull) was completed between Montreal and Thurso (95 miles), and the Montreal-Mont Laurier and the Quebec-Murray Bay highways were opened. The Minister remarked that the symbolic signs on the highways—started by the Department of the Province—had been adopted by the Inter-provincial Good Roads Conference, and the system was spreading rapidly throughout North America.

Department of Public Works and Labour. Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of this Department, reported upon various public works of the year, including the completion of the new wing of Parliament on St. Julia street. The Department intervened in three labour disputes, two of which were in connection with the boot and shoe industry—one strike lasting 23 days and the other 14 days. In both cases the employees returned to work on the employers' conditions. The third strike was at the E. B. Eddy Company's works at Hull, where 300 employees, of whom 200 were girls, in the match-making department ceased work because of the decision of the Company to replace, all forewomen, members of a Catholic union, by matrons or diplomaed nurses. The strike began on Sept. 26 and ended Nov. 20, 1924. The average wages lost was $1,500 a day. In the settlement the Company recognized the union and kept the forewomen in the positions they had previously held. Forty-six bridges were built in 1925 at a total cost of $944,430, the Government contributing $745,003 of the amount.

Department of Agriculture. The Report of Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, covered the activities of the agricultural demonstrators, animal production, grain production, dairy industry, horticulture, honey and maple sugar industries, the agricultural societies and clubs, agricultural and household science instruction, and the work of the Department in the prevention of plant diseases. The activities of the agricultural demonstrators in the various counties had developed considerably, and their success in interesting the young people of the farms, boys and girls, in preparing young animal and vegetable exhibits for county and other fairs had aroused widespread attention.

In animal production there had been marked increase in results due to three factors, namely, the loans made to the farmers' clubs for the purchase of pure bred stock as breeders, a more economic production by rational methods of feeding, and the improved market due to the quality of the products offered. Of 58,078 head of cattle subjected to the tuberculin test in 1925 no less than 56,270 were free from tuberculosis, leaving but 1,808 affected, which was an improvement of over 100 per cent. compared with the previous year. 92 agricultural societies functioned in the year, with a membership of 21,437, while 686 farmers' clubs had a membership of 35,000. Both the societies and the clubs benefited from the Government grants in aid of their work.

Milk production had increased, as shown by the returns of the butter and cheese factories, to the extent of 50,821,593 pounds, or nearly four per cent. Subsidies in aid of this industry amocnted to $25,264.18, a large percentage of this being for the making of export pasteurized butter. In grain production much had been done to popularize rotation of crops. The cultivation of lucerne was encouraged. In 1924 cheese inspection showed that 85 per cent. of the production was No. 1 quality, the balance being No. 2.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture also contained the reports of the three large agricultural schools of the Province, Macdonald College, Oka Agricultural Institute and the Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Agricultural School.

Macdonald College. In the B.S.A. course at this Institution there were 49 full time students, of whom 15 were in the fourth year. In the several "short courses" there was a total of 301 students. Including other courses, such as the School of Household Science, the total attendance for the year was 843. On May 29, 1925, fourteen graduates received from McGill University the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. The report of the Principal, Dr. F. C. Harrison, gave an extensive outline of the work of teaching in agricultural engineering, agronomy, etc., as well as of the experiments conducted in the several branches of the large experimental farm of the institution.

Oka Agricultural Institute. Rev. Fr. Léopold, o.c.s.o., Director of the Institute, reported a total of 40 students in the Scientific Course, of whom 6 were in the fourth year, 67 in the Practical course (a two-year course), and 4 in the course for Agricultural Missionaries. On June 17

six graduates received the B.S.A. diploma in the Scientific course, and seven second-year students in the Intermediate course received certificates of capacity. The staff of the Institute had been able to render valuable assistance outside by means of its extension work, including short courses held at Chateauguay on the Grey Nun's Farm in September, visits to rural schools, etc. With the object of improving cultivated herds and plants, a more extensive course in "Genetics" had been inaugurated.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Agricultural School. The Rev. Noel Pelletier, Director, reported an enrolment of 219 students. Fifty of these were in the Agronomical course, of whom 10 were in the fourth year. Seven of the 10 took the B.S.A. examinations and obtained the degree. In the Practical course there were 27 students in the second year and 46 in the first year. 94 farmers took the "short course" and 2 the special course. Out of 191 graduates holding diplomas obtained since 1912, no less than 90 are "real farmers" in the Province; 45 of the remaining 101 are in the service of the Provincial Government, and 25 in that of the Federal Government. The earthquake of Feb. 28 was severely felt at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. There was some damage to walls, and the Director stated: "Ours was a good observation post, it seems, for learned seismologists subsequently paid us many charming visits, somewhat disquieting for timorous souls." On the farm there were 60 milch cows, 19 pure bred Canadian and the rest Ayrshires. Cow testing was steadily followed, and a two-year Ayrshire heifer, Duchess No. 76985, ranked second in its class for the whole Dominion with a yield of 12,122 lbs. of milk, 4.74 per cent. fat, and a total yield of 574 lbs. of fat. In horses the farm had 13 black registered Percherons, and 15 other very satisfactory half blood horses.

Department of Secretary and Registrar. Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary and Registrar, reported on Incorporated companies, Hospitals for the Insane, Reformatories and Industrial schools, Night schools, schools of Fine Arts, Technical schools, school for Higher Commercial studies, European scholarships, Statistics, Archives, Historical Monuments Commission, Literature prizes, Public Health and Public Charities—all of which subjects are under the control of the Department.

In regard to Hospitals for the Insane, the Minister announced that separate establishments for the criminal insane and the weak-minded were to be provided, and that special attention along modern lines was to be given to the education of the weak-minded.

Much progress had been obtained in the two Schools of Fine Arts—the one in Montreal and the other in Quebec—as evidenced in the public exhibitions of the work of the pupils. The new Technical School at Hull had opened with an enrolment of 68 students in the day courses and 125 in the night courses.

The Hygiene branch continued its activities on an extensive scale, combating the white plague and infantile mortality. Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Hygiene branch, reported a decrease of the rate in general mortality a few years ago from 17 or 18 per 1,000 to a rate of 12.40, while the campaign for the diminution of infantile mortality had resulted in a decrease of deaths under one year of age from 131 per 1,000 to 118 in a single year. The receipts from the amusement tax, etc., devoted to the aid of hospi-

tals and other similar institutions by the Public Charities service, had increased from $581,536 in 1922 to $1,306,498 in 1925.

Department of Education. Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, Superintendent of Education, reported that the enrolment in all schools under control for the year ending June, 1924, was 541,485, and the annual census of children from 5 to 18 years of age was 691,237. The Government expenditure on the schools was $2,330,508.31, with an additional sum of $1,456,076.18 paid by other Departments for educational purposes. The contributions of school municipalities and independent institutions receiving grants were $24,141,063.72. The total expenditure in 1924-25 upon school houses built or repaired was $2,599,950.08. The Superintendent referred to the laying of the corner stone of the new Pedagogical Institute at Montreal on Oct. 8, 1925, which was to be under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame; the institute being intended to supplement the work of the Catholic Normal schools. Mr. Delâge reported good progress in the consolidation of Protestant rural schools, and referred with regret to the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Rexford from the chairmanship of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education—a retirement which he felt obliged to take on account of his many duties in connection with the principalship of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College. He remained as a member of the Committee, however, at the urgency of his colleagues, and was succeeded in the chairmanship by Hon. Walter G. Mitchell, K.C. The Superintendent paid a glowing encomium to J. N. Miller who had retired from the Department as French Secretary and Deputy Minister, after fifty-four years of educational work. Lionel Bergeron was appointed by the Government as successor to Mr. Miller.

Laval University. At the closing exercises on June 18, 1925, at which the late Cardinal Bégin, the chancellor, presided, Monseigneur Camille Roy, Rector of the University, gave an interesting and impressive address on the progress obtained during the year 1924-25. Owing to recent aid received the professional and scientific work of the institution had been enlarged, and the Rector congratulated His Eminence on observing in his diamond jubilee year the advances which had been accomplished in the university. He referred also to the fact that Rome had accorded Cardinal Bégin an auxiliary bishop in the person of Monseigneur Langlois, professor of Theology and director of the Grand Seminary of Laval.

During the year the University had lost three of its professors by death: the Abbé Pierre Hébert, the Abbé Arthur Maheux and Joseph Vézina. Charles Eusèbe Dionne, curator of the zoological museum, had also passed away. The Rector then referred to the death of Sir William Price, who had been one of the financial governors of the university, and a generous donor to it.

The academic year had opened with the inauguration and benediction of the new Medical Building, with extensive and modern equipment. The Superior School of Chemistry and the Forestry and Surveying Schools were installed in September in the new Science Building of the University in the parish of St. Sacrement, Quebec city.

Honorary degrees conferred in 1925 were: D. Lit. on Abbé Hum-

berto Chiribogà, Quito, Ecuador; D.S.A. on Abbé J. A. Robitaille, Antigonish, N.S., and Charles-Eusèbe Dionne (since deceased); M.D. on Emile Sergent, L. Ribadeau Dumas and E. E. Desmarais of Paris, and Georges Jeanneny of Bordeaux; D.LL. on Hon. Judge Aubin Arsenault of Prince Edward Island, Hon. Judge Arthur LeBlanc of Moncton, N.B., Hon. Pierre Veniot of Fredericton, N.B., Hon. J. E. Perrault, Hon. A. Galipeault and Octave Roy of Quebec. The number of students registered in the different faculties was 859, with 148 in the Grand Seminary and 2,078 in other affiliated institutions, making a grand total of 3,090.

In October, 1925, Hon. George Amyot, M.L.C., of Quebec, donated $100,000 to Laval University for the purposes of the extended courses in Chemistry. At the Spring Convocation of 1926 the Honorary degree of D. Lit. was conferred on J. D. Logan, Halifax, N.S.

L'Universite de Montreal. This institution, formerly a branch of Laval but since 1920 completely independent, had a total enrolment for the year of 5,379 students in the various faculties and in the affiliated institutions, such as the School for Commercial Higher Studies, the Polytechnical School, the Agricultural Institute at Oka, etc. An important event of the year was the legal incorporation of the Radium Institute, which was transferred to the unoccupied City Hall of Maisonneuve. The Executive Board had decided to erect one or two buildings on the new campus on Mount Royal. The General Secretary of the University, Prof. E. Montpetit, gave a series of eleven lectures on the Evolution of Canada at the Sorbonne, Paris, during the year as exchange professor, and the lectures attracted wide attention. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred upon Ernest Desmarest, professor at the University of Paris, and to André Leminerre, professor at the same University. In the annual Report Monseigneur J. V. Piette, the Rector, set forth in a letter addressed to the Premier the needs of the University in its rapid expansion, and asked for an annual grant of $300,000 to that end, pointing out that the insufficiency of the quarters in the St. Denis Street buildings made enlargement elsewhere indispensable; that the present situation was too close to the heavy city traffic; and that the minimum needs of new construction were $3,000,000. At the 1926 Convocation the Honorary degree of "Doctor of the Université de Montréal" was conferred on M. Jean Brunhes, professor au Collége de France and M. Etienne Gilson, professeur à la Sorbonne.

L'Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, affiliated to the University of Montreal, had a registration of 563 in the year 1924-25, of whom 132 followed the regular day course, 242 the evening courses, 24 the extension courses and 165 the correspondence courses. Among the regular day students, 16 graduated in May 1925, obtaining the degree of licentiate in Commercial Science. In November 1925, correspondence courses were established on the following subjects: Higher Accountancy, English Language, English Composition, English Letter-Writing, Business English, Business French, Commercial Law, Political Economy. Henry Laureys continued as Director.

McGill University. The total registration in all faculties in 1924-25 was 3,012. The revenues of the University for the year amounted to $1,033,943.65, and the total expenses $1,178,457.93. The Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, in his annual Report spoke of the need of a new Arts Building, giving a history of the present one, the centre and East wing of which were finished in 1843 and the Molson Hall in 1861. The building had outgrown its usefulness, and plans had been prepared for the construction of a more commodious one. The Principal also dealt very fully with the raised standards in the entrance requirements and curriculum which had been decided upon for Arts, Law and Applied Science. Sir Arthur Currie gave an interesting statement with regard to the School of Agriculture at Macdonald College—the institution which is not merely affiliated with but forms a part of the University—concerning the courses

in agriculture, research work, and the appointment of an Advisory Agricultural Committee for the purpose of bringing about a unity of thought and effort in agricultural education between the Universlty and the agricultural community. Those representing the latter interest who served on the Committee were: Gilbert Macmillan, R. R. Ness, Fred. Kay, M.P., F. E. M. Robinson, Edgar Budge, T. B. Macaulay, F. G. Gale, T. C. Armstrong, David Black and Lt.-Col. W. A. Grant. By the generosity of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial a definite step was taken towards the creation of a department of Child Study in the new Pathological Institute of the university. In undergraduate activities it was noted among other things that the Students' Council, upon its own initiative, had instituted definlte rules strictly regulating the hazing of Freshmen by Sophomores, including the fixing of a definite date by which amusement of the kind must cease. 470 degrees were conferred in 1925; the following received the Honorary degree of LL.D.: A. E. Boycott, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Director of the Pathological Department, University College Hospital, London; E. W. Beatty, B.A., K.C., President of the Canadlan Pacific Railway and Chancellor of McGill Unlversity; Ernest Martin Hopkins, A.B., A.M. (Dartmouth), LITT.D., LL.D., President of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshlre; and the Rt. Hon. Sir Bertrand Dawson, G.C.U.O., K.C.M.G., G.B., M.D., B.SC., F.R.C.P. (London, Eng.)

At a special Convocation on Apr. 9, 1926, the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Her Grace, the Duchess of Atholl (Katharine Marjory Murray); on Hon. André Honnoral, Member of the Senate of France. At another special Convocation on May 3, 1926, the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Sir Esmé William Howard, British Ambassador at Washington; and at the regular Convocation of May 28, 1926, upon the following: Charles Sanderson Fosbery, M.A., (Trinity College, Dublin), A.R.C.O., Headmaster Lower Canada College, Montreal; the Venerable Archdeacon John Paterson Smyth, B.C., LITT.D., (Dublin University), D.C.L., (University of Lennoxville), LL.D., (Dublin University), Rector of St. George's Anglican Church, Montreal; Sir Alexander Frederick Whyte, KT., M.A., LL.D. (Edin.), ex-President of the Legislative Assembly of India, Founder and Joint Editor of the *New Europe*. New York; and Rev. George Penrose Woollcombe, M.A., Headmaster Ashbury College, Ottawa.

The professors of the University who dled durlng the year were: H M. Lamb, M.SC., F. A. L. Lockhart, M.D., Duncan McEachran, D.V.S., F.R.C.V.S., J. B. Morlson, D.D.S., A. A. Robertson, B.A., M.D., and Joseph Stafford, M.A., PH.D. The following resigned: S. B. Slack, M.A., professor of Greek, and Basil Williams, professor of Hlstory, who had accepted a position at Edinburgh University.

On May 28, tablets to the memory of Sir William Osler, Dr. Wyatt Johnston and Colonel John McCrae were unveiled. On the 29th the Sir Thomas Roddlck Memorial Gates were officlally opened. They were presented by Lady Roddick. On the platform were Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chancellor of the University, Principal Slr Arthur Currie, Dr. John Redpath Dougall, Senator G. G. Foster and Dr. C. F. Martin, the last-mentioned pronouncing the eulogy of the late Sir Thomas Roddick. Dr. Roddick had won the gold medal ln Medicine in 1868, and had soon won great renown as a surgeon, and still more as a distinguished and enlightened teacher. On May 30 tablets were unveiled to the memory of Sir William Macdonald, a great benefactor of the Unlversity, and to the former principal, Sir William Peterson.

The two Canadian Pacific Railway scholarships open for competition among the employees of the Company who take the highest marks in the matriculation examinations to Science was won by T. H. Doherty and J. D. Gardiner of Montreal; the scholarships entitling them to the four-year Science course at McGill University. Miss Lucienne Desbarats, B.A., won the French Government's scholarship carrying a year's course at the Sorbonne in Paris, these annual scholarships being given through

McGill. Mr. Bliss Carman gave a series of lectures on literature at the University in the month of November. McGill received many important additions to the Library and the Museum during the year, including burial urns from Carthage, obtained by Major F. C. Shorey; oriental manuscripts from Ceylon sent by Dr. Casey Wood, and a rare collection of Chinese books obtained by Mr. G. M. Gest and loaned to McGill for a number of years to come.

University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The enrolment for the year 1925 was: in Divinity, 24, Arts, 70 men and 37 women. A. L. Kuhener, an Honours graduate in Science of Queen's University, was appointed Lecturer in the Natural Science department. E. Owen, an Honours graduate of Oxford, became Lecturer in Classics. E. Breuille was added to the Modern Language department under Prof. Call. After twenty-five years service as Chancellor of the University, John Hamilton of Quebec retired and F. E. Meredith, K.C., of Montreal was elected in his place. The Honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, M.A., Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey; Rev. President A. H. Moore, M.A., King's College, Halifax; G. H. A. Montgomery, K.C., of Montreal, and Rev. Prof. F. G. Vial, M.A., B.D., Bishop's College, in 1925; upon Hon. Narcisse Perodeau Lieut.-Governor of Quebec; and Prof. Frank Oliver Call, M.A. of the College, in 1926.

Loyola College, Montreal. Numerous changes in the staff of the College marked the opening of the school term of 1925-26, most important of which was the nomination of Rev. Erle G. Bartlett, S.J., as Rector to replace Rev. William H. Hingston, S.J. The departure of Rev. Father Hingston deprived Loyola College of one of its most prominent rectors. During his administration and through his efforts the Junior Matriculation Examination had been officially recognized by the leading universities of Canada, McGill, Toronto, the University of Manitoba and by the Department of Militia and Defence for admission to the Royal Military College. Father Hingston was the founder of the Loyola School of Sociology and Social Service, and was actively connected with the Catholic Social Service Guild from its foundation. The enrolment was 410 students, a considerable increase over the previous year. The College won the championship in the Inter-University Debating contest, in competition with McGill, Toronto, Queen's, Bishop's College, McMaster, Ottawa, Western and the Ontario Agricultural College.

Loyola established a scholarship in memory of Hon. D'Arcy McGee, to be called the McGee Scholarship. It was to be open to Montreal students, and to cover eight years of study—four at high school and four at the college.

Lower Canada College, Montreal. The Principal, C. S. Fosbery, M.A., in his annual Report of 1925 announced an enrolment of 209 boys. Eight Old Boys graduated at McGill during the year, eleven matriculated to the same University, and four won scholarships. A new appointment to the staff was that of V. C. Wansbrough, B.A., Classical Scholar, St. John's College, Oxford. The Cadet Corps of the school won the Dominion championship, and special mention in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition.

Quebec Liquor Commission. The annual Report of this Commission for the year 1924-25 showed that the total figures of sales for the year were $17,887,588 as against $19,812,781 during the preceding year, a total decrease of $1,925,193. The decrease had been anticipated, as the policy followed had been that of encouraging consumption of the lighter grades in place of strong spirits. The total consumption of all kinds had increased 32,245 gallons over the

previous year, but the sale of spirits had decreased seven and a half per cent. while the sale of wines had increased fourteen and a half per cent. After giving the figures in detail, the Report stated:—

"We consider it of the utmost importance that the information supplied by these figures should be placed equally before the public. It has been asserted in some quarters that our control of liquor had encouraged a greater consumption of spirits. We have always maintained the contrary, and the great bulk of our population shares our opinion that the Quebec system of public control would be advantageous to public health, during the transition period, by gradually educating the consumer to forsake strong spirits in favour of wine, of which the alcoholic content is seven or eight times less than that of spirits. We think the figures above quoted confirm beyond question that the opinion of those who favour the present system in the interest of temperance, is both reasonable and corroborated by well-established facts and not on mere supposition."

The total net profit on sales for the year was $4,134,665, which, with the additional revenue received from permits and seizures, made a gross net total of $5,462,181. Of this sum a total of $5,000,967 was turned over to the Provincial Government or expended on capital account. A pamphlet issued by the Commission entitled "The Moral Balance-sheet of a Great Social Experiment," by Arthur Saint-Pierre, sets forth a large number of statistics in regard to crime and police cases from 1918 to 1924, showing decreases during the period of operation of the Liquor Commission.

Women's Institute. This organization is growing in numbers in the Province, with local institutes in thirteen counties. The officers (Provincial) for 1925 were: Hon.-Pres., Miss S. J. Armstrong, Shawville; Pres., Mrs. F. S. Lusk, Luskville; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. LeBaron, North Hatley; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mrs. D. Rogers, Cowansville; Sec.-Treas., Miss A. S. Pritchard, Wyman. The conveners of Provincial committees were: Agriculture, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, Ayer's Cliff; Child Welfare, Mrs. Elmer Warcup, East Angus; Education and Better Schools, Mrs. Willard Rexford, Ayer's Cliff; Home Economics, Mrs. G. M. Beach, Cowansville; Immigration, Miss Maude Watters, Point Gatineau; Legislation, Miss Ella Bryson, Fort Coulonge; National Events, Mrs. Campbell McOuat, Cowansville; Publicity, Mrs. W. S. Armitage, Sherbrooke.

At the Annual Meeting, held at Macdonald College on June 9-10, 1925, the address of welcome was given by Principal F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., LL.D. The President's address was given by the retiring President, Mrs. G. M. Beach of Cowansville. The reports of the various conveners of committees were of interest, showing a large amount of social work accomplished in the several counties. The committee on agriculture had improved a number of rural school grounds by the planting of trees, the donation of play equipment, while in most of the counties addresses on gardening had been given. The Child Welfare Committee had given health lectures and demonstrations and had financed three medical inspections for schools. This committee had also donated money to the St. Hyacinthe Orphan-

age and the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal. The Committee on Education and Better Schools had accomplished much active work, more particularly in providing for more direct contact between teachers in the rural schools and the parents. It also had improved a number of playgrounds.

United Farmers of Quebec. The Annual Meeting of this body was held on Feb. 12 and 13, 1926, at the Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, under the Chairmanship of the President, M. Wilfrid Bastien of St. Léonard-Port-Maurice, the Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, being present at the official opening. The Annual Report for 1925 showed that several needed advantages for farmers had been obtained by means of provincial legislation and civic regulation. A resolution passed at the previous Annual Meeting in regard to the need of a higher indemnity being paid to those who serve as petty jurors at criminal assizes had been amply implemented by the action of the Provincial Government, while the City of Montreal had undertaken a much-needed expansion of the historic Bonsecours Market in that City. A resolution of the previous year, asking that adulterated cream be marked as such, had been brought to the attention of the Federal authorities through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. During the year the Association had benefited to a greater extent by its affiliation with that Council. The commercial business done by the Associatoin had been restricted to certain bulk commodities, where co-operative buying was an advantage to the members, but in such a way as not to interfere with local legitimate trade.

The Report also took credit for the fact that the Association had opposed the annexation of the rural population of the Island of Montreal to the Metropolitan Commission. Hon. Mr. Caron in his address urged that the United Farmers should have but one object in view, the promotion of agriculture, and stated that the market for farm products was most favourable this year. Alluding to the export of cheese, he was pleased to say that Federated Co-operative of Quebec was particularly active in regard to this export. Messrs. Paquet and Harrison of the Co-operative had succeeded in increasing the export of Canadian butter and cheese. Referring to the competition with New Zealand and Australia in the London market, Mr. Caron remarked that the exports from those two countries were controlled by government, and that this gave such products a great advantage. He asked the farmers to aid the Government to maintain the prices of butter and cheese, and stated that this co-operation was essential to place these exports in the best situation.

The following officers were elected for 1926: Pres., Wilfrid Bastien; 1st Vice-Pres., J. E. Kyness; 2nd Vice-Pres., Antoine David; Sec., James P. Brady; Treas., J. P. McNamara, and as Directors, Gustave Pepin, Henri Papineau, A. Lemire, Alfred Laberge, George Frappier, A. Theoret, P. J. Salois, Alphonse Larose, Alex. Thompson, Nathaniel Platt, J. G. Glenn, Alcide Roy, Narcisse Lalande, J. E. Arnold, Daniel Duquette.

The St. Lawrence River Bed and Foreshore Case. Of vital importance in its possible bearing on the proposed construction of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway was a decision rendered early in November, 1925, by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in a case involving the question of ownership of the bed and foreshore of the River. (The City of Montreal, appellants; The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, respondents and the Attorney-General of Quebec, appellant.) While primarily relating to the right of the city to recover from the Harbour Commissioners the expense incurred in changing the outlet of a sewer, an expense said to have been caused by the unlawful action of the Commissioners in erecting certain works on the bed and foreshore of the River, the question of proprietary rights arose. In this regard, the Judicial Committee affirmed the judgment of the Court of King's Bench of the Province of Quebec that His Majesty, representing the Province of Quebec, was the sole owner of the foreshore and bed of the St. Lawrence River at the place where the Commissioners constructed their works. In their Lordship's opinion, "the effect of Sections 108 and 109 of the Act of 1867 (the B.N.A. Act) was to vest Montreal Harbour as it then existed in the Crown in the right of the Dominion, but except in that respect, to vest the bed and foreshore of the St. Lawrence in front of Montreal and Maisonneuve in the Crown in right of the Province of Quebec." "The rights of the Province, as defined by this decision," remarked the Montreal *Gazette*, "have been described as the key to the waterways question, and promoters of the project are apprehensive lest this key be turned against them. They are fully aware of the fact that Quebec does not look with favour upon the proposed international development of the River."

Union of Quebec Municipalities. The Annual Meeting of this body was held on board the Canada Steamship Lines' S.S. Richelieu in a trip from Montreal to Charlottetown, P.E.I., during the fourth week of June, 1925. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: "Approval of the policy of Premier Taschereau in regard to the export of power and the requirement of Quebec railway lines into the Rouyn mining district; approval of the calling of a congress of all interests to consider the question of the export of pulp wood from the Province; the more extensive organization of the municipalities in the interest of health measures and the conservation of child life; and that county councils be requested to ask the Provincial Government to inspect the books of all municipalities under their jurisdiction, such inspection to be undertaken by officers of the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs." The Government was also requested to hasten the establishment of a uniform method of municipal bookkeeping.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. Patron, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau; Hon. Pres., Mayor C. Duquette, Montreal; Hon. 1st Vice-Pres., Mayor Samson, Quebec; Hon. 2nd Vice-Pres., Mayor Bettez, Three Rivers; Hon. 3rd Vice-Pres., Mayor Brault, Sherbrooke; Pres., Mayor Joseph Beaubien, Outrement; 1st Vice-Pres., Alex. Thurber, M.L.A. of Longueuil; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mayor T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., St. Hyacinthe; 3rd Vice-Pres., Mayor P. W. McLagan, Westmount. The Directors elected were: J. A. A. Leclair, Verdun; Mayor James Ballantyne, Montreal West; Louis Cousineau, Ald. J. A. Sansregret, Montreal; Ald. J. A. A. Brodeur,

Pres. of the Executive Committee, Montreal; Mayor E. Demers, Levis; Mayor J. F. A. Ashby, Lachine; Henri Ortez, St. Lambert; Dr. L. J. Moreau, M.L.A.; W. A. Moisan, Mayor P. E. Boivin, Granby; Mayor A. A. Legault, Maniwaki; Mayor J. Levesque, Magog; Mayor Achille Menard, St. Basil le Grand; Mayor Joseph Versailles, Montreal East.

The Public Service Commission. This Commission heard 135 cases during 1925, at 32 sittings, held in Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Hull, Roberval and Lachute. The members of the Commission were: Pres., Adrien Beaudry, K.C.; Commissioners, A. W. G. Macalister, K.C.; F. C. Laberge, C.E.; Sec., Joseph Ahern; Chief Engineer, Alex. Larivière, C.E.; Engineer of the Commission, Ivan Vallée, C.E.; Prov. Fire Inspector, Henry Kieffer, F.E.

Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League. The Annual Meeting of this League was held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Mar. 6, 1926. The proceedings included an address by the Chairman, Sir Arthur W. Currie, who reviewed the work of the previous year and the plans for the future. The Managing Director, Dr. A. Grant Fleming, reported in detail the activities of the League, showing that Health Education is spread by means of (a) articles in the Press on health; and (b) the formation of a Social Hygiene Committee (the local committee of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council), to give group instruction to women on health subjects (to distribute health literature). Surveys had been made by the League in connection with the milk situation, housing and tuberculosis deaths. For the prevention of tuberculosis the League was carrying on field service in co-operation with the social service departments of the various hospitals and dispensaries, as well as private physicians. Six public health nurses were engaged in this field work. Demonstrations were also given in health instruction in a Summer Camp for mothers and their children; immigration, pre-natal, pre-school and diphtheria immunization clinics were opened and operating successfully. The League's assistance was also given to the securing of the re-opening of the Laurentian Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe, and to the passing of the important Montreal Milk By-law. The organization of the League was made possible by the gift of $100,000 from Lord Athelstan. The amount of $47,848 had been expended and the budget for 1926 called for $50,188. The officers elected for 1926 were: Chairman, Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.; Vice-Chairman, Dr. L. de L. Harwood, Directors: Right Hon. Lord Athelstan, LL.D.; C. F. Martin, B.A., M.D.; J. A. Jarry, M.D.; Michael Hirsch, Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, LL.D.; W. H. Atherton, PH.D., LL.D.; J. Roddick Byers, M.D.; Sir F. Williams-Taylor, LL.D.; E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D.; Sir Lomer Gouin, LL.D.; Louis Colwell, Esq.; Treas., Lyon Cohen; Man. Dir., A. Grant Fleming, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

The Jewish School Case. On Feb. 2, 1926, the Supreme Court of Canada handed down its decisions in regard to the rights of Jews in respect to Protestant schools on the Island of Montreal and elsewhere in the Province, on the appeal of certain Jewish members of the special commission that was appointed by the Government in 1924. The Supreme Court, on a series of seven questions presented to it, decided that persons of Jewish religion could not be appointed to the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Montreal, and that the Board was not obliged to appoint Jewish teachers in its schools should they be attended by children professing the Jewish religion. These were the main points of appeal, the others referring rather to what might be the powers of the Legislature in these respects. The Court's reply to the question whether the legislation of 1903, which placed all Jews under the control of the Protestant School Boards, and subject "to the same obligations" and to "enjoy the same rights and privileges" as Protestants, was declared not to be *ultra vires*, "except in so far as it would confer the right of attendance at dissentient schools upon persons of a religious faith different from that of

the dissentient minority." In answer to the question: "Can the Provincial Legislature pass legislation to establish separate schools for persons who are neither Catholics or Protestants?" the answer of the Court was: "Yes. Such legislation would not necessarily interfere with rights and privileges enjoyed either by Roman Catholics or Protestants as a class at the Union. Such interference of course could not be allowed." The judgment of the Court was unanimous, and was rendered by Chief Justice F. A. Anglin, the document covering forty pages. In May, 1926, the question was referred to the Privy Council.

The Police Probe. The Police Probe in the City of Montreal which began on Oct. 6, 1924, ended on Jan. 9, 1925. The testimony covered 10,000 pages and the exhibits produced were 201 in number. Mr. Justice Coderre filed his Report, a document 175 pages in length, on Mar. 13. It condemned the Police Department and the lax conditions resulting in Montreal from police inertia and lack of initiative. The Chief of Police was described as incompetent, but practically powerless under the thumb of the executive. The police force was stated to be rent by jealousies, ill-feeling, lack of discipline, supervision and competent control, and paralyzed in great measure by aldermanic meddling and the influence of powerful ward figures. As a result, prostitution flaunted openly, despite the law of vigorous repression imposed by the Criminal Code. Recorders of the city were mentioned, and their apparent disagreement with the vice law in its entirety referred to. The existence of the Police Union was condemned. Chief Pierre Belanger was declared incompetent for his position, but was recommended to be retired on pension. The Report declared: "I should not, however, hold Chief Belanger too strictly accountable for what, in duty bound, I believe it my duty to reproach him, for he has made me recognize that he enjoys neither authority, independence, nor the liberty of action necessary to the accomplishment of his difficult task. . . ." More police were needed by at least 50 per cent. As to the question of prostitution, Mr. Justice Coderre dealt at some length with the opposed principles of regulation and repression of the vice, declaring himself absolutely opposed to toleration. This, he said, was not merely because toleration was opposed by his religious teaching, but he had studied the question from a purely social standpoint. "I entered into the study of this matter with a mind absolutely open and disinterested. I emerge from it with the conclusion, as unbreakable as it is reasoned, that prostitution must not be tolerated under any name or in any form. I can, then, only strongly recommend—to the point that I would order it if I could do so, without hesitation—that the civic authorities of the city of Montreal bend once and for all resolutely to the task, and neglect no effort to secure observance of the law in all its rigour, so as to cause the disappearance from our city of that unceasing, purulent plague, commercialized prostitution. Even with that, in the words of Mr. J. P. Lanctot, enough prostitutes will always exist to satisfy the needs and necessities if such exist in so great measure." Dance halls, night cafés, billiard halls and pool rooms were declared to be in many cases the haunts of pimps, souteners, drug traffickers and loose women. Hence close supervision of these places was recommended. The dismissal of several police officers was asked. It was advised that the head of the Police Department should have appeal from the Council's dismissal vote to the Superior Court, where burden of proof would rest upon the city, with further appeal to Court of Appeal; and it was recommended that the law on prostitution be applied without mercy, but that the aid of the Legislature be sought if necessary to succour the girls who would be stranded by the smashing of the Red Light district. The total costs of the investigation were assessed at $70,791.

Visit of Lieutenant-Governors. In August, 1925, Lieutenant-Governor Perodeau invited the Lieutenant-Governors of the other eight Provinces to Quebec, and on the evening of Sept. 7 a banquet was given

in their honour at "Spencerwood." The speakers were Lientenant-Governor Cockshutt of Ontario, Lieutenant-Governor Aikins of Manitoba and Premier Taschereau. At the conclusion of his address Mr. Taschereau said: "Somehow you have come from far and know perhaps but little—or perhaps too much—of Quebec. I am not going to tell you of her past, of her traditions, of her visions for the future. But let me assure you that, above all, Quebec is profoundly Canadian and Canadian she will remain. Her people were the first settlers who felled the forests, tilled the land and sent her missionaries to the wildernss which is now the thriving Western Provinces, the granary of the world. We have a language of our own, dear and sweet to Quebec hearts and ears, traditions of our own, laws of our own and some other little things—some will call them eccentricities—which appeal to us. They form part of our homes, and homes are indestructible. But our motto is 'unity in diversity,' and nowhere in this Dominion will you find a better Canadian spirit, and a more friendly and sympathetic feeling towards those who will reciprocate with us. British Columbia's perpetual Summer; Western wheat; Ontario's industrial possibilities; Quebec's natural resources and the Maritime's sea and forest wealth, if united, are the foundations of the great future. I hope that you will leave our city with that impression very deep in your mind. We are thankful to you for having answered the call from Quebec. I earnestly hope that your stay in our midst will be a pleasant one and conducive to a better inter-provincial friendship and understanding."

Other Incidents of Interest. On Feb. 2, 1925, Hon. Justice Belleau, in the Superior Court of Quebec, declared valid the marriage celebrated by a minister of the Church of England in Canada, uniting in wedlock an Orthodox Greek and a Roman Catholic woman, the wife applying for the annulment. The Judge held that the civil law as it stands was supreme. His Lordship recommended, however, that the present law be changed, making Roman Catholic and Protestant respectively valid only when performed by the clergy of the contracting parties. Canon law, he declared, was over-ridden by the civil law.

In July the Government named the Board to report upon the Minimum Wage for Women, consisting of Gustav Francq of Montreal, A. Richard of Victoriaville, Charles Griffin and Omer Brunet of Quebec, with Alfred Crowe of Quebec as Secretary.

Various inter-provincial visits on a large scale took place during the year. Apart from the trips to British Columbia organized by Roman Catholic and Protestant teacher associations respectively there was a large one organized by the Liaison Francaise from Montreal and another from the three Prairie Provinces to Quebec. The last-mentioned trip took place in December, and a group of 300 was entertained to a banquet by the Government at Quebec.

In July, H. Harrison was appointed by the Government as Commercial Agent in London, with special reference to the trade in the agricultural and dairy products of the Province.

The death of Cardinal Bégin at Quebec on July 19, 1925, at the age of 85, awakened wide sympathy within and outside his own communion, his very long service as priest, archbishop and cardinal having been marked by high personal qualities and exceptional administrative capacity. His successor, Archbishop Paul Eugène Roy, was at the same period confined to his bed and died Feb. 20, 1926, after a long illness.

On July 29, the Government leased at public auction a large amount of forest territory. The Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Company obtained 2,000 square miles, and the Belgo-Canadian Pulp Company 1,500 square miles, on the Peribonka river, Lake St. John, as well as 400 square miles on Normandin river. The prices obtained for the leases was in the vicinity of one million dollars, and the annual revenues to the Province in dues were estimated at about $100,000.

On July 30, Dr. L. J. Lemieux of Montreal entered upon his duties as Agent-General of the Province in London in succession to the late Dr. J. M. J. P. Pelletier.

On Aug. 6 and 7, the county of Huntingdon celebrated its centenary at Huntingdon. A procession of historic floats was preceded by Major T. W. McDowell, V.C., M.C., followed by the corps of the Huntingdon cadets.

Stanstead College won the Wallace Rankine Nesbitt shield in 1925 for competition among the First-Aid teams of the Cadet corps of Canada. Fifty-nine other teams competed. The shield was presented on Oct. 2 by General Charles J. Armstrong, O.C. Military District No. 4.

The Christmas honours of the Republic of France named Hon. F. L. Béique and Hon. L. Athanase David as officers of the Legion of Honour.

The law passed in 1925 in regard to the registration and reporting of the vital statistics of the Province went into force Jan. 1, 1926. All ministers of religion are required to send their reports monthly.

The mayoralty elections in Montreal and Quebec in Feb., 1926, resulted in the election of Hon. Mederic Martin as Mayor of the former city by a large majority over two opponents, Messrs. Desaulniers and Baillargeon. In Quebec ex-Mayor Joseph Samson, against whom unseating and disqualification action had been taken and in part sustained in the previous Autumn but appealed, was opposed by Dr. Valmont Martin, who obtained a majority of several hundred votes.

The Montreal Council of Alliance Française for 1924-25 was composed as follows:—Hon. President, Baron Regis de Vitrolles, Consul General of France in Canada; President, Mr. Justice Gonzalve Desaulniers; Vice-Presidents, Dr. W. Gardner, Mr. Justice Fabre Surveyer, Réné du Roure, W. Caldwell; General Secretary, Dr. Paul Villard; Joint Treasurers, Dr. P. B. de Crèvecoeur and Dr. E. P. Chagnon; Councillors: Madame Madeleine Hugenin, Miss E. Hurlbatt, Gregor Barclay, Dr. R. Boulet, Dr. A. Brisset des Nos, A. Decary, Louis Herdt, Eugène Lafleur, Dr. F. de Martigny, Edouard Montpetit, Victor Morin, Dr. Paul Ostiguy, Paul Seurot, A. Tarut and A. Terroux. The programme of reunions and lectures under the auspices of the Montreal Committee for 1925 began on Oct. 16—about twelve lectures being given during the year.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

The Maritime Rights Movement; Its Progress in 1925-26.

The agitation for "Maritime Rights" was vigorously prosecuted in 1925 and with certain definite results. Through the press and platform the feeling was expressed that these Provinces had not been admitted to full partnership in Dominion prosperity, that they were something in the offing, of no particular use to Canada. It was contended that two promises of Confederation had been broken:—(1) With regard to the Intercolonial Railway. It was not to be a source of revenue, but to-day it was part of a vast system of transportation, paid for by Canada's national purse. The Intercolonial as part of the system was helping to pay for it. Freight and express rates had risen to a startling degree. The Maritime Provinces needed the Railway to gain the markets of Quebec, Ontario and the United States, but they did not get it this way and were suffering. (2) The pledge was given of Canadian trade through Canadian ports. Halifax and Saint John were to be the Winter ports. This pledge had been kept only in part.

The New Glasgow *Eastern Chronicle,* referring to the situation in its issue of Feb. 18, said: "This is not a political, but a geographical problem. Prince Edward Island is smaller now by 5,000 than at Confederation, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not able to retain even a natural increase. Confederation shackled our export trade by the foreign tariffs it raised against us. In excluding or diminishing imports it robbed our ships of return cargoes essential to profitable operation. It arrested our natural growth, destroyed the commerce upon which we thrived, led to stagnation, emigration and decay." It added that thousands of families were breaking up their homes and the exodus was so great that, if the rate continued, in a few years there would be primeval solitude. Isolation seemed to be the difficulty and the remedy for this was suggested in the abolition of freight rates to the central markets of Canada or reduction of them to a point where the Maritime manufacturers, merchants, miners and fishermen could compete on even terms with their competitors. The remedy was economic, but the application was political. The control of the railway rates was in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, but the control of the Railway Commissioners was in the hands of Parliament. It was hoped that the Maritime Provinces would unite to remove the barrier to Maritime prosperity by freeing themselves from the isolation which was making progress impossible. It was suggested that the railways could be compensated for their loss by a special Federal subsidy. The article

concluded—"Thus may the Dominion, for which we sacrificed our commerce, restore our former prosperity by enabling us to develop our industries. We have coal and iron, the essentials of manufacture. Give us access to the central markets."

On the other hand, Hon. F. B. McCurdy, who was a prominent leader in the "Maritime Rights" movement, could only see relief through a letting down of the tariff barriers. He stated his views before the Canadian Club of Halifax on Apr. 25. Briefly, he argued that neither of the national parties would "in our day or generation remove or destroy the present economic policy of Canada." Nova Scotians could not look to either of the parties and expect its leaders to adopt as a national plan, an economic policy that would suit the peculiar needs of Nova Scotia. Yet the protective policy was crushing Nova Scotia. Five successful banks had been established in Halifax, but three of them had been absorbed and the executive offices of the others removed. Of 1,500 United States branch plants erected in Canada in 25 years, not one had gone to Nova Scotia. The Province had to meet the competition of all the world and yet had to buy equipment and the essential articles of living and production behind a tariff wall. The cost of living was therefore high and the cost of production too great, thus forcing a low standard of living on the people. He advocated steps that would secure a relaxation and modification of the regulation and control of taxation, trade and the fisheries of Nova Scotia to permit of the encouragement and stimulation of business and industry.

Through the activity of the Saint John and Halifax Boards of Trade, a delegation numbering several hundred, visited Ottawa on Feb. 26, 1925, and laid before both the Government and a gathering of members of Parliament some of the pressing needs of the Maritime Provinces, with particular emphasis on a greater use of Canadian ports. Premier King in reply stated that the really serious situation in respect of the development of Canadian trade through Canadian ports was the discrimination against these ports in the matter of ocean freight rates. This discrimination, he declared, it was the aim of the Government to remove. He deprecated the hints of possible secession which had been thrown out and asked, "What earthly good is being done by such talk?" Those who spoke for the delegation included Premier Veniot of New Brunswick, John Murphy, Mayor of Halifax, and R. B. MacAuley and J. D. McKenna, Saint John.

The depressed condition of the great coal and steel industries of the Maritime Provinces furnished another ground for complaint and on Mar. 18 a large delegation visited Ottawa to impress on the Government the urgency of an adjustment in the duty on bituminous slack coal, then 14 cts. per ton, to the rate levied on other bituminous coal, 53 cts. per ton. Premier King stated at the time that no Government would be justified in making changes in the tariff to relieve a local situation, but when the Budget was brought down on Mar. 24,

it provided for the desired adjustment. The general tariff on bituminous slack coal was raised to 50 cts. per ton while the rate on other bituminous coal was reduced to 50 cts.

On May 11 the House of Commons approved of the appropriation of $575,000 for a new elevator at Halifax. This was part of the terminal development which had been sponsored by Sir Robert Borden. Sir Henry Thornton, President of Canadian National Railways, said that, if the elevator was built, grain would be put through it. The new elevator was completed in October at a cost of $1,000,000, but up till December no use had been made of it. Inquiry by Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia elicited from Sir Henry Thornton the reply that 500,000 bushels had been allocated to Halifax and would be coming along presently. It was felt that this was another slight upon the Maritimes, for the C.N.R. that year was handling more grain than ever in its history, taking care of a great portion of the second largest crop the country had ever raised.

Another event which contributed to the grievances of the Maritimes was the issuance of the order of the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners on Sept. 2 granting the application of British Columbia to have the Crow's Nest rates on grain and flour for export apply to westbound traffic.* Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia, commenting on this action, said, "The result cannot but constitute a serious blow to the Maritime Provinces, not only in its effect upon the flow of eastward traffic, but it renders difficult the lowering of freight rates, so sorely needed in Maritime Canada." He telegraphed the Board urging that it should not deal with rate adjustments in any one or more provinces, wherever situated, except as part of the general rate investigation. The Boards of Trade of Halifax and Saint John also protested against separate consideration. The Province of New Brunswick asked that the order be suspended and the matter dealt with in the general freight rate investigation. When applications to rescind the order were heard by the Board at Ottawa on Sept. 29, New Brunswick was represented by Premier Baxter, who declared that, if the order stood, it would be impossible for justice to be done the Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia was represented by Hon. John A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources and Provincial Development, who stated that the order had resulted in prejudicing the Maritime Provinces' case to a great extent and should be rescinded. Despite these and other protests, the order was permitted to stand.

On July 15-16 a Maritime Economic Conference, arranged by the Maritime Board of Trade, was held at Moncton, N.B., for the purpose of formulating policies to be advocated on behalf of the Maritime Provinces in other parts of Canada. Between 50 and 60 delegates attended. Four main subjects were considered,—Immigration, introduced by F. McL. Sclanders, Commissioner of the Board of Trade, Saint John; Transportation, introduced by G. P. Ruickbie,

* NOTE.—For details see Chapter on Transportation, pages 193-194.

Traffic Manager, Bathurst Co., Limited, Bathurst, N.B.; Economic Status of the Maritimes under the Confederation Agreement, introduced by A. M. Belding, editor, Saint John *Telegraph-Journal;* Industrial Development, introduced by D. W. Robb, Robb Engineering Works, Limited, Amherst, N.S. Discussion of these subjects brought forth such a diversity of views that time did not permit of the enunciation of definite policies. A resolution was accordingly passed suggesting that the Boards of Trade of Halifax and Saint John and the Associated Boards of Trade of Prince Edward Island, each appoint four small committees to study the subjects under consideration, that these committees meet later and co-ordinate their findings and that the results be laid before a second conference to be held in Charlottetown. It was also decided to appoint a committee to interview the three Maritime governments asking for their co-operation in engaging a traffic expert to prepare a case on behalf of the Maritime Provinces for submission to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The Charlottetown Conference took place on Nov. 4-5. Its deliberations resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, which embodied the views of the business interests of the Maritime Provinces with respect to the economic disabilities under which the Maritimes were labouring. The resolutions provided that:

(1) The Dominion Government should institute and finance an immediate and aggressive immigration policy specifically for the Maritime Provinces, continuing the same for not fewer than 10 consecutive years; (2) the Maritimes should be conceded a revision in freight and express rates to modify the disabilities under which they laboured in marketing their goods in the other parts of Canada; (3) the equipment of ports of the Maritime Provinces should not only meet present requirements but be well in advance of those of the future and, in the interests of the whole country and as a national undertaking, immediate steps should be taken by the Dominion Government to this end; (4) Maritime exporters and importers, to compete in export markets, should be granted a substantial reduction in existing rates to the nearest seaport; (5) the Federal Government be urged to make a much larger annual appropriation for development of the fisheries; (6) Canada should establish a much larger number of competent trade commissioners; (7) coking plants should be established at central points in Canada to render unnecessary the importation of American anthracite and legislation passed looking to an expansion of markets for the coal of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta; (8) means of communication with Prince Edward Island should be greatly improved.

These resolutions were taken to Winnipeg by the delegates of the Maritime Boards and laid before the Dominion Conference of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce on Nov. 16-18. The subject of "Maritime Provinces' Problems" was introduced by J. D. McKenna, Saint John, and was supported by A. M. Belding, Saint John; D. R. Turnbull, Halifax; R. K. Smith, Amherst; Angus McLean, Bathurst; A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen; Senator MacArthur, Summerside and L. W. Simms, Saint John. As a result, the Conference adopted unanimously as its first resolution, one urging the Dominion Government "to immediately take such steps as may be

necessary and justifiable by the circumstances as will remedy the economic disabilities which now prevent the Maritime Provinces from realizing those advantages which, under Confederation and the subsequent development of the Dominion of Canada, should have accrued to them." This sympathetic action on the part of the business interests of Canada was received with satisfaction in the Maritime Provinces.

As an outcome of this and other influences, the Dominion Government announced in the Speech from the Throne on Jan. 8, 1926, that a Royal Commission would be appointed to inquire fully into the various aspects of the "Maritime Rights" question. On Apr. 7, the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, laid on the table of the House of Commons an Order-in-Council appointing Sir Andrew Duncan, chairman; Hon. W. B. Wallace and Prof. Cyrus Macmillan of McGill University, members of the Commission.

In the meantime transportation aspects of the problem had been prominent. A Maritime Rights Transportation Committee had been formed, following the Moncton Conference; this had received the support of the three Provincial Governments and F. C. Cornell, Montreal, who had been Secretary of the Canadian National Millers' Association, was appointed its traffic expert. This action enabled the Maritime Provinces to present a strong combined case before the Dominion Railway Board when it held its hearing in the general rates investigation at Moncton on April 6-8, 1926. Lieut.-Col. J. L. Ralston, K.C., acted as counsel for the Committee, assisted by Mr. Cornell, and argued for a reduction and general revision of the class rates within and from the Maritime Provinces to points Montreal and West. The argument at this time centred on the point that the existing rate structure did not permit of Maritime Province producers securing access to the markets of the Central Provinces; that under the Confederation pact the Provinces had been given to understand that these markets would be opened to them and that proposals submitted in connection with the class rates had in mind the meeting of a competitive situation in the central markets.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

The Sessions of 1925 and 1926; The General Election of 1925.

The last Session of the 14th Legislature was convened by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor James R. Douglas on Feb. 26, 1925. The Speech from the Throne referred to the following matters: Agriculture —with its favourable year, plentiful harvest and good markets for dairy products, sheep and poultry, but limited for hay and vegetables; fisheries, in which there had been greater success and larger monetary returns, and an improved foreign market for certain Nova Scotia fish products; lumber—with a still somewhat inactive market, showed indications of an early return to improved conditions, and more employment assured by recent developments which would permit the wider utilization of the products of the forests; iron and steel—these industries were still adversely affected by depression; highways—much progress had been shown in their construction, and the Provincial trunk highway was completed except for a small mileage; also an effective patrol system was in effect, and attention was being paid to the maintenance of roads and bridges; Power plants had been completed, and energy was being supplied at very favourable rates in the industrial centres of Halifax, Pictou and Lunenburg Counties, resulting in the expected establishment of a pulpwood industry at Sheet Harbor. With regard to the mine dispute, His Honour stated that it might be deemed expedient to appoint, under the Public Inquiries Act, a commission with full power to inquire into and report upon the matters in dispute. Continuing he said, "You will be asked to consider a resolution dealing with Maritime interests with regard to taxation and regulation of trade and fisheries by the Dominion Government, and to authorize the Nova Scotia Government to secure recognition of our claims." Other proposed legislation was to make uniform the law with regard to life insurance contracts; to provide a tax on gasoline; to simplify the law with regard to actions for negligence; to amend the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, the Education Act, and the Public Highways Act, and to pass the Public Accounts for the past year, as well as the Estimates for the current fiscal year.

The first demand of the Opposition was for a searching audit into the various Government Departments, and they expressed themselves as unwilling to accept the Premier's statement that the Provincial audit system was perfect. An amendment to the Reply to the Address, calling for an immediate passing of a Supply Bill and the dissolution of Parliament, to be followed at once by a writ for a general election, was voted down on Mar. 6. A Bill was introduced by the Government on Mar. 31, providing for a change in the electoral boundaries in Cape Breton and Richmond Counties; three districts were to be made, Cape Breton East, Cape Breton Centre, and Rich-

mond-Cape Breton West. The Opposition contended that this was a deliberate effort on the part of the Government to "hive" the vote of the Cape Breton miners, but the Bill was passed.

As in 1924 an attempt was made to reform the Legislative Council. The principal clauses of a Bill dealing with this were as follows:—(1) Councillors were to hold office for ten years, but would be eligible for reappointment at the end of that term; (2) new members would automatically vacate their seats at the age of 70; present members at the age of 75; (3) if a public bill other than a money bill, passed by the House in three consecutive sessions, and sent to the Council at least one month before the end of the session, was rejected by the Council, it should, unless the House decided to the contrary, be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, and become an act of the Legislature on his assent. There must be two years between the date of the second reading in the first session and the date on which it passed the House in the third session.

Clause 3 was similar to legislation affecting the British House of Lords. The Bill met with strong opposition on its second reading, but passed its third reading with an amendment which struck out the reappointment clause. It was returned from the Upper House with several amendments, which abolished the age limit for present members, and made that for new ones 75. Clause 3 was not to apply to any bill designed to bring about a change in the constitution of either House. The House passed the altered Bill, and the Legislative Council was considered to have scored a victory.

An eight-hour day Bill, sponsored by Joseph Steele, Lab. (Cape Breton) was killed on its second reading. It was to apply to all steel and building labour in the incorporated towns and cities in Nova Scotia, and had particular reference to the steel plant in Sydney, where, it was alleged, men worked from eleven to fourteen hours a day. A Bill was introduced for a maximum tax of three cents per gallon on gasoline. Farmers or fishermen purchasing gasoline for other than motor vehicles, were not obliged to pay this tax.

The entire Budget was passed by Apr. 24, 1925. For the first time in years the estimated expenditure exceeded the estimated revenue. The figures for 1925 were: Revenue, $5,524,549; expenditure, $5,550,886. The estimated expenditure also exceeded that of 1924. The amount to be used for educational purposes was estimated to be $738,452, and the allotment for the Department of Highways was $1,713,706. The estimated revenue from the latter was $518,000.

The estimated ordinary expenditure for 1924 was $5,448,827, while there was actually expended $5,577,872. The revenue for that year was $5,461,383, as compared with an estimated ordinary revenue of $5,454,879. There was a deficit of $116,489 for the year. The ordinary expenditure at Sept. 30, 1925 was $5,969,544, and the ordinary revenue at the same date was $4,467,483, showing a deficit balance for 1925 of $1,502,061. One source of the loss of revenue

was the mines, the revenue from which was $382,219 less than in 1924. A decrease in revenue received from the Board of Vendor Commissioners of $315,059, from that of 1924 was shown.

The House adopted, before prorogation, an important resolution bearing on the economic condition of the Province. This stated that, "subject to section 121 of the said British North America Act, the regulation and control of taxation, trade and the fisheries of this Province should be relaxed and modified by the Government and Parliament of Canada in such a manner that the interests of Nova Scotia may be prejudiced no longer in such matters and that business and industry may be encouraged and stimulated." It provided that the Governor-in-Council should proceed with the least possible delay to prepare a statement of the particulars in which the interests of Nova Scotia had been prejudiced by the economic system of the Parliament of Canada and should make application to the Government and Parliament of Canada for appropriate redress and equitable remedies.

The House was prorogued May 7.

The General Election of 1925. The Proclamation declaring the House dissolved was published June 2. The date of the Election was set for June 25, with nominations one week earlier. The campaign had started immediately after the prorogation of the House and on May 21 at a special meeting of the Provincial Executive of the Conservative party and Conservative candidates in the field, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, former Speaker of the House of Commons, Ottawa, was unanimously chosen leader, succeeding W. L. Hall, K.C., who had resigned. By June 10 both parties had completed their tickets. Mr. Rhodes was nominated in Hants, while Premier Armstrong was contesting his former seat in Shelburne.

The Opposition was basing its campaign on the refusal of the Government to submit to an independent audit of the public accounts; the growth of the Public Debt from $15,000,000 (in 1920) to $33,000,000; Provincial expenditure and taxation, which were alleged to be the highest in history; the levy on industry by the Workmen's Compensation Board without a commensurate return to the workmen; the exodus that since 1920 had robbed the Province of large numbers of people, and the general depression. They also accused the Government of thinking first of the interests of corporations and monopolies, and last of the welfare of the people, and blamed it for not stopping the strike in the coal field.

The Government stood on its record of 43 years' administration; on the enactments of the recent session and on its policy for relieving the Province from the disabilities imposed by Confederation and from economic losses occasioned by the system of tariff protection. It pointed to its legislation for the appointment of a Commission to conduct an inquiry with the object of preparing a case to be submitted to the Federal authorities and it carried the war to the enemy by

attacking the protective policy of the Conservatives. As Premier Armstrong declared at Halifax on June 19, "The one and really great issue in this Election is to lift from this Province the weight of oppressive tariff visited upon us to our damage by a closely organized body of manufacturers a thousand miles away from us." Dr. MacDougall, Liberal candidate for Halifax, alleged on June 18 that the Conservative party, backed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, had in 1911 defeated reciprocity and that the same combination were opposing "the solution of the economic problem confronting the Province." The Halifax *Chronicle* assailed the tariff almost daily, declaring that "a low tariff would encourage native industries, whereas a high tariff is destroying them." To this the Halifax *Herald* replied, "The tariff which is being thus violently assailed is not the tariff of the C. M. A.; it is the tariff approved, maintained and defended by the Dominion Liberal Government and the Dominion Liberal representatives," and asked why the Liberal members from Nova Scotia at Ottawa were not taking action.

An incident of the campaign was the pledge of F. J. D. Barnjum, Conservative candidate in Queen's to erect a 200-ton paper mill on the Mersey River, involving an expenditure of $5,000,000 if the Armstrong Government was defeated. He stated that he would place his resignation in the hands of the executive to take effect in one year provided no substantial improvement took place in the administration. On June 18, Premier Armstrong countered by announcing at Liverpool completion of a plan for the establishment on the Mersey River of the largest newsprint mills in the Maritime Provinces. This was followed on June 20 by a statement in the Halifax *Chronicle* that a mill would be built at Liverpool by Ralph P. Bell. Meanwhile on June 17 the Commission authorized by the Legislature to investigate Nova Scotia's economic position had been appointed by the Government. It was composed of Hon. F. B. McCurdy, D. H. McDougall, A. E. McMahon, President of the United Fruit Co.; W. K. McLean, lumber merchant, and A. Hanfield Whitman, fish merchant. On the eve of the Election, Mr. Rhodes said, "The Armstrong Government cannot place its fingers on one safe seat in the whole Province. I have never seen anything even approaching the unmistakable manifestation of an aroused and militant wave of public opinion as is to be seen everywhere in this Province against the present provincial government."

The elections resulted in a sweeping victory for the Opposition, who won 40 seats, as opposed to the Government's 3. The only member of the Government to be returned was Hon. William Chisholm, Minister of Public Works and Mines, in Antigonish. The number of voters who went to the polls was 180,612 out of 261,570 eligible to vote. The vote by parties was, Labour, 12,260; Liberal, 154,158; Conservative, 270,524. (Most constituencies elected two members.)

The New Government. Taking office on July 16, 1925, the *personnel* of the new Government was as follows:—

Premier and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. E. Nelson Rhodes.
Minister of Public Works and Mines	Hon. Gordon S. Harrington.
Attorney-General	Hon. John C. Douglas.
Minister of Highways	Hon. Percy C. Black.
Minister of Natural Resources and Development	Hon. John A. Walker.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. J. Frederick Fraser.
" " "	Hon. John F. Cahan.
" " "	Hon. B. A. LeBlanc.
" " "	Hon. W. N. Rehfuss.

One of the first acts of the new Government was the vigorous effort made to end the Miners' Strike. Roy M. Wolvin, President of the British Empire Steel Corporation, had an interview with Premier Rhodes and the latter telegraphed the United Mine Workers expressing his hope that the latter would join whole-heartedly in the endeavour to resume negotiations.

On July 17 the Executive Council met and decided to suspend all work on the highways, except in cases where the public interest would suffer by such action. The reason for this was given as the desirability of investigating and reorganizing the work on a basis of efficiency and merit rather than political consideration. The programme announced by Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, on Aug. 22, provided for an immediate and vigorous enforcement of the laws with regard to motor vehicle traffic in the Province.

Premier Rhodes announced on Aug. 15 that P. S. Ross and Sons had been engaged to conduct an independent audit and investigation into Provincial affairs. Early in September the auditors discovered irregularities in various accounts. Some of these were: The Agricultural College, the accountant at the Nova Scotia Sanitarium at Kentville, (this institution had been under the administration of the Department of Public Works and Mines), and a shortage in the accounts of the clerk who handled corporation fees in the Department of the Provincial Secretary.

The Provincial Treasurer announced on Sept. 16 that a successful loan had been floated by the Nova Scotia Government, of $4,000,000 worth of 4½ per cent. coupon debentures, with interest payable semi-annually, and bearing date of Sept. 15, 1925. They were for two years, and the successful tenderers were Wood, Gundy and Company, Toronto, associated with the Royal Bank and the Eastern Securities Company. The purposes of the loan were: $2,272,000 to be borrowed under authority of Cap. 4, Acts of 1920, Provincial Loan (Highways) Act, 1920, as amended; $79,896 under the Provincial Loan Act of 1921; $260,000 to be borrowed under Cap. 59, Acts of 1924 for the following: bridges, $100,000; culverts, $50,000; enlargement of Pathological Building, $110,000; $1,388,104 to be borrowed under cap. 82, Acts of 1925 for Provincial Highway Board, culverts, $125,000; construction of highways, $1,263,104.

On Sept. 24, 1925, the resignation was accepted of His Honour, James R. Douglas, who had been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor on Jan. 29 of that year. James Cranswick Tory, former Minister

Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter,
D.C.L., K.C.
Appointed Premier of New Brunswick, 1925.

His Honour James Cranswick Tory
Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1925.

without Portfolio in the Armstrong Administration, was appointed to succeed him, and was sworn in Oct. 1. His Honour was a native of Guysboro County, Nova Scotia, and for many years had been prominently identified with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal. He became a member of the Legislature in 1911.

The 1926 Session. When the new Conservative administration of Hon. E. N. Rhodes met the Legislature for the first time on Feb. 9, 1926, it had already been intimated by the Premier that he proposed to take steps to abolish the Legislative Council. This body, with the exception of the Legislative Council of Quebec, was the only remaining council in any of the Canadian provinces. It had, at the time, 18 sitting members and 3 vacancies. With the exception of Hon. W. H. Owen, who had been appointed in 1881 by the Holmes-Thompson administration, and Hon. F. P. Bligh, recently appointed by the Rhodes Government, all the members were appointees of former Liberal governments. The proposal to abolish the Council, together with the fact that for the first time in 44 years a Conservative ministry was in power, lent unusual interest to the first Session of the new Legislature, the 38th in the history of the Province and the 15th since Confederation. It was opened with all the customary formalities by His Honour, James Cranswick Tory, the Lieutenant-Governor. Following the usual procedure, the Assembly was called upon to elect a Speaker before the Speech from the Throne was read and Hon. Albert Parsons, Hants, was elected to the position.

Of chief importance in the Speech was the announcement that measures respecting the constitution of the two Houses of the Legislature would be considered during the Session, leading to the ultimate abolition of the Legislative Council, thus conforming "to the overwhelming pressure of public opinion." The policy of strict economy in public expenditures was indicated in the forecast of legislation by consolidation of certain of the Government offices under one head; abolition of the Board of Vendors Commissioners and its replacement by a department of vendors; elimination of "certain offices" and the decision to restrict capital expenditures on highways. The Speech, after referring to "the lamented death of Queen Alexandra," expressed satisfaction over the crops harvested, with the exception of fruit crops, and referred to the report soon to be handed down by the Agricultural Inquiry Commission created by the new Government. The troubles in the coal industry leading up to the appointment of the Royal Commission were described and members were asked to consider the report of the Commission, "presaging, as it does, an era of peace and prosperity for this basic industry and those dependent on it." Hope was expressed that an arrangement with the Federal Department of Immigration would result in the influx of a desirable class of settlers under the Empire Settlement Scheme. While not disturbing the autonomy of municipalities the Government proposed to set up a uniform system of auditing and

accounting in order to uphold their credit and safeguard financial operations. The report of the auditors who had been carrying on an independent audit of the Provincial accounts would be handed down almost immediately and amendments to the Audit Act would be proposed. Legislation would be introduced to repeal the compulsory provisions of the Industrial Peace Act, 1925; to change the tenure of certain offices held for good behaviour and to amend the Education Act, the Mines Act and other statutes. In conclusion it was stated that, "My Government, desiring to secure for the Province all the benefits that should accrue from Confederation, will introduce a resolution in the House directing the attention of the Dominion Government to certain measures necessary to ensure our future prosperity."

The Address in reply to the Speech was moved by J. F. Mahoney, one of the 5 Halifax members, and seconded by George C. Nowlan, Kings. Hon. William Chisholm, Leader of the Opposition, followed and concluded his remarks on the 10th. Premier Rhodes replied and after dealing generally with the Government's position and policies concluded by stating that "This is a government of the whole people. We propose to put the affairs of Nova Scotia first and in dealing with our problems will forget party. We ask the co-operation of the Opposition in our efforts to restore this fine old Province to a position of prosperity she occupied in days gone by." On Feb. 11, the debate was continued by D. B. Macleod, Liberal, and W. B. Armstrong and F. J. D. Barnjum, Conservatives, after which the Address was adopted without division.

The first government business of the Session was the tabling on Feb. 9 of the Report of P. S. Ross & Sons, chartered accountants, who had been employed to prepare an independent audit of the Provincial finances. This indicated gross liabilities at Sept. 30, 1925, of $40,130,119; a funded debt of $35,267,297 and a net debt of $24,445,547. The revenue deficit at Sept. 30, 1924, was stated to have been $1,741,139 and not $7,364 as reported in the Provincial accounts of that year. The Ross report said, "Our investigation has revealed that the finances of the Province are in such an unsatisfactory condition as to demand strong and immediate action in order to remedy the conditions which now exist."

A considerable number of government and private bills were rapidly introduced and given first and second readings and by Feb. 17 the House was able to go into Committee of the Whole for their consideration. Among the more important measures were: a Bill respecting tenure of office of certain officers, which aimed to make them amenable to the authority of the Government; a Bill repealing the compulsory features of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1925, and bringing provincial legislation into line with federal legislation; a Bill abolishing the office of purchasing agent and setting up a committee of three Government officials; a Bill abolishing the Board of Vendors Commissioners and transferring their functions to the Provin-

cial Secretary's Department; a Bill transferring the Motor Vehicle Branch to the Department of Highways; a Bill providing for a maximum tax on gasoline of 6 cents a gallon and a Bill providing for an independent annual audit of provincial accounts. The Tenure of Office Bill was strenuously opposed by Hon. Mr. Chisholm but was passed on Feb. 23 by the Assembly. It was amended by the Council to include a *proviso* that it should not apply to previous government appointments or to any persons or officers holding offices involving judicial or quasi-judicial functions. On Feb. 18 the Bill providing for a maximum tax on gasoline of 6 cents was amended to make the tax 3 cents.

On Feb. 22 the Report of the Agriculture Inquiry Committee was tabled. This Committee, appointed shortly after the Government came into power, was composed of D. D. Mackenzie, Cumberland, Chairman; Hon. J. F. Fraser, Halifax; R. A. Douglas, Pictou and J. L. P. Robicheau, Digby, with Prof. W. Saxby Blair, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, as technical adviser. It reported having held 33 sittings and having heard representations from 526 persons. It presented an exhaustive summary of evidence and recommended (1) the appointment of county agricultural agents; (2) introduction of co-operative methods; (3) reform of agricultural college methods; (4) teaching of agricultural subjects in primary and secondary schools; (5) establishment of women's institutes; (6) a N.S. poultry exchange; (7) a cold storage plant at Halifax; (8) organization of orchard clubs and (9) improvement of crops.

The first division of the Session took place on Feb. 23 when a three-months' hoist was moved by J. F. Mahoney, Halifax, to a Bill providing that none but those registered with the Dental Association might practise dentistry in the Province. This was defeated 28 to 3. Another effort was made on Feb. 26 to defeat the Bill but it was again supported, 23 to 6. The Bill was finally carried by the Assembly but was later killed by the Council.

It was Feb. 25 before Premier Rhodes brought down his Bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council a measure which aroused great interest, not only in Nova Scotia but elsewhere in the Dominion. It named May 1st as the date for the extinction of the Council. Second reading was moved by the Premier on Mar. 1st, when he charged that the Upper Chamber "had been not only a rubber stamp for Liberal governments during the last 43 years but a tool of the administration." He declared that the present Government had the fullest mandate from the people to abolish the Council and intimated that they were prepared to "go to Westminster or anywhere else to seek a remedy." Hon. Mr. Chisholm defended the Council and asserted that the Government had no mandate to do away with the Upper Chamber. He claimed that conditions were not the same as 35 years ago, when abolition was sound policy. Hon. J. F. Cahan spoke in support of the measure and Premier Rhodes closed the debate.

In the meantime, in answer to a plan for the abolition of the Council submitted privately by Premier Rhodes prior to the introduction of the Bill, Hon. Neil Gilles, a member of the Council, had given notice on Feb. 24 of a resolution to the effect that the Council had proved its usefulness; that no real saving would be effected by its removal and that no monetary consideration should "weigh against the necessity, more evident now than ever before, of maintaining the Council as a branch of the Provincial Legislature." This resolution afforded the basis for several debates in the Council, where Hon. Mr. Bligh supported single-handed the Government policy. On Mar. 16, Premier Rhodes tabled in the Assembly correspondence between himself, Lieutenant-Governor Tory and Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State at Ottawa, regarding a proposal to appoint additional members of the Council in order to secure its abolition. The correspondence opened Mar. 5 with a letter from the Premier to the Lieutenant-Governor, in which he intimated the intention of the Government to submit for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, Orders-in-Council appointing 20 members to the Council, in addition to the 18 present members. There was enclosed a written opinion of F. F. Mathers, Deputy Attorney-General, that "power is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia to appoint such and so many members of the Legislative Council as he deems advisable." The Lieutenant-Governor at once wired Mr. Mulvey stating that he proposed to approve of the appointments on Mar. 15, unless instructed to the contrary by the Governor-General. On Mar. 8, Mr. Mulvey replied by wire saying that as very grave constitutional questions were involved which required due consideration, "I am, therefore, directed to request you to consider a delay in the issue of the Order-in-Council." On Mar. 15 Mr. Mulvey informed the Lieutenant-Governor that the law officers of the Crown were of the opinion that he did not possess the power to make any appointments in excess of the existing number, 21, and that the Governor-General, by Order-in-Council dated Mar. 15, had disapproved of the proposed Order-in-Council providing for the new appointments. The Bill for the abolition of the Council received its 3rd reading on Mar. 15 and was sent up for the consideration of the Second Chamber. As was anticipated, it was thrown out.

Premier Rhodes, as Provincial Treasurer, tabled the public accounts for the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, on Mar. 1st. Receipts were shown at $4,467,483 and expenditure $5,969,544, a deficit of $1,502,060. The deficit at Sept. 30, 1924, was placed at $7,364 but this was not endorsed as correct, as it was not in accordance with the deficit shown in the Ross audit, which amounted to $1,741,139. On this basis the total deficit at Sept. 30, 1925, was $2,922,005. No balance sheet was included but the balance sheet prepared by the Ross firm was stated to be the official statement of the Province. The Budget speech was delivered on Mar. 5, Premier Rhodes presenting the following estimates for the year ended Sept. 30, 1926:—

Estimated Expenditure	$6,666 674
" Revenue	5,295,978
	$1,370,695
Less Expenses incurred in 1925 and liquidated in 1926	509,808
	$860,887
Add Expenditure in 1926 to be liquidated in 1927	356,875
	$1,217,762
Less revenue accrued at Sept. 30, 1926, in excess of same period in previous year	90,388
Estimated Deficit	$1,127,374

On Mar. 11 all estimates were approved and the Supply Bill passed, a record for expeditious work.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, the apostle of forest conservation, who had been elected a member for Queen's County, moved the adjournment of the House on Mar. 3 to discuss "the very serious economic condition in this Province to-day," urging all possible steps to save the wood resources of Nova Scotia. He was followed by Attorney-General Douglas who introduced a Bill embodying the forest policy of the Government, which provided among other things for the consolidation of the Crown Lands and Forest and Game Departments in a Lands and Forest Department, under a Minister of Lands and Forests and with a Deputy Minister and Chief Forester.

On Mar. 11, Hon. J. F. Cahan announced the retirement of Dr. A. H. Mackay, for 36 years superintendent of Education, and intimated the Government's intention of reorganizing the Education Department. On Mar. 12, Premier Rhodes gave notice that he would introduce a resolution bearing on the economic status of Nova Scotia in its relation to the Dominion. The motion set forth that in entering Confederation Nova Scotia had made possible the unification and consolidation of a British Dominion on this continent; that at that time certain pledges had been given that such measures would be undertaken and such policies pursued as would ensure for the future a satisfactory economic position for the Province; that the pledges had been disregarded, as a result of which Nova Scotia had not shared in equal measure the prosperity enjoyed by the Dominion as a whole and that the Government was engaged in preparing a memorandum setting forth the claims of the Province. It was resolved that the House approve the action of the Government and that the memorandum be presented to the Federal Government with the assurance that the people of the Province believed that adequate remedies existed and must be applied. The resolution was introduced on Mar. 17 and afforded the text for a five-hour debate, at the conclusion of which it was adopted on a vote of 29 to 3.

The Lieutenant-Governor visited the Legislature on Mar. 15 and gave the Royal assent to 52 bills, including acts respecting the investigation of industrial disputes; the encouragement of settlement on farm lands; the tax on gasoline; the collection of statistics and the auditing of Provincial accounts. On the 16th, Hon. P. C. Black presented the Report of the Highways Board and spoke on the high-

way situation. The Board was of the opinion, it was stated, that, in taking over all the roads of the Province, the Province was assuming too great an obligation. The Government was responsible for more road mileage than in any other province. The investment exceeded $20,000,000 and maintenance, interest and sinking fund required $3,000,000 annually. There would be no further capital expenditure for the present.

The Session ended on Mar. 19, having lasted 39 days. In that period 156 Bills had been presented.

The Coal Strike. Of outstanding importance in the affairs of Nova Scotia in 1925 was the conflict between the coal miners of the Province and the mine owners, which caused a paralysis of the coal mining industry lasting for over five months and created an acute industrial situation. The contract between the miners, and the British Empire Steel Corporation, the largest operators in the Province, expired on Jan. 15, 1925. The Corporation wished to put a lower wage rate into effect and the miners' Executive determined in Dec., 1924, not to accede to it. Numerous efforts to prevent a strike were made. Of these the most noteworthy was the appointment, on the application of the Corporation, of a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The leaders of the miners declined to name a representative and one was selected for them in the person of James Wilson Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G., Ottawa. The other members were J. H. Winfield, Chairman, and Colonel W. E. Thompson, representing the operators. The Board was completed Jan. 23, 1925. Its appointment, however, proved futile because of the uncertainty regarding its legal status consequent on the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament in the case of disputes affecting property and civil rights within a Province. It disbanded on Feb. 10 after reporting to the Minister of Labour that under the circumstances, "an investigation would have been inadvisable and ineffective." There followed fruitless endeavours, in which the Minister of Labour and the Provincial Government participated, to bring about a settlement and at 11 p.m. on Mar. 6 work in the mines ceased completely and there was a 100 per cent. strike involving 14,000 miners. The Halifax *Herald* reported that great misery followed the closing of the collieries and the subsequent cutting-off of credit to the miners by the Company's stores. Appeals were made for financial assistance to which the people of Nova Scotia made ready response.

Proposals for a settlement were made from time to time and conferences were held but all attempts to bring peace failed. The strike was continued in a fairly orderly way for 13 weeks. Then, on June 11, two clashes occurred between Corporation police and strikers at the Power House at New Waterford, which resulted in the death of one miner, the dangerous wounding of another and more or less serious injury to two score police and miners. Five hundred troops and a squad of Provincial Police were immediately sent from Halifax to Sydney to maintain order. On July 6 about 1,500 were added to Cape Breton's unemployed, when the Sydney steel plant of "Besco" closed down. The deadlock at this time was said to be costing the taxpayers of Nova Scotia $6,600 a day for military protection alone.

Immediately after taking office, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, the new Premier of Nova Scotia, went to Cape Breton with the Minister of Mines and opened conferences with the operators and workers. On Aug. 1st he issued the following statement,—"The Government has submitted a final proposal which it is believed should be accepted by both parties. The Government is awaiting their reply." The proposals were:—

"1. An *interim* contract between the operators and men for six months, pending full inquiry into the coal industry.

2. Terms of the contract to be those of the 1924 contract.

3. Wage scale to be that of the 1922 contract, which it is estimated is between 6 and 8 per cent. below the 1924 scale.

4. Government to remit one-fifth of the coal royalties payable by the Corporation for one year from the date of the commencement of the proposed contract. 2½c. per ton on coal mined. The consideration for this is the immediate resumption of work under the foregoing conditions.

5. Employment to be given to regular employees of "Besco" before outside labour is engaged.

6. Secret ballot, under Government supervision, 'to determine whether the check-off be continued or not'—both sides to abide by the decision.

7. All controversial points not disposed of in the above propositions to be referred to the Commission of Inquiry which the Government proposes to set up."

These proposals were unanimously endorsed by the U.M.W. District Executive, and the majority of the miners voted to accept them. On Aug. 6 a telegram from President Wolvin of "Besco" announced that the Company accepted the conditions, and the strike was officially declared ended on Aug. 10. The estimated cost of the strike troops from June 12 to Aug. 8 was $325,000, and loss of the coal royalties brought the total up to $550,000. Besides this there were indirect and consequential losses, the amount of which will never be determined. 5,934 men were re-engaged up to Aug. 11.

The British Government was asked by the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Secretary of State at Ottawa, to name a chairman to head the Commission to inquire into the Nova Scotia coal industry. The *personnel* of the Commission was announced by Premier Rhodes on Oct. 7. The Chairman was Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, of London, England, (the choice of the British Government), and the other members were—Dr. H. P. MacPherson, President-Rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, and Hume Cronyn, prominent Canadian business man and former M.P. for London, Ont.

The inquiry opened Nov. 3 and the first sitting was held Nov. 11. The last public session was held Dec. 23, 1925, and the Report of the Commission was made public Jan. 11, 1926. It stated that sessions had been held at Sydney and Halifax, during which 112 witnesses had been examined. The mines in the Cape Breton, Springhill and Pictou County areas had been visited, and the housing and social conditions in those districts inspected. The Commission had visited Montreal and inspected the operator's plant there, and interviewed the import-purchasers of coal. In view of the fact that the British Empire Steel Corporation was responsible for 85 per cent. of the output of the Nova Scotia coalfields, the Commission thought it proper to confine its investigation, as far as operators were concerned, to that Corporation, although the collieries of several other operators were visited. District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America was taken to represent the Nova Scotia coalfields, but witnesses from the One Big Union were also heard.

The absence of good-will and mutual confidence, and even in some cases, the spirit of active antagonism, was the cumulative result of many causes,—(1) opposition of the operators to the men's desire to organize; (2) introduction of Communistic theories and aims; (3) reaction of factions within the Union; (4) difficulties in adjusting smaller grievances as they arose; (5) difficulties also in the settlement of larger questions, particularly wage variations; (6) abuse of conciliation machinery; (7) economic distress arising from irregular employment. The Commission suggested that good-will could be assured by the operators making an open frank acceptance of the men's union and by the men

recognizing that unity and strength could only be established within the Union by reposing confidence in the leaders.

The Commission found that the reduction in wages in 1922 was not justified at that date but a reduction in 1923 would have been justified, while the increase in 1924 was unwarranted. There was ample justification for the proposal made by the operators in 1925 of a 10 per cent. reduction on the 1924 scale. They felt that the price of coal in Halifax and the Province was too high and suggested fuller co-operation between producer and seller. They recommended that, for the future, fluctuations of wages should be in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay. They urged that as soon as practicable the operators should dispose of their houses by sale on moderate terms to the men. The attention of the Government was directed to the need of immediate action, in conjunction with the local authorities, to overhaul the roads, sanitary conditions and amenities generally of several of the mining communities. The discontinuance of the "check-off" system was recommended, with certain exceptions. It was recommended that the Provincial Government should enter into active co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board looking to the establishment of coking plants in Ontario and Quebec for the purpose of increasing the demand for Cape Breton coal.

Agricultural Conditions. The Annual Report for Agriculture showed that the year 1925, on the whole, had been more satisfactory for the general farmer and much less satisfactory for the fruit farmer than 1924. With the single exception of potatoes, the acreages and yields of the major field crops were practically equal to or slightly in excess of those of 1924 which was a banner year for production. The potato acreage was reduced from 29,052 to 27,869 acres and the average yield per acre from 178.5 to 154.4 bushels with a consequent reduction in yield of 900,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the decrease in production, the strong market demand and at least 100 per cent. higher prices were expected to net the farmers considerably larger receipts. Pastures were exceptionally good throughout the whole year and consequently the production of dairy cattle and all kinds of grazing stock was quite above 1924.

After a succession of good years, the orchardist met with discouragement in 1925, in a gross yield 25 per cent. less, with apples grading lower owing to the large amount of spot, and with prices no higher.

Figures for the farm products of Nova Scotia follow:—

Product	Year	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield
Potatoes	1925	27,869	154.4 bus.	4 283,333 bus.
Turnips, etc.	1925	13,353	490.0 "	6,544,000 "
Fodder Corn	1925	1,082	10.50 tons	11,000 tons
Hay	1925	502,507	1.80 "	906,000 "
Apples	1925	.....	.....	1,250,000 bbls.

The sixty-second annual convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association was held at Kentville, on Dec. 14, 15 and 16, 1925. Frank W. Foster, Kingston, N.S., President of the Association, presided at the meetings. He mentioned that the apple crop for that year had been the worst in years, in quality and prices realized, but that the growers expected to come back stronger than ever in 1926 by putting more carefully laid plans into operation; by being more thorough in pruning, tilling, fertilizing and spraying. He recommended mixed farming as the one and only means of putting the country on its feet, and believed that, if business methods coupled with economy were followed, it would be possible for every farmer to clear his farm of all encumbrances in a period of ten to fifteen years.

Mines. The Report on the Mines of Nova Scotia for the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, was made by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. There was a decrease in the number of men employed at the coal mines, the total for 1925 being 11,652, as compared

with 12,376 the previous year. The total number of days worked was 1,688,744, as compared with 2,480,004 in the fiscal year of 1924. The coal output for the year was 3,288,321 tons, a decrease of 1,684,862 tons over the previous year's output. The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the year was 1,284,803 tons, a decrease of 497,610 tons. Shipments to the United States were only 2,280 tons, as compared with 5,706 in 1924, and shipments to the St. Lawrence markets also decreased by 763,228 tons, from 1,570,733 tons to 807,505 tons. There were not as many fatal accidents in the coal mines, being only 18 in 1925 against 31 in 1924. There was an increase in the production of gold of 776 oz. to 1,526 oz. The quantity of gypsum mined was also encouraging; the mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 471,174 tons for the year, an increase of 35,781 tons. Salt production increased from 5,239 tons to 6,249 tons. The Province received, from royalty on coal, $307,094, and royalties on other minerals, leases, licenses and rentals brought the total revenue to $365,283.

The British Empire Steel Corporation. Nova Scotia's great consolidation of industries, the British Empire Steel Corporation, experienced in 1925 an unsatisfactory year. Due to labour troubles, every colliery controlled by the Corporation was closed down for over 5 months, occasioning not only loss of output but putting the Corporation to heavy expense in maintaining the properties. In addition, it was claimed that the Corporation could not meet the competition of iron and steel products imported from the United States under existing rates of duty and from Belgium and France, where depreciated currencies gave exporters an advantage. The cumulative effect of these and other causes was reflected in the profit and loss account of the Corporation which showed a loss from operations of $1,133,443 and, deducting bond interest, sinking fund and other fixed charges, a loss for the year of $4,411,430. This compared with an operating profit of $923,775 in 1924 and a net loss of $2,357,619 in that year. Including the previous debit balance of $1,326,588, the profit and loss account showed a deficit at Dec. 31, 1925, of $5,738,018.

The Annual Report of the Corporation for 1925, made public early in June, 1926, stated that the directors were of the opinion that a reorganization of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited, had become necessary and that the scope and form of the reorganization would have to be guided by its bondholders rather than its shareholders. It was indicated that interest and sinking fund payments on the bonds would likely not be paid when due on July 1. With respect to the Dominion Coal Co., Limited, it was believed that the most critical conditions had been passed and that the business of the company would now develop normally. A general plan of reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corporation was forecast and special general meetings, it was stated, would be called for the purpose.

The Annual Meeting took place in Montreal on June 30, 1926. The President, R. M. Wolvin, announced that a receiver would be asked for the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. and that interest due July 1st on the bonds of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Limited, would be postponed. Other business transacted was of a routine character; the Annual Report was adopted and the Board re-elected. On July 2 it was announced in Halifax that Mr. Justice Chisholm in the Supreme Court had granted the application of the National Trust Co., Limited, Toronto, trustee for the bondholders, for a receiver and manager for the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. "on the ground of jeopardy," and had appointed the National Trust Company the receiver and manager. Hector McInnes, K.C., acting for the Trust Co. stated that the Company's operations would be continued and that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the banks for the preservation of the rights of the banks and the bond-holders.

Power. The report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission for the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, was submitted by the Chairman, J. F. Fraser. The Commission had three operating hydro-electric systems. The St. Margaret's Bay System was put into operation on June 6, 1922, supplying electrical energy under contract to the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, Limited, for distribution by that Company in Halifax, and also to several customers outside the City of Halifax who used small amounts. During 1925 this system generated 19,059,459 K.W.H. Of this 19,041,300 K.W.H. was delivered to the Tramways Co. which was in excess of the amount (18,000,000 K.W.H.) the Commission had agreed under contract to reserve, supply and deliver. This system's capacity might be increased when necessary, by what would be known as the Sandy Lake Development, which generating station would form an addition to the present Mill Lake generating station, and by this additional development approximately 9,000,000 K.W.H. per annum could be delivered in Halifax.

The Mushamush System was purchased in part from the Lunenburg Gas Company in 1921 and then rebuilt by the Commission. This supplied the town of Lunenburg and other places in the County. Extensions had been made from time to time, and a growing demand for electricity in the rural districts in the vicinity was reported.

Work had been continuing on the East River Sheet Harbor. When this was developed it would have three generating stations with a capacity of 20,000 H.P., and a yearly output of 50,000 K.W.H. When all the stations were built the total fall of water from Lochaber stillwater to tidewater of nearly 200 feet would be utilized for power.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The present Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915, and had been operative since Jan. 1, 1917. Since that time the workmen of Nova Scotia, as well as their employers, have enjoyed the benefits of an Act which embodied the latest features in compensation legislation. During the nine years the Act has been in force, accidents to the number of 59,349, in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board, were reported. During that time 801 workmen were killed. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents was $4,449,762, and the amount, at the end of 1925, required for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen was $4,306,205. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents for the nine years amounted to $8,755,968. That amount did not include administration expense. Life pensions were awarded to 2,103 workmen, who were disabled, wholly or partially, for life.

In 1925 there were 53 fatal and 5,717 other accidents reported. The total number reported was 567 less than in 1924, and the cost in 1925 was over $181,000 less than in the preceding year.

A fairly accurate idea of industrial conditions in Nova Scotia might be obtained from a comparison of the total amount of wages paid out in 1925 with the amount paid out in previous years. Such a comparison revealed the fact that in the industries reporting to the Board, the amount paid in wages in 1925 was about $7,000,000 less than in 1924, or a decrease of approximately 15 per cent. In 1924 $47,103,602 was paid; in 1925 the payroll was $39,962,776. The actual payments for compensation and medical aid in 1925 amounted to $670,570. Of this amount $381,123 was paid to workmen other than pensioners.

Highways. Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, submitted the Highway Report for the period from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31, 1925. Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Chairman of the Provincial Highway Board, resigned his membership on July 15, 1925, and a new Board was constituted, composed of Hon. Percy C. Black, Chairman; John F. Cahan, Vice-Chairman, and R. W. McColough, Chief Engineer. On taking office the Board

ordered the cessation of all work except that under contract, or where expensive machinery was operating. An independent engineer, C. A. Fowler, was employed to make a report on all contracts, so that a survey could be made of the financial commitments and of the character of the work in progress.

During the year 1925 there were 99.99 miles of main trunk highway construction undertaken by the Board, 68.62 miles of which was done under contract, and the balance of 31.37 miles was done under the Board's own forces. In addition, 24.25 miles of main trunk construction undertaken by the Board's own forces, and 8.16 miles under contract, both of which were commenced in 1924, were completed in 1925. There was appropriated from capital account in 1925, $3,374,077, and the total expenditure for the year on capital account was $2,511,539.

The Motor Vehicle Branch, which had formerly been administered by the Provincial Secretary's Department, was transferred to the Department of Highways. On Sept. 30, 1925, there were 22,313 cars registered, which was one car to every 24 persons in the Province. The motor vehicle schedule, which heretofore had been based on an arbitrary horsepower rating, was revised on a weight basis. A total reduction was made in the fees of $68,461.00. To offset this, and to obtain greater revenue, a gasoline tax was imposed under the Gasoline Act previously enacted. This tax was to be collected under the Minister of Highways.

The number of tourist cars recorded at the various points of entry was 14,213. Of these 4,852 were from various United States points and 9,361 from other Canadian Provinces. As the total tourist motor car influx during 1924 was 10,181, a gain was recorded for 1925 of 4,032.

Health. The Report of Dr. A. C. Jost, Provincial Health Officer, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1925, described the health of the population during that period, as being in the main satisfactory. The total number of deaths for the year was 6,583, making the death rate for the Province 12.56, a decrease of .55 over the last Report. 1,118 persons died under one year of age, or 16.98 per cent. of the total. This was a decrease of 21. The leading causes of death were: pulmonary tuberculosis, 550, other forms of tuberculosis, 115; cancer, 572; pneumonia, 354; Bright's disease, 217; cholera infantum, 163. It was gratifying to note that there had been a decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the past 14 years. The number in 1908-09 was 990. Deaths from cancer, however, showed an increase of 43 over the previous report.

There were 11,801 births during the year, exceeding the deaths by 5,218, an increase of 406 as compared with the previous year. 469 still births were recorded, an increase of 28, and there were 137 twin births, a decrease of 143 as compared with the last Report.

The Provincial Health Inspector, Dr. H. A. Chisholm, reported that free treatment had been given in 704 new cases of venereal disease. There were five free clinics, established at Sydney, New Glasgow, Amherst, Halifax and Yarmouth; these took care of 397 new cases. Besides this, arrangements had been made with local doctors for the free treatment of patients who were beyond the reach of the clinics, and free admission to hospitals of patients who were too ill to attend at clinics or at a doctor's surgery. A total of 2,809 new cases had been treated since the inauguration of free treatment for needy patients in 1920.

During the year the new Pathological Building was completed, and placed at the disposal of the Health Department. This was expected to permit an expansion of the Public Health service, along lines not hitherto undertaken. It was thought that if the additional space now available were utilized to its fullest extent, it would be possible to widen materially the scope of work being carried on in the Laboratory for the betterment of the service and to the advantage of the Province.

The 11th Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Health Officers

was opened by Dr. E. D. McLean of Truro, in the absence of the President, Dr. T. McDonald, North Sydney, on June 30, at Bridgewater. Announcement was made of the intention to ask for an amendement to the present Act to provide an increased amount *per capita* grant for local hospitals for the construction of wards and wings for the care of tuberculosis patients to be admitted from various localities.

The 72nd Annual Convention of the Nova Scotia Medical Society was held July 2, with 75 members present. President Dr. W. N. Rehfuss presided. The membership consisted of 218 active and 11 honorary members. One hundred and eight were also members of the Canadian Medical Association. Many interesting and instructive addresses were delivered, and Dr. E. V. Hogan, Halifax, was elected President.

A drive was started to raise $150,000 for the new St. Martha's Hospital at Antigonish, with canvass dates from Aug. 17 to 31. When completed this Hospital was to be one of the finest and most up-to-date in Eastern Canada.

Educational Affairs. The Superintendent of Education, A. H. MacKay, LL.B., F.R.S.C., submitted his Report on public Education for the school year ended July 31, 1925, to Premier Rhodes on Feb. 8, 1926. There was an increase in attendance over that of 1924 of 758, divided as follows: Common school grades increased from 99,962 to 100,499; High school grades from 11,632 to 11,853. Male teachers had increased from 285 to 301, and female teachers from 2,944 to 3,030, and there was an increase in the total days' attendance of all pupils of 338,129 days.

The following are the comparative figures of Pupils in Technical Schools:—

School	1925	1924	Incr.	Decr.
Normal College	412	384	28	...
Normal Summer Course	348	299	49	...
Agricultural College (Regular)	24	33	...	9
Agricultural College (Short Course)	230	55	175	...
Technical College (Engineering Division)	66	66	...	...
Technical College (Correspondence Study)	356	314	42	...
Technical Short Term Course	29	37	...	8
Evening Technical Schools	2,530	2,223	307	...
Coal Mining Schools	524	607	...	83
Total	4,519	4,018	501	

The total cost of public education increased from $3,591,338 to $3,704,938, a difference of $113,600. The school section expenditure increased from $2,428,832 to $2,522,255, an increase of $93,423. The slight increase of $123 was shown by the Municipal School Fund, which was $524,036 instead of $523,913. The cost of technical education increased from $135,682 to $142,107. The increase in value of the property in the sections was $1,152,222, from $171,402,910. The cost per pupil in average attendance was $46.12, as compared with $45.17 in 1924. Provincial grants increased from $638,593 to $658,648.

Dalhousie College and University. The 61st Convocation of Dalhousie University took place on May 12, 1925. The President, A. Stanley Mackenzie, PH.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., welcomed the guests in his Convocation address. Degrees were conferred upon 149 candidates, in the presence of many high officials of Church and State, including His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt of Ontario, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Douglas of Nova Scotia, Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, D.D., LL.D., of Toronto, and His Grace Archbishop Worrell. On July 11 the announcement was made that John E. Read, Acting Dean, had been appointed Dean of the Law School, and that H. E. Read had been given the position of full-time instructor, to replace Sydney E. Smith, who had been appointed to the staff of Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Prof. A. L. MacDonald also was appointed to the Faculty.

At the Spring Convocation in 1926 the Honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on the following:—Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, KT., M.A., LL.B., Beckenham, England, Isaac Gemmell, B.A., Montreal, Que., John Clarence Webster, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.SC., LL.D., Shediac, N.B.

St. Francis Xavier College. Graduation exercises were held at the College at Antigonish on May 14, 1925, when 38 degrees were conferred. Rt. Rev. Bishop Morrison presided, and Rev. William H. Hingston, S.B., Rector of Loyola College, received the Honorary degree of LL.D., and Miss Janet Cameron, San Leandro, Cal., that of M.A. At the 1926 Commencement in May the Honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on Russel Ellis, Sydney, N.S.

Acadia University. The attendance at Acadia University, Wolfville, for 1925 was 335, the same number as in 1924. The registration at the Acadia Ladies' Seminary, and the Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy for boys, both affiliated with the University, was 353 and 186 respectively. The total of 874 was an increase of 7 over the preceding year. The new College building was dedicated May 24. This fine structure replaced the old one which had been destroyed by fire in 1920. The 87th Spring Convocation was held May 27. It was presided over by President F. W. Patterson, D.D., LL.D., and in addition to 39 degrees in course, the following received the Honorary degree of M.A.:—Dr. Alexander Locke Anderson, Brooklyn, N.Y., Harvey Oulton Dobson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; that of D.Sc.:—Prof. Francis Raymond Haley, Wolfville, N.S.; that of D.D.:—Rev. Dr. Austin Kennedy DeBlois, Boston, Mass., Rev. George Randolph Baker, New York, Rev. Arthur Lionel Huddlestone, Halifax, N.S., Rev. G. Wellington Camp, Campbellton, N.B.; that of LL.D.:—Principal Henry Todd DeWolfe, Wolfville, N.S., Dr. Benjamin Rand, Cambridge, Mass., Dr. William Reginald Morse, Changtu, China.

At the Spring Convocation, 1926, the Honorary degrees conferred were:—that of M.A. on:—Mabel Helena Parsons, Richmond, Va., Harriet Hannah Richardson Clark, Fredericton, N.B.; that of D.D. on:—Egbert LeRoy Dakin, Brooklyn, N.Y., Ernest Seymour Mason, Wolfville, N.S., Simeon Spidle, Wolfville, N.S.; that of D.Litt. on:—William Inglis Morse, Lynn, Mass., Oates Charles Symonds Wallace, Baltimore, Md.; that of LL.D. on James Cranswick Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S.

Conference of Canadian Universities. One of the most notable events in the educational life of the Province took place on June 2, 1925, when representatives of more than twenty of the leading Universities of Canada met at Dalhousie University, at the Annual Conference of Canadian Universities. Thirty-nine delegates were present when Principal R. Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, the President, opened the Conference. Means of improving and developing the work of Canadian universities were discussed, and a standing committee was appointed to consider the question of Junior Colleges of the United States and Canada. Undergraduate problems were considered in a paper on "Student Wastage," and also the problems arising from the question of admission of students. The concluding session was held June 4.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The 1925 and 1926 Sessions of the Legislature; The General Election of 1925.

The Fifth Session of the Eighth Legislative Assembly was opened Mar. 12, 1925, by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor William Todd. The Speech dealt with: (1) the steady but slow return to normal conditions in the Province during the previous year; (2) the abundant crop; (3) the fair market returns; (4) the over-production in root crops, such as potatoes; (5) the opening, in the Autumn of 1924, by the Government, of a market in the British Isles for the disposal of the potato crop and the necessary lifting of the embargo to accomplish this; (6) its unfortunate restoration a few weeks before the opening of the House and the consequent closing of this new market after unsuccessful attempts to have the embargo again removed, followed by Government negotiations for an equitable adjustment of freight rates to points in the West and on the Pacific Coast, to permit large shipments of surplus stock with a reasonable profit, hoping in this way to counteract the embargo; (7) the increased interest shown in the dairy industry and the assumption by the Province of the foremost position in this branch of agriculture; (8) the continued depression of the lumber industry; (9) the steady growth of the manufacture of pulp and newsprint in the Province; (10) the unexpected amount of road construction accomplished, due to favourable weather and increased motor tourist traffic, which would necessitate the readjustment of the credits of the main trunk line; (11) the question of immigration and the success resultant from the visits to the agricultural districts of Great Britain and the Scandinavian centres by well-qualified agents of the New Brunswick Government; (12) the endeavour to prevent emigration from the Province and the consideration of regulations to facilitate the opening up of new colonization districts to encourage the honest settler; (13) the preparatory work on the development of Grand Falls, further undertaking awaiting the decision of the International Waterways Commission; (14) the decision of the Government to provide free books to certain grades in the public schools; (15) the Government's intention to demand that Canadian ports be utilized to the fullest extent for importation and exportation; (16) the splendid financial standing of the Province which had been demonstrated by the sale of bonds, disposed of more advantageously than those of any other Province; and (17) the consideration by the House with regard to bills to amend the New Brunswick Power Act, 1920, the Act for the construction of highways, the Bastardy Act and other public statutes.

The Reply to the Address was moved by W. E. Scully (City of Saint John), and seconded by O. W. Wetmore (King's). The Debate on the Address was carried without amendment.

The first division of the Session was upon the resolution of Hon. Ivan C. Rand, Attorney-General, urging that in future the death penalty for criminals convicted of capital offences committed in the Maritime Provinces be carried out at Dorchester Penitentiary. This motion was carried by a vote of 30 to 14.

Speeches in the Legislature dealt with the hydro-electric development proposals of the Government, which were assailed by various members of the Opposition, and defended by the Government. The lack of strict enforcement of the Prohibition Act was also made the subject of several attacks by the Opposition. Premier Veniot dealt with this question in the House on Mar. 19, 1925. He declared that his Government could not at present enforce the prohibition law to the extent demanded by the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance. An attempt to do so had been a failure, and the Premier argued that such enforcement could not be brought about until the moral support of the Province was behind prohibition. He said that within the last year the Province had been surrounded by a Rum Row; smuggling had been permitted to reach unparalleled proportions, and apparently no successful effort had been made by the Federal Government to restrict the illegal traffic in liquor.

Hon. Ivan C. Rand introduced the Grand Falls Legislation on Apr. 23. This was an amendment to the New Brunswick Electric Power Act of 1920, and provided authority for the New Brunswick Power Commission to increase its borrowing power from $3,800,000 to $12,800,000. This action was necessary to enable the Government to proceed with the Grand Falls development. The *personnel* of the Power Commission was to be increased from three to seven members. In a debate on this Bill, C. D. Richards, Leader of the Opposition, assailed the Government for its haste in forcing the legislation through the House, and said that no interest in the Province would suffer by the delay. The Bill received the unanimous support of the Liberals and Progressives, while the entire Conservative Opposition voted for the Flewelling amendment, which demanded in effect that the actual work of construction at Grand Falls be deferred until after the General Election that year. The Bill passed its second reading April 29, by a vote of 31 to 12.

The Budget. Premier Veniot ended the Debate on the Budget by naming when and where agents of the moneyed interests had made propositions to him as Premier to hand over for private development and control the Grand Falls water power on the St. John River, instead of proceeding under the Government's policy of public development and control.

On Mar. 31, 1925, the Hon. J. E. Hetherington laid before the House the estimated income and expenditure for 1925. The total expenditure for 1924 was $3,835,522, and the estimated expenditure for 1925 was $3,556,627. The allowance for interest and sinking fund was increased $56,720 to $1,090,500 in 1925 from $1,033,780

in 1924. There was an estimated decrease in stumpage of $287,811, making the lands revenue only $1,092,000 instead of $1,371,273. The estimated revenue for 1925 was $3,566,723, while the actual revenue was $3,556,330.33. The leading items of Expenditure for 1925 were:—

	Estimated	Actual
Interest	$912,611	$927,282
Sinking fund	177,889	177,889
Legislation	69,162	72,545
Department of Attorney-General	44,250	52 152
" " Agriculture	138,295	122,784
" " Lands and Mines	210,654	205,391
" " Public Works	548,987	1,012,317
" " Health	106,096	102,137
" " Education	482,927	443,860
Vocational Education	.....	56,597
Provincial Hospital	182,000	214,707
Jordan Sanitarium	83,000	85,380
Prohibition Enforcement	60,000	78,560
Motor Vehicle Law	333,087	333,195
Total	$3,556,627	$4,112,568

The estimated expenditure for ordinary bridges was $150,000; for ordinary roads, $105,000; for roads patrol, $175,000. It was estimated that there would be $500,000 revenue from motor vehicle fees. The great increase in the estimated expenditure for highways was due to the additional expense of the main trunk highways, and patrolling them. New Brunswick was the only province in Canada which made yearly provision by way of sinking fund for every capital expenditure. In 1924 there was $147,586 added.

The General Election, 1925. An election was necessary in 1925, as the term of the Legislature had expired. On June 20, C. D. Richards, Opposition House Leader in the Legislature soon to be dissolved, was chosen Opposition candidate for the new urban constituency, consisting of the city of Fredericton, and the towns of Marysville and Devon. On June 29 the Conservative Convention unanimously chose as their Leader, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, M.P., who had intimated that he was prepared to retire from the Federal arena and assume the Provincial leadership. In accepting the nomination he referred to the major issues of the coming election. He said the Grand Falls matter was one of vital importance, and contended that the small amount of information disclosed by Premier Veniot on a project on which it was proposed to spend millions of the people's money, was not sufficient to enable the voter to exercise business judgment on it. Mr. Baxter was nominated as one of two Conservative candidates in Saint John County. On July 17 the date for the Election was announced as Aug. 10. Premier Veniot completed his Cabinet. An Order-in-Council was passed, appointing the reorganized New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, in accordance with the Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature. Premier Veniot was Chairman of the Commission which numbered seven instead of three.

The campaign was fought mainly on the Grand Falls hydro-electric power development question, though such matters as the

Government's administration of the Prohibition Act, the increase of the Public Debt, and alleged extravagance in administration, were subjects of Opposition attack. On its side the Government appealed to the electorate on its record in the matter of highway construction, public instruction and health legislation. With respect to Grand Falls, the Government stood for immediate development as a public ownership enterprise, while the Opposition advocated a more thorough investigation before development was undertaken.

Speaking at Stanley on July 23, Hon. Mr. Baxter declared that the Government's estimate of $30 as the selling price of Grand Falls power was entirely too low and said that, if the Conservatives were returned to power, they would cancel all contracts. At Saint John on July 26, L. P. D. Tilley demanded, "Are we going to stand for another $15,000,000 liability jumped upon us in the last moments of a dying Government? I think the people of this Province, both Liberal and Conservative, will cry, 'Halt'." However, the Government's policy was not without defenders. Hon. Dr. Foster, ex-Premier, at Saint John on July 27 said that "he viewed with pride the benefits the people had received from the Musquash development on which $3,300,000 had been spent, including distribution lines, and the Government would develop Grand Falls so that the people might reap the full benefit from that undertaking." Hon. Ivan Rand at Saint John on July 29 accused the "big interests" of providing the chief opposition to the Grand Falls project. He attacked Angus McLean, President of the Bathurst Co., Limited, and Mr. Fraser of the Fraser Companies, declaring that having failed to secure all the reductions and other concessions for the lumbering industry they had requested, "they show their teeth now that an election campaign is on." He charged that if the Conservative party was elected, one of the first acts would be to change or amend the Act to suit Mr. McLean and his friends. At Fredericton on July 29, Premier Veniot also complained of the attitude of Angus McLean.

Writing in the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* on July 30, Mr. McLean said, "I charge this Government with proceeding with the Grand Falls work when they do not know definitely what it is going to cost," and Mr. Fraser declared that he had consistently worked for the development and would continue to do so but that he could not endorse the Government's action in jumping into contracts on the eve of an election. On Aug. 1st, Premier Veniot announced that the contract for the construction of the dam, power house and other buildings at Grand Falls had been let to the Dominion Construction Co., one of 8 tenderers, for $1,546,556, or $486,444 below the engineer's estimate. At East Saint John on Aug. 5, the Premier defended his administration vigorously, claiming that because the lumbermen had been refused two of their demands, they were organizing a campaign fund to defeat him. While the public debt had been increased about $13,000,000, the Government had something to show for it and New Brunswick was the only province in the Domin-

ion which had an adequate sinking fund for every dollar of debt. In the meantime, Opposition speakers had expressed themselves as standing squarely, "for the development of Grand Falls under an independent commission when it has been proved to be a sound and prudent investment."

The election resulted in a victory for the Conservatives, the final result being—Opposition (Conservative), 37; Government (Liberal), 11. The composition of the previous House had been,—Government (Liberal), 29; Opposition (Conservative), 12; United Farmers, 7, so that the Election marked the passing of the Farmers' party as a political force in the Province.

The Veniot Government resigned on Sept. 10 and His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, summoned Hon. J. B. M. Baxter and entrusted him with the task of forming a Cabinet. The Baxter Ministry was composed of the following:—

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. Antoine J. Leger.
Minister of Lands and Mines	Hon. Charles D. Richards.
Minister of Public Works	Hon. David A. Stewart.
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Lewis Smith.
Minister of Health	Hon. Henry I. Taylor, M.D.
President of the Council and Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Leonard P. D. Tilley, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C.

All the Ministers were re-elected by acclamation in the By-elections consequent upon their appointment. A vacancy having been created in St. Stephen and Milltown through the death of J. M. Flewelling, Conservative, Arthur R. Mackenzie, Conservative, was elected in a By-election by acclamation.

The 1926 Session. The First Session of the Ninth Legislative Assembly was opened on Mar. 11 by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, William Frederic Todd, LL.D. Prior to the reading of the Speech from the Throne, Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien, one of the members for Northumberland, was elected Speaker. The Speech dealt with the following matters—(1) death of the Queen Mother Alexandra; (2) deaths of John M. Flewelling and Frank L. Potts, members elected for St. Stephen-Milltown and the County of Saint John, respectively; (3) memorial at Rexton to Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law; (4) encouragement of agricultural production and marketing; (5) appointment of a commissioner to deal with new industries, marketing, natural resources and immigration; (6) development of traffic on the highways, protection of fish and game and encouragement of tourists; (7) encouragement of industries using forest resources; (8) co-operation with Nova Scotia and P.E.I. in preparing a case for submission to the Railway Board; (9) better enforcement of the law relating to the sale of intoxicants; (10) abrogation of agreement with the International Paper Co. for the development of Grand Falls and introduction of a new arrangement; (11) readjustment of financial relations with the Federal administra-

tion; (12) enlargement of the Department of Health to include Labour. The Address in reply was moved by A. J. Brooks (Kings) and seconded by F. T. Lavoie (Northumberland).

Hon. P. J. Veniot, former Premier and Leader of the Opposition, spoke on the Address on Mar. 16. He claimed that members of the present Government had condemned the late Government unreservedly and were now following the very policies they had condemned. He criticized the Government for failing to announce its legislation in the Speech from the Throne. He charged them with having hidden their real views regarding the ownership of hydro-electric power during the Election and of having since handed over Grand Falls to the big interests. Finally, he protested strongly against the canvass that had been made against him on racial and religious lines during the Election campaign. Mr. Veniot was followed on Mar. 17 by Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, who pointed to the serious state of Provincial finances, criticized the contracts entered into by the previous Government for the development of Grand Falls and took issue with Mr. Veniot on the question of racial and religious intolerance. J. E. Michaud (Lib.); B. Frank Smith (Cons.); J. Andre Doucet (Lib.) and James S. Lord (Cons.), participated in the debate and on Mar. 23, Premier Baxter spoke. Declaring that the relations of the Province with the rest of the Dominion must be maintained and its place upheld, he expressed the view that Confederation was not a failure and that secession would be a wrong course. He believed in the possibilities of a great and united Canada. He invited all members to join in bringing a united influence to bear on the immigration question and the development of opportunities in the Province. Mr. Baxter then discussed in turn agriculture, the transportation problem and the development of forest wealth. He went into much detail in considering the power situation and concluded, "The Government had to solve the question whether they would follow in the footsteps of their predecessors or follow that sane line of public policy that distinguished the Province of Quebec. There they had succeeded in drawing in millions of capital. It was a province which had prospered under just such a policy as we are applying here to-day." The address, being submitted to the House, was adopted without division.

Hon. A. J. Leger delivered the Budget speech on Mar. 26. The balance sheet at Oct. 31, 1925, showed a debit balance of $37,999,-315, an increase for the year of $2,922,017. Deducting the trust and sinking funds, etc., the actual total capital liabilities were $34,-243,607. The bonded debt stood at $32,345,909, an increase of $2,608,000. There was a deficit on ordinary account for the year of $812,094, which with the deficit at Nov. 1, 1924, made an ordinary floating debt at Oct. 31, 1925, of $1,141,953. And there was an unfunded capital debt of $1,897,697. Including capital and ordinary liabilities, the Province had a debt of $35,385,561. Mr. Leger figured the *per capita* liability at close to $100 and the *per capita* inter-

est at $3.38 *per annum*. On the other hand tangible capital assets had a value of $93,255,693.

The estimated revenue for 1924-25 had been $3,566,723; the actual revenue totalled $3,667,610. Ordinary expenditures had exceeded the estimates by $589,107, producing a deficit on ordinary transactions of $487,119, to which was added deficit on the Saint John Valley Railway of $269,470 and on operations of the Power Commission of $55,505. For 1925-26, estimated revenue was placed at $3,705,771 or $38,161 more than the actual revenue of 1924-25; estimated expenditures at $4,362,605 or $207,875 more than 1924-25 expenditure. The increase was attributable almost entirely to interest charges which were $353,118 greater. To increase the revenue and bring about a balanced budget it was proposed to increase the tax on banks from 1/30 of 1 per cent. to 1/10 of 1 per cent. and on all fire, life, accident and guarantee insurance companies from 2 to 3 per cent. A readjustment would also be made in the amusement fees and a tax of 3 cts. per gallon on gasoline imposed. A larger portion of the burden for the maintenance of Provincial hospitals would be placed upon the municipalities having patients therein. An Act would be introduced permitting the levy of a tax upon real and personal property and income based upon the valuations for municipal or civic assessment purposes.

"We have been elected to administer the affairs of this Province, to save it from the slope down which it has been gradually sliding," said Mr. Leger, "and we will, in obedience to our mandate, seize it with a strong hand and endeavour to place it in a strong position." He expressed regret that they had been driven as a last resource to the course of imposing direct taxation.

Including Mr. Leger, 22 members participated in the Budget debate, Government speakers accusing former Liberal administrations of being responsible for the financial difficulties of the Province and Opposition speakers generally taking the line that they had inherited debts from previous Conservative administrations, had not expended more than was necessary and were opposed to the direct taxation proposed by the Government. The question of stumpage dues was frequently discussed during the debate. The hydro development under the Veniot Government was outlined by Hon. Mr. Reilly and the debate was concluded by Premier Baxter on Apr. 15. The Michaud amendment was defeated by 33 to 10 and on the same vote the House went into Supply.

An interesting incident on Apr. 13 was the unveiling by the Lieutenant-Governor of a portrait of Thomas Carleton, the first Governor of New Brunswick. This was presented by Dr. J. Clarence Webster, who spoke at the unveiling ceremony. The Speaker formally thanked Dr. Webster on behalf of the Legislature for the gift and both Premier Baxter and Hon. Mr. Veniot took part in the proceedings.

On Apr. 20, Premier Baxter moved the suspension of Rule 78 to admit of the introduction of acts to incorporate the St. John River Power Co., the New Brunswick International Paper Co. and respecting the Fraser Companies, Limited, which embodied the new Government's power policy. The bills were given a first reading on Apr. 22 and on the second reading of the St. John River Power Company's Bill, Hon. Mr. Veniot craved the indulgence of the House "to discuss what was perhaps the most important bill ever submitted to the Legislature from a purely provincial standpoint." "The Bill," he declared, "did away with the policy of the former Government of public ownership and government control." He detected in the Bill a ghost of former times,—a phantom of the old Grand Falls Water Power Co. He saw nothing in the Bill that guaranteed the development of Grand Falls. Points of his attack were these—(1) the Company were the sole arbiters in the matter of delay, (2) contract for sale of power to Fraser Companies not to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission; (3) the crippling of possible development below Grand Falls; (4) the Bill only provided for the development of two industries. He deprecated attempts to discredit the Musquash development and declared it was only being done to create an argument for handing Grand Falls over to the big interests. The new agreement provided for a price of $20 per H.P., which was most exorbitant.

Premier Baxter pointed out that the $20 was for continuous horsepower, which would be $10 for electrical horse-power. They were, he said, tying the development to definite, well-known investigations upon which the best business brains of the country had come to certain definite agreements. In answer to the charge that it was wrong to tie up the power to a few industries, he argued that it was only right to devote the power to native industries. Except forest products, there were few lines upon which industries could be developed that would not involve a loss and possibly a liability. It was well known that the Government stood for private development. The International Paper Co. undertook to develop the power and had reluctantly agreed to give power to other users. It had taken months of negotiations to secure an agreement whereby the Fraser Companies might be served. He thought that, when the bills and schedules came to be studied, the conditions would be found to be much better than the Leader of the Opposition had predicted. It was not considered necessary that the Public Utilities should have control in connection with the Fraser contract, because that was purely a matter between corporations. The Province required all the industries that could profitably be promoted, and what could be better than to get an immense organization like the International Paper Co. to come and spend their money in developing a great industry based on natural products.

When the Bill incorporating the N.B. International Paper Co. was in Committee, Mr. Veniot sought to have Section 23 deleted.

This provided that the Company might export free from any extra charge under conditions imposed by the Governor-in-Council, wood, in an unmanufactured state, cut on Crown lands, to an equal amount to wood cut in the State of Maine and manufactured into pulp and paper in New Brunswick. He felt that the privilege might be abused. The amendment was defeated by 32 to 10. All three Bills were read a third time on Apr. 29.

On Apr. 28, Premier Baxter introduced a Bill to aid in raising revenue. The Bill provided that after all existing liabilities had been funded, a statement of the interest and sinking fund requirements would be made and this would be assessed on the people. The Provincial Secretary, for the purpose of making the tax even among the municipalities, would investigate the valuation basis in each and devise a plan for a common standard, allocating the proportionate amount to each. Each municipality would collect the amount required. In Committee on Apr. 30, Hon. Mr. Veniot protested against the principle of direct taxation and moved an amendment giving the Bill the six months' hoist, on the ground that the Government were giving no evidence of their determination to practise economy and had not exhausted all means of raising revenue from indirect sources. The amendment was defeated by 32 to 11 and the Bill adopted.

In proroguing the House on Apr. 30, the Lieutenant-Governor said that the work of the Session had had intimate relation to the development of the industrial life of the Province. Measures had been passed by means of which the chief water power would be developed by the aid of outside capital, thus bringing into the Province not only the money but the interest of great industrial concerns. The policy of inducing capital to work with the Province instead of in spite of it was bound to produce excellent results. It had been deemed necessary to adopt unusual measures to increase the revenue but he was hopeful that reviving industry would soon lessen these impositions. 84 Bills were passed during the Session and given the Royal assent.

Department of Lands and Mines. The Annual Report of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1925, submitted to the Minister, Hon. C. D. Richards, showed a decrease in stumpage revenue from $992,803 in 1924 to $794,048 in 1925, Royalties and other sources of revenue brought the total income to $1,232,175, a decrease of $135,953 for the year. In addition to these receipts there were instalments amounting to $1,085 on settlement lands purchased from the New Brunswick Railway Company. This amount was placed in the Sinking Fund.

The cut in 1924-25 of 265,000,000 superficial feet exceeded the estimate by about 10,000,000 feet. This was almost 100,000,000 feet less than the year before, but it was about equal to the average annual cut on Crown Lands during the previous twenty years. There was a smaller percentage of fire and budworm killed timber than in 1924, indicating that the limited period of salvage for these classes of defective timber was almost over. There was 15 per cent. classed as budworm killed, and 7 per cent. as burnt.

The statement of expenditures showed a total disbursement of $205,391, as compared with $223,459 in 1924. The approximate cost of each of the three main divisions of Forest Service expenditure for 1925 was: scaling and stumpage collection, $60,531, as compared with $66,103 for 1924; forest fire protection, $48,437, as compared with $61,854 in 1924; game protection, $57,770, as compared with $54,585 in 1924; total, $166,739, as compared with $181,542 in 1924.

The Report covering Mines for the year ended Oct. 31, 1925, showed that the output was confined to coal from the Minto region, gypsum from Hillsborough, and oil and gas from the Stoney Creek Field, a few miles south of Moncton. Some work was done also at the Antimony property, Lake George, in the way of unwatering the mine and sending out some of the product for experimental purposes. There was a slight decrease in coal production from 186,879 to 184,102 tons. This seemed a normal amount unless some radical change would take place in either the demand for coal or the price conditions. The latter were controlled to a considerable extent by the competition of the Nova Scotia coal on the East and the United States coal on the West. There were no labour troubles in any of the mines in this region during the fiscal year.

Highways. The Report of the Public Works Department for the year ended Oct. 31, 1925, submitted by E. J. Cormier, Deputy Minister, to Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of the Department, included a detailed report on permanent highway work by C. B. Croasdale, Acting Provincial Highway Engineer, which showed that 4 contracts had been awarded for the improvement of 18.9 miles of highway. Road gangs under the supervision of the Chief Engineer and District Engineer had also completed 59.9 miles of gravelled roads and graded and turnpiked 16.9 miles. Four contracts were awarded for 11.4 miles of secondary trunk roads and 2 contracts on the Restigouche road for a total of 23 miles, the expenditure on these amounting to $242,521.99. The patrol system was further extended and improved at a cost of $256,185.87. 17,420 motor cars and 1,358 trucks were registered, as compared with 16,000 and 1,200 respectively in 1924.

Game. Chief Game Warden Gagnon reported a decrease in the number of hunting licences sold in 1925, from 10,031 to 9,878 for residents, and from 475 to 467 for non-residents. The hunters were handicapped by a wet Autumn, particularly in November. Upon the whole, however, the revenue from licences compared favourably with former years. There was a general increase in the interest in game and fish protection, reflected by the formation of additional game and fish protective associations.

The revenue from the sale of game licences, including moose and deer, camp help, guides and birds, less commissions paid for the sale of same was $47,770.54, while the revenue from all sources was $93,598. The amount paid to game wardens, including salary and expenses of the Chief Game Warden, was $45,363, and the total amount of disbursements was $57,770.

Fisheries. The Report of the Fisheries of New Brunswick, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, showed that the fisheries production of New Brunswick in 1925 had a total value of $4,798,589, compared with $5,383,809 in 1924. These figures represented the value of the fish marketed, whether sold for consumption, fresh or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The lobster and sardine fisheries were of chief importance, each having a product valued at over a million dollars. The product of each of these fisheries, however, showed a decrease compared with the preceding year. Of the other principal kinds of fish, herring and salmon showed increases in value of production, while cod and smelts showed a decrease. The value of production of the lobster, sardine, smelt, cod,

salmon and herring fisheries, together, in 1925, was $4,130,121, or 86 per cent. of the total value of the fisheries production of the Province.

The amount of capital represented by the boats, nets, traps, piers, wharves, etc., used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish in 1925 was $3,690,824, compared with $3,676,800 in 1924. There were 8,939 men employed in these operations, an increase of 196. The capital investment of the canneries and fish-curing establishments had a total value of $1,563,426, compared with $1,681,091 in 1924. There were 194 establishments in operation during 1925, employing 1,972 persons, 404 less than the number reported for the year 1924. The salaries and wages paid amounted to $295,256, compared with $326,231 in 1924.

Agricultural Conditions. The Report for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1925, of the Department of Agriculture (Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister) indicated a general increase in the acreage of crops, and the number of live stock on hand. Prices for all farm products, with the exception of apples, showed an upward tendency. Reasons were given for optimism in the future of mixed farming in the Province. The early part of the season had been dry and cool, but during the haying a spell of broken weather developed and continued as the season advanced. Much hay and grain and potatoes suffered damage by the continuous wet weather, and the harvesting and other farm work was carried on in a laborious manner. Field crops, with the exception of potatoes, showed increases in the acreage and total production. The acreages and production of the leading staple crops for the year 1925 were as follows:—

Crop	Acres	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield
Wheat	13,396	17.2 bus.	230,000 bus.
Oats	225,402	31.3 "	7,055,000 "
Barley	5,966	23.8 "	142,000 "
Buckwheat	44,799	22.9 "	1,026,000 "
Potatoes	40,000	105.3 cwt.	4,232,000 cwt.
Turnips	11,711	182.7 "	2,140,000 "
Hay and Clover..	548,408	1.74 tons	954,000 tons
Fodder Corn ...	3,453	10.2 "	35,000 "

There were estimated to be in the Province 25,920 farms of 50 acres and over. Figures of the live stock estimated to be on these farms in 1925 were: horses, 50,782; cattle, 216,488; sheep, 151,349; swine, 76,682; poultry, 882,510.

The 20th Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association was held Feb. 26, 1925, at Fredericton, with the President, W. B. Gilman, of Springhill in the chair, and a representative attendance. The President reviewed the work of the year, and G. E. McIntosh, Dominion Fruit Commissioner, gave a general review of the fruit situation in Canada. There were other instructive addresses, and the officers were elected for the ensuing year, W. W. Hubbard, of Fredericton, being made President.

Department of Public Health. The Chief Medical Officer, George G. Melvin, in making his Health Report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1925, to Hon. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health, explained that although in general the Report related to the period specified, yet in the matter of the vital statistics returns, the figures were for the calendar year 1924. New Brunswick continued to lead the eight Provinces participating in the Vital Statistics Service in recorded births per population, by the substantial figure of between four or five per thousand people. The number of births in 1924 was 10,717, or 26.9 per thousand. There had been a decrease in the birth-rate since 1921. New Brunswick had the highest death rate of the eight Provinces mentioned above, but the rate had continued to fall in a fairly satisfactory manner from 1920 to 1924 inclusive. In 1924 there were 4,923 deaths, or 12.3 per thousand, as compared with 5,013, or 12.7 per thousand in 1923. The "natural" increase of the population in 1924,

that is the difference between the absolute number of births (10,717) and deaths (4,923), was 5,794.

The Province of New Brunswick led in infant mortality, although the rate for this class of deaths had dropped to the lowest figures on the records, 102.4 per 1,000 births. To reduce this rate formed a grave and difficult problem. Public health nursing was almost the only resource, and the municipalities, practically without exception, declined to become responsible for the money necessary to carry it on. The 1,098 deaths of children under one year old constituted 22.3 per cent. of the total deaths in the Province in 1924.

Power Conditions. E. A. Reilly, Chairman of the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, in submitting the Annual Report, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1925, pointed out that the Commission had been limited by the delay in appointing the complete *personnel*—deferred until twenty-five days before the close of the year, so that no act of theirs could in any way affect the operations and results reported. He stated that a thorough examination of all contract agreements entered into between the former Commission and private parties interested in Grand Falls Power site revealed the economic impossibility of proceeding with the construction of that plant in consequence of the disabilities incorporated into some of the agreements. The Commission was giving its closest attention to this problem with a view to overcoming these difficulties, and was examining all features of the water powers of New Brunswick, including Grand Falls, together with power markets, so that at the earliest possible date a practicable policy for their best utilization could be recommended to the Government. In the meantime, steps were being taken to reduce to a minimum, (1) the operating expenses of the present properties, and (2) the capital expenditures in connection with Grand Falls. With that end in view the field staff of engineers was temporarily disbanded in such a way as not to detract from the work they had done. The situation at Grand Falls was somewhat complicated because, (a) the river was a navigable stream, and (b) the international boundary between the United States and Canada intersected the river about two and one-half miles above the Falls and from that point upstream the boundary lay in the middle of the river. Prior to constructing any works at Grand Falls, it was necessary to secure the consent of the Dominion Government under the Navigable Waters Protection Act. A Federal order-in-council approving the works was issued Feb. 20, 1925. The authorization of the International Joint Commission which had jurisdiction over all matters affecting boundary waters was also required. The final order approving the proposed works was filed with the Governments at Ottawa and Washington on July 10, 1925. An Act of the Quebec Legislature, incorporating the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission Company, authorizing it to develop storage in that portion of the Saint John River drainage area lying within the Province, became law on Mar. 11, 1925.

Workmen's Compensation. The 7th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, issued in 1926, continued the statistics of accidents and compensation for 1924. 6,109 accidents, of which 38 were fatal, were recorded, as compared with 6,169, of which 37 were fatal in 1923. The compensation cost was $620,756.34 against $564,890.38 in 1923. Administration expenses amounted to $56,610. There was an actual deficit for the year of $57,118.08.

Education. The Report of W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, on the public schools of New Brunswick, for the school year 1924-25, was submitted to Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary, Feb. 20, 1926. The year had been a record one, and the satisfactory increases of the previous years had been more than maintained, in the number of

schools, pupils and teachers. There had also been an improvement in the regularity of attendance. There were few, if any schools closed during the whole year. These conditions were attributed to an adequate supply of teachers, who were being paid a living wage. Notwithstanding very high costs there had been a large amount of building since the War. Part of this school accommodation had been found necessary to provide for increased attendance, and part of it to supply better facilities for vocational and other work relating to school betterment.

Statistical Abstract	1st Term	2nd Term
Number of Schools	2,266	2,277
Increase	71	82
Number of Teachers	2,425	2,484
Increase	70	89
Number of Pupils	74,187	74,681
Increase	1,614	1,968

The total number of different pupils in attendance during the year was 80,145; the percentage of average attendance for the June term, 1925, being 69.08. The provincial grants to teachers amounted to $296,-585.20. The number of high school pupils was 3,445, an increase of 241 over the same term in 1924. The enrolment in the regular classes of the Provincial Normal School in September was limited to 350 students. There were nearly 500 applications for admission.

University of New Brunswick. C. C. Jones, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University, reported on the educational condition of that institution on Nov. 16, 1925. The attendance was very nearly the same as for the preceding year, three more being registered at the University, and eleven fewer in the Law Faculty at Saint John. The class entering in Sept. 1925, was the largest on record, eighty-six new students being enrolled, including three in the Faculty of Law. The attendance for 1924-25 was 177. The *Encaenia* was held on May 21, 1925, the graduation ceremonies taking place in the new Memorial Hall. The graduating class numbered twenty-three. Rev. G. C. Heine of Montreal received the Honorary degree of LL.D. A reunion of graduates and former students was held from May 17 to 21, one of the outstanding events of the reunion being the dedication of the new Memorial Hall which was completed and entirely furnished.

At the Convocation in May, 1926, the following Honorary degrees were conferred:—D.Sc.—Ernest Edmund Brydone-Jack, Victoria, B.C.; LL.D.—John Babington Macauley Baxter, Premier of N.B.; Arthur Osborne Dawson, Montreal, and Wesley Joseph Sutcliffe Myles, Saint John, N.B.

Mount Allison University. The following Honorary degrees were conferred at Mount Allison University in the Spring of 1926: D.D.—Rev. Edward Calvin Hennigar, Japan; LL.D.—Edwin Henry Colpitts, New York; Rev. Clarence McKinnon, Halifax and Samuel Albert Worrell, Saint John.

The University of St. Joseph's College. The College, conducted by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, was founded in 1864. The attendance for the year 1924-25 was: University Course, 61; Commercial Course, 42; Classical Course, 95; Grammar School, 106. The celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the founding was held June 16 and 17, 1925.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The Sessions of 1925 and 1926; Departmental Reports.

The Second Session of the 15th General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Frank R. Heartz, on Mar. 17, 1925—the first public appearance of His Honour. The legislation proposed included: the amendment of the Judicature Act—to bring it into conformity with the English Act and those of the other Canadian Provinces; an amendment of the Election Act, to extend the franchise to wives of property owners.

The Reply to the Address was moved by Wilfrid Tanton (First District of Prince), and seconded by Leslie S. Hunter (Dundas). On Mar. 31 a petition was introduced by J. A. MacDonald, urging the Government to legalize the sale of beer in Prince Edward Island. Both sides of the House were almost unanimously opposed to any change in the present Act. On Apr. 6, Creelman MacArthur criticized at length the speakers on the part of the Government. He referred particularly to the purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, claiming that over $2,000 might have been saved if the bonds had been obtained at the rates ruling at the time. Premier Stewart in his Budget Speech, on Apr. 2, said that taking the estimates of expenditure as a whole, and taking them item by item, the Government had, during 1924, kept very well within the estimates, and that he trusted the Opposition would not suggest that any extravagance had occurred within the past year, since they had kept fully within the estimates voted in the House.

The House was prorogued on Apr. 10, on which occasion, Arthur Newberry, retiring Assistant Provincial Treasurer and Clerk of the Executive Council, was called to the House, and publicly thanked for his long and faithful service of over fifty years, and given an annual grant by Act of Parliament. His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Heartz, assented to the 29 Bills which had been passed at the Session just closed.

The Report of the Public Accounts to December 31st, 1925, showed the total ordinary revenue for 1925 as $664,590, and the total ordinary expenditure as $714,196. The estimated expenditure had been $718,655. The general appropriation for sinking funds was $15,720. $150,000 worth of 20-year bonds at 4½ per cent. had been issued, and the total amount of Debentures, both ordinary and highway, was $1,833,000.

The 1926 Session. The Third Session of the 15th General Assembly was opened by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Heartz, on Mar. 9, 1926. The Speech from the Throne did not promise much new legislation. It stated that an Act would be introduced providing

compulsory labour for prisoners, while a number of Acts would be amended. A significant paragraph read—"I note that negotiations are practically completed between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Western provinces for the transfer to the latter of their natural resources. Having in mind that a readjustment of the subsidies paid by the Federal to the Provincial Governments must inevitably follow, my Government, in conjunction with the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, is preparing to present and press the claims of this Province for further and fairer consideration in that regard." The Address in reply was moved on Mar. 10 by George D. Pope, Councillor for the 5th District of Prince, and seconded by T. W. Bentley, Assemblyman for the 4th District of Prince.

The Public Accounts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, showed ordinary expenditures of $714,195, and ordinary revenue of $664,590. There was a capital expenditure of $466 and an appropriation for sinking funds of $15,720, making a total expenditure, apart from highways, of $730,382. For highway improvement the sum of $143,400 was raised through the sale of debentures and $58,277 was received from motor vehicles, a total of $201,678. A debit balance from 1924 in the highway account of $63,726 was wiped out; $92,058 was expended on roads; $31,375 was paid in interest on highway debentures and $9,562 appropriated to sinking fund, leaving a credit balance of $4,956. The Province also received $17,346 in interest on sinking fund investments and there remained $3,902 of the gasoline tax unexpended. In his Budget Speech, Premier Stewart explained that, while there was an apparent excess of expenditure over receipts of $65,791, the actual deficit was only $14,303, since there might be deducted the $15,720 set aside for the sinking fund; the $17,347 earned on sinking fund investments; the $3,902 surplus in the gasoline tax; the $4,956 credit on highways and the $9,562 appropriation for highway sinking fund.

The liabilities of the Province at Dec. 31, 1925, totalled $2,048,517. This was made up of ordinary debentures, $1,083,000; highway debentures, $750,000; loans, $316,559; bank debt, $286,737 and gasoline account, $3,902, less sinking funds of $391,682.

In his Budget Speech, Premier Stewart referred to the question of prohibition and said:—

"We have been criticized with regard to the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. In my opinion, in no Province of Canada is there a better enforcement of the Prohibition law than in this Province at the present time. The same officials, the same inspectors, who formerly carried out the Act, are still performing their duties. Nothing in that way has been changed. Nothing has been done to interfere with the effective enforcement of the Act by this Government; and the proof is that during the past year the number of convictions under the Prohibition Act has doubled over previous years."

After a Session lasting only three weeks the Assembly was prorogued on Mar. 31. Thirty-two Bills were passed. The most im-

portant subject discussed during the Session was the claim of the Island for better terms from the Federal Government.

Education. The report of the Chief Superintendent of Education, for the year ended June 30, 1925, showed the number of school districts in Prince Edward Island as 481. Schools had been closed in five districts owing to the scarcity of pupils. There were 415 schools with one department, 41 with two; 3 with three; and the remaining 13 schools had a total of 108 departments. There were 472 schools operating, with an enrolment of 17,427 as against 17,281 in 1924. The average attendance was 12,259, and the percentage of attendance 70.3 per cent., somewhat higher than in 1924, when it was 68.2 per cent. There were 135 male teachers and 481 female, the total being practically the same as in the previous year. The total amount paid in salaries was $244,645. The cost per pupil enrolled was $23.64; of this amount $9.61 was paid by the District, while the Government paid $14.03. The total expenditure was $452,698; by the Government, $285,102, and by the Districts, $167,597.

Every Public school in the Province had a health inspection by the Red Cross Society, some of the rural schools had two, and the High Schools several. This was made possible by the addition of a third Public Health Nurse to the staff. 4,432 pupils were inspected; 96.9 per cent. of these had defects; 81.9 per cent. of the defects were other than those caused by teeth; 17.8 per cent. were 10 per cent. or more underweight, and many showed other signs of malnutrition. The Women's Institutes were active in promoting the welfare of the schools, and were responsible for improvements in the school buildings, grounds and equipment, contributing $2,500 for this purpose. There were 57 school fairs, with 277 schools participating; 6,678 pupils put in 20,961 exhibits, an increase of 2,987 over the number displayed in 1924.

The total enrolment for the school year in vocational education was 171. A feature of the development was the establishment of a commercial course. This was conducted at Prince of Wales College, and was open to students who had completed two years' High School work. The Night School at Georgetown was very successful. The class was composed largely of fishermen and labourers, some of whom had comparatively no education. It was expected that several villages would follow this example, in view of the success of this school.

The Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation was held at Prince of Wales College Hall, Charlottetown, Apr. 7-9. The enrolment at the Prince of Wales College and Provincial Normal School was smaller than in 1924, being 297 students, as against 339 in 1924. 1925 marked the inauguration of prizes donated by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Frank R. Heartz. The closing exercises were held June 12, 1925. The Anderson Gold Medal was won by John Connolly, who also obtained one of the Heartz prizes.

Agriculture. The year 1925 was very encouraging for the farmers of Prince Edward Island. The deep frost from the previous Winter, with the dry, seasonable May, made tillage conditions excellent. At no time was there a scarcity of rain during the growing season, and consequently the crop was above the average, with the possible exception of potatoes. Hay was abundant, but the rainy weather interfered to some extent during haymaking, and the quality suffered somewhat. Pastures were abundant, so the milk supply was well maintained. This, coupled with good prices, made dairyng profitable. J. A. MacDonald, Dairy Superinendent, reported 34 creameries and cheese factories in operation, with a production of 1,719,943 lbs. of butter of a gross value of $633,895 and 2,001,191 lbs. of cheese of a gross value of $414,482.—Steady improvement occurred in live stock, stimulated by the better prices of standardized stock and encouraged by the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the Island having in 1925 been de-

clared a "restricted area." Prince Edward Island cattle exhibited at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto won numerous awards. An awakening interest in producing beef for the English market was noted. Hog raising was also stimulated and there was much enthusiasm among boys' swine clubs. The Co-operative Egg Association sold 114,550 dozen more eggs than in 1924. Fox farming continued to expand. The export of 5,728 live foxes and 8,000 skins yielded the Island over $3,000,000. The P.E.I. Sheep Breeders' Association marketed 40,420 lbs. of graded wool under co-operative mehods, an increase of over 4,000 lbs. The Potato Growers' Association marketed 706,000 bushels of potatoes, which yielded $276,771. They sold 5,130 tons of fertilizers to members for $179,290. The P.E.I. Grass Seed Growers' Association was formed to push the development of a new industry, that of growing bent grass seed for lawns and golf courses.

Other Reports. The 45th Annual Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, of Falconwood Hospital showed the average number residing in the Hospital was 316, of whom 152 were men and 164 women. The Training School for nurses was continued and graduation exercises were held on Nov. 30, when Chief Justice Mathieson presented diplomas to three graduates.

The Public Works Department reported a total expenditure on highway improvement of $118,999.81. Several important bridges were built and repairs were made to the ferry wharf at Charlottetown. 52.7 miles of road were submitted to and approved by the Federal authorities in connection with the programme approved for Federal aid.

The Annual Report of S. T. Gallant, Dominion Fisheries Inspector, on the fisheries of P.E.I. for 1925, showed a total marketed value of fish of $1,597,493, an increase of $395,635 over 1924. Lobsters, herring, cod, smelts, hake and cusk led in quantity in the order named.

A Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Sept. 21, 1925, showed that Prince Edward Island led in the fur industry in Canada, with a total value in foxes and fur farms of $10,813,833 or 37 per cent. of the total.

Events of 1925. A group of prospectors from New York started to prospect for oil on the Island and on Dec. 1st, commenced to bore near Charlottetown.

Creelman MacArthur, councillor for the 5th District of Prince in the Legislative Assembly, was summoned to the Senate of Canada on Sept. 5. The vacancy was filled by the election of George D. Pope on Jan. 14, 1926.

The Prince Edward Island Motor League held its Annual Meeting on May 1st, when reports showed a membership of 476, an increase of 103 over the previous year.

The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's University took place on May 28, with a graduating class of 20. Bishop O'Leary presented the prizes; the Rector, Rev. D. P. Croken, made the report on the year's work; Lientenant-Governor Heartz and Premier Stewart delivered addresses, and Dr. Jenkins made the oration.

The Women's Institutes met in annual session at Charlottetown on June 10. Ten Institutes were added during the year, bringing the total to 95.

A mass convention of P.E.I. Conservatives was held at O'Leary's Corner on July 9. Addresses were delivered by Premier Stewart, Hon. James A. MacDonald, Hon. W. McMillan, Sir Charles Dalton and others.

The Provincial Exhibition opened at Charlottetown on Sept. 22, with large entries in every class, except horses.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

By

J. Alex. Aikin, M.A.

The year 1925 brought a further improvement in economic conditions in the Prairie Provinces, mainly due to another crop above the average of post-war years, on which the producers made a fair margin of profit. The results in the Federal election and the Provincial contest in Saskatchewan turned on economic issues related largely to transportation and the tariff. Manitoba saw renewed activity in urban construction work, but the records of the other Provinces indicated that this was chiefly confined to rural parts. For the three Prairie Provinces records showed the 1925 building construction as follows: Manitoba, $13,093,200; Saskatchewan, $4,923,100; and Alberta, $3,867,500, as compared with that for 1924, namely, Manitoba, $6,492,500; Saskatchewan, $5,857,800 and Alberta, $6,600,400. The two railway systems manifested their confidence in the future of the Prairie Provinces by the policy of extensions into new territory.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company completed and put into operation, 102½ miles, and had 122 miles under construction, according to the report given out, namely:

Saskatchewan

Climax to Val Marie	36½ miles	(in operation).
Battle River to Lloydminster	32 "	(under construction).
Pivot to Fox Valley	25 "	" "
Amulet to Cardross	45 "	" "

Alberta

Lomond to Arrowwood	40 miles	(in operation).
Kipp to Turin	26 "	" "
Lloydminster N.W.	20 "	(under construction).

The Canadian National Railway maintenance of way and terminal improvements included 21,200 feet of 8-inch tile drain; a steel gate on the culvert at Scott by which a reservoir with capacity of 20 million gallons was created; an 8-inch cast iron pipe at Jasper for gravity water supply; a 6-inch cast iron pipe 4,400 feet at Hawkins (mile 677); and an 8-track subway at Edmonton. Extension work in concrete and steel bridge-building was carried on, and betterments were made in track relaying and improvements to terminals and switches in yards at stations along the line as required. The Engineering Department of the Canadian National Railways reported for 1925: "We have taken over for operation a total of 315 miles of new branch lines, as follows:—(Some of these have not been ballasted, but are in condition to handle traffic at moderate speeds).

NOTE.—For Hudson Bay Railway question; Crow's Nest Pass Rates case, etc., see Transportation Section in this volume.

Prince Albert North-East, Mile 0.00 to 23.94		23.94
Ste. Rose du Lac, Mile 15. to 37.48		22.48
Warden Hanna, Mile 0.00 to 33.00		33.00
Dunblane South-East, Mile 0.00 to 11.6		11.60
Eston South-East, Mile 0.00 to 29.7		29.70
Kamloops Kelowna	Bostock-Armstrong	56.45
	Vernon-Kelowna	33.40
Lumby Branch, Mile 0.00 to 14.82		14.82
Connection C.P.R. at Kamloops		0.48
Cowichan Bay Branch, Mile 0.00 to 6.56		6.56
Vancouver Island Main Line, Mile 73.2 to 82.8		9.60
Loverna Westerly, Mile 0.0 to 50.0		50.00
Meeting Lake, Mile 0.00 to 23.0		23.00
Total		315.03

On-To-The-Bay Association. The On-To-The-Bay Association, representing mainly the organized efforts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan to have the Railway line completed to Port Nelson and the Harbour and terminals put into condition for practical use by ships, had an active year in 1925. Early in the year a deputation went to Ottawa. A petition praying for the completion of the road to the Bay, signed by upwards of 150,000 persons, was presented to the Prime Minister. During the year 150 meetings were held in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at which addresses on the subject were delivered. Officers elected at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 10, 1926, were: Patrons, Hon. John Bracken, Hon. C. A. Dunning and Robert Forke, M.P.; Honorary President, Colonel R. H. Webb, D.S.O., M.C.; President, R. W. Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Vice-President, Hon. James R. Wilson, Saskatoon; O. D. Hill, M.L.A., Melfort; J. A. Caulder, Moose Jaw; Lieut.-Col. F. J. James, Regina; George Edwards, Regina; Rankin Leslie, C. M. Simpson, F. C. Hamilton of Winnipeg; D. G. McKenzie, Brandon; William Burt, The Pas.

The 1925 Grain Crop. The year 1925 proved favourable to the crop of the three Prairie Provinces. Estimates during the season varied greatly. The final out-turn, for 1924, was 263,355,494 bus. Government inspection of 263,086 cars of wheat, averaging 1,346 bushels per car, gave the total 1925 wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces as 354,113,756 bushels, plus 45 million allowance for seed and feed, making a total of 399,113,756 bushels. A wide range of prices prevailed for wheat and a somewhat similar condition was reported for coarse grains. On Feb. 27, 1925, May wheat closed at $2.03 1-4. On May 1st the closing price was $1.70 3-8, which later in the month rose to $1.98. June prices ranged from $1.61 5-8 to $1.84 1-4, closing at $1.62 1-4. July prices ranged between $1.71 3-8, closing at $1.57. The sharpest fluctuations were in March, when the market dropped from $2.09 to $1.53 in two weeks.

The new crop and Fall prices were also varied and subject to frequent changes. On Aug. 24 the market closed at $1.66 7-8, and on Sept. 1st at $1.48 7-8. By Oct. 1st it was down to $1.19 3-8, the low point of the season. A spell of wet weather stopped threshing and that, with the unfavourable reports of the crop in exporting countries, moved the price index higher. On Nov. 2 the price closed at $1.35 3-8 and by Dec. 1st it was $1.59 1-8 and on Dec. 9, $1.64 3-4, closing Dec. 31 at $1.57 for cash wheat and $1.62 for May futures.

Under prevailing prices the crop proved a valuable one to the farming producers. It was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that the total grain crop of the three Prairie Provinces was worth $649,668,000 on the farm, for the five principal grain crops—wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax. Allowing 45 million bushels for seed and feed, at an average price of $1.20 for wheat, and with an estimated total of 380 bushels, the crop would be worth $456,000,000 marketed. *The Manitoba Free Press* estimated the market value of the grain crops of the Prairies for 1925, together with the dairy products, livestock, root crops, hay, honey and wool at $542,797,528 as compared with its own estimate for 1924 of $384,019,134. Of this the 1925 total wheat was estimated at $352,521,728.

Western Canada Livestock Union. The Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Livestock Union was held at Saskatoon, Dec. 10-13, 1925. The more important speakers were: H. S. Arkell, Dominion Livestock Commissioner; E. D. Adams, President Alberta Horse Breeders' Association; Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture; and R. A. Wright, President Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association. Sidney Carlyle, Livestock Commissioner for Alberta, gave an important address on the topic, "Operation of the Brand Act and the Stock Inspection Act of Alberta." He indicated that English buyers not only did not like branded stock, but were inclined to dock for more than the damage which branding did to the hide. Officers elected for the year 1926 were: President, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater, Sask., (G. H. Hutton, the retiring President, was elected Honorary President); Vice-Presidents: George Gordon, Oak Lake, Man.; C. M. Learmouth, Regina; J. L. Walter, Clive, Alberta; A. Davies, Lardner, B.C.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Early in 1925 a delegation of Western stockmen went to Ottawa. On their return to Moose Jaw a statement was made to the Press on the concessions granted, which were:

(1) Twenty-one year leases on the same basis of the present maximum lease of ten years; (2) Ranch holdings to be kept as an economic whole; (3) More liberal inspection by Government officials of grazing leases; (4) Corral and feeding sites increased from 160 acres to 320 acres, not necessarily all in one unit; (5) Re-leasing, the lease to come automatically under the new regulations, subject to the ranch inspectors' reports; (6) At expiration of current lease, lessee to have priority right to renew; (7) School land rentals to be reduced, when adjoining grazing lands, to the pre-war figure; (8) Forest reserve regulations to be revised, giving precedence to ranchers adjacent to forest reserves and to extend the period of grazing permits on such lands.

Co-operative Handling of Grain. The year ending Aug. 31, 1925, proved favourable to the Wheat Pools of the Prairie Provinces. The crop was not large in 1924 but the price was on a paying basis in a rising market, which enabled the pools to make a return to the producers larger than any year since 1920. Wheat pools were organized and operated in all three Prairie Provinces, all wheat being put on

the markets by one central selling agency in Winnipeg incorporated as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers' Limited. A total of 83 million bushels wheat was handled by the Pool during the crop year, of which 9,000,000 was for the Manitoba pool; 23,000,000 for Alberta and 51,000,000 for Saskatchewan. The Canadian Co-operative leased two lake-head terminals for three years, and purchased one with a capacity of 1,750,000 bushels, giving the Company a combined capacity of 2,500,000 bushels. This was supplemented for the 1925-26 crop year.

In a year when prices indicated improvement over the previous three years, there was a difference of opinion about the influence of the Pool on prices and the market. The final payment of the Pool brought the return to the producer of $1.61 net per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. On Oct. 1st, 1925, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange issued an audited statement by Price, Waterhouse which indicated the following comparative prices:

	Gross Final Pool	Net Final Pool	Non-Pool Certified Average to Grower
No. 1 Northern	1.66	1.617	1.688
No. 2 Northern	1.61	1.567	1.643
No. 3 Northern	1.55	1.5081	1.584

On Dec. 16, 1925, at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited at Regina, General Manager J. H. Riddell made the following statement on comparative prices paid by the Pool and his Company, which were uniform with the general grain trade:

	Pool Price Gross	Average Daily Spot	Average Daily Street	Car Lot Average
No. 1 Northern	1.65 3-4	1.72 1-2	1.68 5-8	1.67 1-4
No. 2 Northern	1.60 3-8	1.67 1-8	1.65	1.64 1-4
No. 3 Northern	1.54 3-8	1.62 3-8	1.59 5-8	1.58 3-4
No. 4 Northern	1.46 3-8	1.51 3-4	1.45 3-8	1.50 7-8
No. 5 Northern	1.32 3-8	1.38 7-8	1.32 3-8	1.40 3-8
No. 6 Northern	1.18 3-8	1.26 1-2	1.18 3-4	1.22 3-8
Feed	1.00 3-8	1.09 3-8	1.01	1.02 1-8

An analysis of the Pool at work appeared in *Queen's Quarterly* for October, 1925, written by Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, who believed that the Pools represented a revolution in wheat-marketing in Canada. On the question as to whether the Pool could make good its claims to superiority over the regular trade, Prof. Mackintosh declared that the redress "must be obtained in one of two ways—by increasing the price of Canadian wheat in the world's markets, or by increasing the proportion of the final price which goes to the grower." The "orderly marketing" claim for the Pool was examined at some length, but without any aid for the Pool. The argument based upon the Stewart-Riddell figures on the crop movement 1910-11 to 1916-17 was rejected as not being based upon normal years. On the wider tables 1900 to 1924 it was indicated that the average difference between the price for September-December and January-August only exceeded 7 cents once, in 1915-19, refuting the argument on the effect of heavy crop movement.

Professor Mackintosh rejected "another fallacy" put forward by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, based upon the large daily turnover of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, 12 million bushels, of which 9 million represented speculation, that "every additional sale tended to bear down the price; speculation, therefore, tended to have a detrimental effect on the markets." In reply Professor Mackintosh said: "A moment's reflection will make clear that no such effect follows. Speculators were not more interested in 'bearing' than in 'bulling' the market. The speculator tended to equalize prices to both farmer and consumer by buying grain when the price was low and selling it when it was high. Insofar as he was successful he tended to raise low prices and depress high ones. He helped to stabilize the market." From this Professor Mackintosh concluded that "dumping" the wheat crop as popularly understood did not depress prices, and that the mere spreading of marketing over the 12 months "is not going to affect significantly the comparative cash prices for the different months." Speculation afforded a means for hedging sales and purchases, without which mortality in the grain business would have been much greater. He recognized a decided improvement in prices paid for street wheat by the Pool and through its influence, which comprises about half the crop. He was unable to see how the Pool could do for the farmer anything which the companies could not have done had they the larger membership and had they commanded the volume. "Given reasonable management and barring accidents the Pool will succeed, that is, it will persist as a marketing agency, though it may undergo modifications from time to time."

Pool Policy on Elevators. Consideration was given by the Executives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Pools to the problem of local country and terminal elevators, and the question of acquiring the properties of the two big farmers' companies. On Sept. 24, 1925, the Executive of the Saskatchewan Pool issued a statement declaring their purpose to acquire elevator-handling facilities at every shipping point in the Province. The argument was, that since the Pool controlled most of the wheat produced in the Province, and since the country elevator was the most important point of contact between the farmer and his marketing machinery, the Pool should have its own elevators and the local agent should be responsible to no one but the Pool. It was decided that a local elevator should be built in districts where 10,000 acres were signed up and no elevator of the farmers' companies existed; and at any point where there was an elevator of one of the farmers' companies, a Pool elevator should not be built unless there were 30,000 acres or more under contract to the Pool. This position was confirmed at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Pool in October, when the Executive were authorized to negotiate with the Saskatchewan Co-operative for the purchase of their elevator system and equipment at a price to be determined by arbitration.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool decided to adopt the elevator policy

chosen by the Saskatchewan Pool managers. In a statement of Nov. 8, 1925, issued by C. H. Burnell, Chairman, it was announced that the Directors, after carefully considering the proposals made at the joint meeting of the Pool Executives and the farmers' companies' representatives, agreed that as the farmers' companies and the Pools represented different systems of marketing, there should be no exclusive arrangement which would raise obstacles between the Pools and line elevator companies; that they had reached the conclusion that in the discharge of the duty of developing a marketing system on the co-operative plan it was essential to have full control of the producers' grain from its local delivery to final sale for export; and it was stated that the Manitoba Pool was ready to negotiate a lease of the United Grain Growers' country elevators in the Province, or for purchase at a valuation which would entail no loss to the farmer shareholders.

The entire Pool-elevator problem came before the Annual Meeting of the United Grain Growers' Company, Limited, Nov. 19-21. There was a strong pro-Pool element among the 338 registered delegates, representing 35,000 shareholders. On the second day, after long discussion of the issue, the Meeting voted to place the Company's property at the disposal of the Pool, but on learning from Secretary Law the legal purport of the vote this decision was promptly reversed. Next morning, President T. A. Crerar reviewed the situation, and later H. J. Symington, K.C., indicated that before action could be taken to sell, it was necessary that a by-law be prepared and duly submitted to all shareholders, who would then be in a position to instruct delegates. The Annual Meeting re-elected all the retiring Directors and left the issue with the Board.

At the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, at Regina, Nov. 6-7, General Manager J. H. Riddell related how the "Saskatchewan Co-operative" had used all means in their power to aid the Pool in testing the Pool plan of marketing, which was the main object to be gained—not the physical handling of grain. Mr. Riddell warned the farmers of the Province to consider the whole question carefully; there was danger in the Pool policy of needless expenditure in duplicating the 450 elevators of the Company. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Board had offered to handle Pool grain at cost and to share the terminal earnings with the Pool, as well as to place the Company's facilities unreservedly at the disposal of the Pool; and notwithstanding the policy of Alberta and several States in the Union to handle all grain through existing houses, the Saskatchewan Pool was evidently determined to stop at nothing short of absorption of the farmers' companies. The pro-Pool men elected two of their candidates to the Board of Directors. It was decided to adjourn the Meeting until February in order to provide an opportunity for the consideration of the question. At this time it was decided to call a special general meeting of all Saskatchewan Co-operative shareholders for Apr. 9, 1926.

At the Special General Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative in Regina, Apr. 9-10, 1926, the offer of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, was accepted. The Company appointed C. D. Howe, Port Arthur, as their arbitrator, and the Pool chose W. G. Styles, Regina. These two selected Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Regina, as third arbitrator.

Early Rust-Resisting Wheat. Concurrent with the efforts to solve the rust problem in wheat, scientific agriculture endeavoured to produce a variety of wheat which would ripen earlier, thereby avoiding the first frosts and lessening the danger from rust. Marquis wheat shortened the growing-time of Red Fyfe from 120 days to 110 days. This meant millions for Canadian grain producers and widened the area northward for wheat growing. Tests made in 1925 indicated that Garnet wheat could be grown to maturity in 100 days, 7 to 10 less than Marquis. It was also found to have escaped the ravages of rust which attacked other varieties grown in the same fields. At the more northerly points Garnet wheat led other varieties by ten days, while in the southerly stations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan it was seven to eight days ahead. Garnet wheat is the result of a cross made in 1905, between a selection of Preston and Riga. The Preston wheat resulted from a cross between Red Fyfe and a variety called Ladoga, imported from northern Russia. Charles E. Saunders, PH.D., D.SC., obtained Riga wheat by crossing a variety called Gehun, brought from the Himalayas, grown at an elevation of 11,000 feet, with a variety known as Onega obtained from near Archangel, one of the most northerly points at which wheat can be grown. L. H. Newman, Ottawa cerealist, stated that in addition to maturing seven to ten days earlier than Marquis, Garnet promised to be particularly valuable under dry conditions, if not sown too thickly (about one bushel per acre) and that it was apparently an abundant-yielding variety, as well as belonging to the class of "good millers."

Special experiments were made with wheat, coarse grains and vegetables along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway. The report of the Federal Department of Agriculture told of encouraging results at mile 137 and mile 185 north from The Pas on the above line. On Oct. 20, 1925, *The Manitoba Free Press* reported that Samuel Larcombe of Birtle, Man., who had been at work since 1916 in an effort to discover a wheat with the milling quality of Marquis or Red Fyfe and rust-resisting qualities, had won partial success. The wheat which he named Axminster was the result of selecting and hybrid growth seven times. In 1924 Axminster wheat showed less than five per cent. rust, while other varieties, growing within five feet of it were infected up to 100 per cent.

Coal Combine Inquiry. An Inquiry into the coal situation in Winnipeg and the West was authorized by the Federal Government in 1924. D. Campbell, K.C., was named Commissioner. Sittings of the inquiry were held at Winnipeg, Calgary, Drumheller, Saskatoon and Regina. In all, 106 witnesses testified, and 850 *questionnaires* were sent

to the coal dealers and others in the three Prairie Provinces. The claim of a Winnipeg dealer that he had handled coal at a profit, while selling $2 per ton less than his competitors was investigated. His accounting records were such that it was impossible to verify his statements, but checking them as far as possible the Commissioner came to the conclusion that this dealer had over-estimated his profits and over-stated the amount of his business. In his Report made public Apr. 3, 1925, Mr. Campbell concluded there was no ground for the complaint that prices charged for coal had been unreasonable. He also found that no combine which was detrimental to the interests of the consuming public had existed in Winnipeg. "Having regard for the facts that I have found, I cannot find that any such combine has been established."

Dealing with the method of handling coal direct from the car to the consumer—keeping handling costs at a minimum, Mr. Campbell said: "It is incredible that so many business men should be so lacking in business ability and foresight as to invest so much money and to systematically add to the expense of operating if these things were not essential to the needs of their business. I have unhesitatingly come to the conclusion that shed and bin accommodation and reserve supplies of coal are absolutely essential to a retail coal business in this country."

Arising out of the Coal Inquiry, a prosecution was undertaken by A. F. Campbell, K.C., with R. A. Bonnar, K.C., as senior prosecuting attorney, in which charges of fraud and conspiracy were laid against two officials of the Canadian Coal Sales Company, an officer and non-commissioned man in the Permanent Force and an engineer in the Government buildings. They were all released on bail, which was fixed at one individual bail of $200,000 and a total bail of $360,000. The case came up for trial before the Spring Assizes in 1926 but was put over to the following Autumn Sessions of the Court. The charges involved 27 cars of coal, worth $5,985, in one case and $1,570 for conspiracy in the lesser cases. It was alleged the fraud took place between Oct. 31, 1922, and Mar. 31, 1923.

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

By

J. Alex. Aikin, M.A.

The 1925 Session of the Legislature.

The Fourth Session of the 17th Legislative Assembly of Manitoba opened Jan. 15, 1925, and was prorogued Apr. 9, 1925. Of the 143 Bills introduced 114 were passed as compared with 118 out of 172 during the previous Session. The Budget announced a surplus of $133,000, the result of a persistent adherence to a policy of rigid economy. No new taxes were imposed. The tax on gasoline was increased from one to three cents per gallon, while the tax on motor vehicles was reduced $5 all round; the exemption for dependent children was increased to $500 in the Provincial Income Tax levy in line with the Federal Income Tax law. The Workmen's Compensation Act was amended, including in the changes a new scale of payments to dependents under which widows were to receive $30 per month—$12 for the 1st child; $10 for the 2nd; $9 for the 3rd; and $8 for the 4th and other children. It was also provided that the foster mother should be treated on the same basis as a widow. In social legislation, Clause 72 of the Child Welfare Act was amended. Formerly the alleged father of a child could evade his responsibility through a friend swearing intimacy. Such action under the amended law made the friend jointly responsible and taxable for maintenance of the child, the money to be paid to the Child Welfare Department of the Government. An Act was passed providing for compulsory treatment of drug addicts. One of the outstanding moves by the Government was Hon. W. R. Clubb's Bill to amend the Good Roads Act, in which the plan of the administration was set forth to assume control and maintenance of trunk roads as traffic conditions, alien to local municipalities served, warranted. A suburban Act giving authority to the Government to handle financially-involved municipalities, based upon the report of the Special Committee, was introduced by Hon. D. L. McLeod and passed.

A Bill under which the capitalization of the Manitoba Power Commission was reduced from $2,165,000 to $921,034 was passed, in harmony with the report of the Special Commission of 1922. It was announced by the Provincial Treasurer that Manitoba's share of the Canadian Wheat Board surplus, amounting to $128,000 would be utilized for research work and improved agriculture. The loss by the Rural Credits Board was estimated at $650,000. A Bill for tightening up on loans made under the plan was passed: A Bill was passed to empower municipalities to borrow up to $50,000 for seed. This Bill also gave authority to the Government to provide seed in the unorganized districts. The Manitoba Pool Elevators Company was incorporated. John Queen's Bill for one day's rest in seven was reported against in Committee, and a motion to report back to the

Law Amendments Committee was defeated 33 to 9. The Bill sponsored by Robert Jacob and R. W. Craig to amend the United Church Act was killed by the House on a 25 to 11 vote. The argument of J. T. Haig that the congregation, not the individual, was the unit of determination, prevailed. The Bill for annexation of the village of Brooklands to Winnipeg was rejected. A Bill providing for a teachers' retirement fund, which was to be sustained by payments of one per cent. of teachers' salaries, was passed during the Session. The Labour group opposed the Bill in detail, claiming it should be termed a Bill to benefit some teachers. Mrs. Edith Rogers, M.L.A., pointed out the Bill was requested by the rural teachers, who wanted the fund established.

The chief interest of the Session was directed in debates to the Attorney-General's measure to make the Liquor Control Commission liable up to $50,000 for cost of enforcement of the Manitoba Liquor and Temperance Acts. The liquor inspectors were transferred from the Attorney-General's Department to the Liquor Commission. The net result was to consolidate the Manitoba Temperance Act and the Liquor Control Act, so that the Commissioners in control of the latter Act would be able to utilize funds for enforcement of the Manitoba Temperance Act.

In support of the item for $12,000 in the estimates, Hon. John Bracken stated the Government had decided on an extensive survey of the natural, industrial and agricultural resources of the Province. It was to include a survey of the vacant lands available for settlers, water-powers, mineral wealth, fisheries and forest resources of the Province. The Government proposed to co-operate with the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Industrial Development Board in the industrial survey.

The Hon. John Bracken's First Budget. In presenting his first Budget to the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Bracken paid tribute to the industry and conscientious attention so generously given by his predecessor in the office of Provincial Treasurer, Hon. F. M. Black, M.L.A. for Rupert's Land. On his own behalf, Mr. Bracken asked for the co-operation and constructive criticism of all the members of the House. In a survey of the returns for the industry on the farms in 1924 within the Province Mr. Bracken estimated the total at $134,849,100 for the field crops, and $164,195,952 for the entire return, including livestock increase, wool, dairy products, poultry and garden products and honey. This compared with $88,-205,884 in 1923, and demonstrated the ability of Manitoba to recuperate. The Provincial Treasurer estimated that investments in manufacturing plants in Manitoba represented over $100,000,000 and the total annual value of the output he placed at upwards of $150,000,000. He said that:

"Three districts in Manitoba gave promise of important developments in mining; the area in The Pas district, the Rice Lake country and the district at Lac Du Bonnet.

North of The Pas there are vast copper deposits, not operated owing

to the low price of copper, and numerous properties under development for the production of gold. In the Rice Lake Country, the Selkirk Company, made up of people in the City of New York, have expended several hundred thousand dollars in the development of a property and they expect to expend hundreds of thousands of additional money, in the belief that there will be in time a large return on the investment. Hundreds of claims are held in this field and considerable sums are being expended each year. Gold is found over a large area, and eventually it seems certain that paying mines will be in operation. The Lac du Bonnet area is quite as promising, the belief being that there are very large deposits of copper in the district as well as gold and other metals of value."

Reviewing the six Government enterprises in the Province, Mr. Bracken said the telephone system closed the year, Nov. 30, 1924, with a surplus of $55,988. The total revenue for the year was $3,080,326; the expenditure, including fixed charges and depreciation, amounted to $3,024,338.

The Provincial Savings Office had, on Aug. 31, 1924, 26,588 deposit accounts owning $10,051,093 savings, an increase for the year of 8,073 accounts and $2,651,151 in savings deposits. The operations for the year closed with a net surplus of $91,953. The following securities held at Aug. 31, 1924, were:

Treasury Bills, Province of Manitoba Exchequer Bonds and Advances to Provincial Treasurer	$6,048,208
Victory Bonds, Provincial and Municipal Bonds and Debentures, C.N.R. and G.T.P. Bonds, guaranteed by the Dominion and Manitoba	3,509,359
Cash in Chartered Banks and on hand	403,614

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association net revenue for the year ending Aug. 31, 1924, was $57,725, as compared with $47,242 the previous year. The sum of $25,000 was added to the reserve which then stood at $50,000. After adding the net profits of the year, $32,725 to the profit and loss account it showed a total of $181,670. The total amount out on mortgages on Aug. 31, 1924, was $8,926,705.

Dealing with Rural Credits the Provincial Treasurer explained that the low temperature in certain parts of the Province had fallen heavily on those portions where the Rural Credits organization had been most advanced. Notwithstanding that fact, the total outstanding had been reduced from three to two and a half million. The policy of the future was for smaller loans and ample security.

Since the Manitoba Power Commission commenced operations in 1919 $1,938,825 had been expended on capital account, and on operation up to the end of Aug., 1924, $326,632 had been expended. In 1923 the Sullivan Commission had valued the assets at $1,380,073. Since that report was submitted the value of the assets had been written down to that level. In the past year ending Aug. 31, 1924, $43,103 had been expended on capital account, mainly in strengthening the transmission line to Portage la Prairie. Mr. Bracken stated that:

"The Profit and Loss Statement presented a year ago showed a loss of $163,652, while the loss for the present year is $112,504, from which is to be deducted the amount of $20,000 voted by the Legislature last Session, making the net deficit for the period $92,504.

The actual profits earned during the year from sales made by the Liquor Commission were $1,260,034 and these profits, by virtue of the

Liquor Control Act, were divided in equal proportions, after deducting the costs of the Referendum, half going to the Municipalities and half to the Government. The profits of the Liquor Commission were $1,260,034 and the cost of Referendum $73,945.

Of the balance of $1,186,089, a half—$593,044—has been credited to the Revenue for the year, and the other half is being divided amongst the various Municipalities on the basis of their equalized assessment.

Profits from sales made by the Liquor Vendor under the Manitoba Temperance Act amounted to $86,126. This figure, together with the 50 per cent. of the Liquor Commission profits, amounts to $679,171. Gross sales by the Liquor Commission and Liquor Vendor were $3,639,180, and other Revenue from permits, Brewery tax, etc., was $369,079. The gross receipts from every source amounted to $4,008,259.

The Government entered upon its second financial year with a realization that the revenue anticipated was $450,311 less than the appropriations voted by the House for the various Departments. It is therefore most satisfactory to be able to announce that instead of a deficit of nearly half a million dollars the year ended with a surplus of $133,395.

It will be recalled that the deficit as shown in the Public Accounts for the nine months' fiscal year of 1922 was $1,346,182; also, that the deficit for the twelve months' fiscal period of 1923 was $901,069. The surplus of $133,395 for the fiscal year 1924 will apply in reduction of the net deficit of past years."

At the Taxation Conference at Ottawa Nov. 11, 1924, the Manitoba representatives had stressed the advisability of avoiding duplication of effort by Federal and Provincial activities, the importance of one system of collection, and a proportionate allotment of the revenue from the Income Tax. Prior to 1922 the fiscal year in Manitoba had closed at Nov. 30, and since 1922, at Aug. 31. By new law passed the year was to close Apr. 30. The estimates submitted, Mr. Bracken stated were, therefore, for eight months. The estimated revenue for the period in view was $7,115,350 and expenditure, $7,283,179.

Mr. Bracken declared that the Grain Futures Tax, passed in 1923, having been declared *ultra vires* of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, an appeal had been taken to the Privy Council. Pending the decision no further collections had been made, beyond the $68,000 collected in 1924. On Mar. 24, 1925, the Privy Council sustained the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. Provision was made in 1926 Session to refund all collections made under the Act.

The 1926 Session of the Legislature.

The Fifth Session of the 17th Legislative Assembly opened at Winnipeg, Jan. 21, 1926, and was prorogued Apr. 23, 1926. In the period 152 Bills were introduced, of which 30 were either withdrawn or defeated, while 122 were given Royal Assent and passed into law. The Government undertook to guarantee the bonds of railway lines connecting the Hudson Bay Railway line with the Flin Flon copper mining area to the northwest and a line northeast from Winnipeg into the mining area in the Bull Dog Lake district, with a prospect for ultimate extension to the Red Lake mining district.

The principal measure of the Session was Bill No. 98, entitled

"An Act to Create and Empower a Municipal and Public Utility Board." The design was to cover a wider circle than was possible under the 1925 surburban Act. The Bill was divided into four main parts: (1) Organization procedure and general powers. (2) Powers respecting municipal and school affairs. (3) Public utilities. (4) Regulation of the sale of shares and other securities. The Public Utilities Act and the Sale of Shares Act were both repealed by this Act.

Considerable time and debate were devoted to the five Bills on the liquor question. The Liquor Appeals Act was designed to provide for and limit appeals from decisions on cases for and offences against the liquor laws of the Province. In the years 1923-26 there had been a number of cases in which the appellants had won their appeal. The new Act made the protection to the local magistrate more positive, and tended to narrow the means for escape by offenders against the Acts. In the Act to amend the Liquor Control Act, the occupant or employer was liable for actions of an employee for infractions after he was aware of the fact. Section 81 provided that: "If an inspector, policeman, constable or peace officer on reasonable and probable grounds believes that a person is committing an offence against this Act, the said inspector, policeman, constable or peace officer may arrest said person without warrant." Bill No. 81 also empowered the Liquor Commission to devote $100,000 towards payments of costs in enforcement of the Liquor Acts and the Manitoba Temperance Act out of the profits on sale of liquor. Bill No. 82, the Manitoba Summary Convictions Act, was framed to enable more complete enforcement of the liquor laws. Bill No. 84 required personal appearance in court when charged on any offence. It also required an appellant to take affidavit on matters of liability and knowledge of the matters in question.

Bill No. 101 incorporated the Central Manitoba Railway Company and gave authority to build a railway from the terminus of the Pine Falls branch of the Canadian National Railway, near the mouth of the Winnipeg River, north-easterly into township 23, range 17, in the Province of Manitoba. Bill No. 92—An Act to amend the Act respecting "The Winnipeg River Railway Company," provided authority for extension of the railway line from near the Great Falls power site on the Winnipeg River, north-easterly to the boundary of Manitoba. This line would utilize the C.P.R. and the Manitoba Power Company's branch line from Lac du Bonnet on to the mine area in the north-east of the Province, and from there east to Red Lake in Ontario. The Act to incorporate the Manitoba Northern Railway, seven miles beyond Le Pas, to the Flin Flon mine property and any extensions thereof required. The Government guarantee was limited to $3,500,000 for the Flin Flon Road and to $25,000 a mile for one railway line to the Central Manitoba mine fields.

A Bill was introduced by the Attorney-General to limit racing in towns under 10,000 population to three days, and in cities of larger

population racing to be limited to 14 days. The Bill was attacked on the plea and argument against monopoly. Boards of Trade and Retail Merchants' Associations opposed racing. The Bill as passed, after much discussion and arguments *pro* and *con* by deputations, meant 14 days' racing for Winnipeg and the same for St. Boniface. The prohibitions contained in the Act, except as to time, did not apply to harness racing, for trotting or pacing horses.

The Industrial Disputes Act was put through the House. An Act was passed providing for use of the net returns from the Canadian Wheat Board surplus to be devoted to the aid of co-operative work in agriculture. Protection for pensioners and dependents under the War Relief Act of 1918 was limited to Dec. 31, 1927, after which it was to apply only to the homestead. The Law Society was given limited authority to discipline members. Road improvement and building was to proceed to the extent of $1,000,000 in 1926.

Much attention was paid to the difficulties of the suburban municipalities around Winnipeg. The Labour group urged creation of a metropolitan school district, including the City of Winnipeg. The Minister of Education was guarded in defence, but intimated that while that proposal had merit the Government were not prepared to recommend it at the present time.

The subject of Evolution for debate, as well as for study by pupils in the secondary schools of Manitoba, came near being tried out in the closing hours of the Session. On an item in deferred estimates of $5,000 for the Educational Advisory Board, J. T. Haig (Conservative), Winnipeg, moved in amendment that while concurring in the item the House was of opinion that the subject of Evolution should be struck from the school curriculum. Speaker Barclay ruled the amendment in order, though inclining to the view of the Attorney-General that it was questionable. W. D. Bayley (Labour) observed it were better to let sleeping dogs lie. Mr. Bracken assured the House that Evolution was not on the curriculum, but it would have been better to raise the question when there was time for consideration. To which Major F. G. Taylor (Conservative) replied that he had brought the matter up three times. He asserted Evolution was on the study programme. By an adroit move, the Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Craig, moved as an amendment to the amendment that the question be referred to the Advisory Board, whether Evolution was or was not, should or should not, be taught in the schools of Manitoba. The latter motion carried by 24 to 10. John Queen and S. J. Farmer, both Labour, supported Mr. Craig's motion.

The Budget of 1926. On Feb. 25, 1926, the Budget was presented by the Hon. John Bracken, Provincial Treasurer. The estimates for the year beginning May 1, 1926, placed expenditures at a total of $10,746,666 as compared with $10,644,492 for the year ending Apr. 30, 1926. Revenue for the new financial year was estimated at $10,602,765, being $138,861 more than for the fiscal year ending

Apr. 30, 1926. Some highlights of the Budget were—A deficit for 1927 estimated at $143,900; an increase of $100,000 in hospital aid and grants; roads, $50,000; drainage, $60,000; estimates for agricultural and industrial survey, $18,000; minor changes in Income tax exemptions, and tax on gasoline exempted, except for motor vehicles; the tax on receipts from race-tracks increased from three to five per cent.; provision made for refund of $68,000 taken under the Grain Futures Act.

Discussing public utilities and investments of the Province, the Provincial Treasurer said that the Manitoba Telephone System now represented an investment of $18,942,473. An operating surplus for the year ending Nov. 30, 1925, of $148,940 was recorded. There were 68,809 telephones in use on that date. The Provincial Savings Office reported 30,412 accounts and $11,908,459 on deposit Apr. 30, 1925. An operating surplus for the year ending on that date was reported at $29,944. The Manitoba Farm Loans Board reported 3,157 active mortgage loans amounting to $8,628,078. Profits for the eight months' period ending Apr. 30, 1925, amounted to $28,902. During the period 53 new loans were approved for $93,500. The rate of interest had been reduced from 7 to 6½ per cent. Administration of Rural Credits reported $2,336,531 out with 74 Rural Credit societies, of which 44 were under administration by the Department. The supervisor estimated losses from loans made in early years of the plan at $669,000. Payments of interest and principal during the eight months' period ending Apr. 30, 1925, at $391,504. A more conservative policy was in operation. Net profits from the Liquor Commission amounted to $923,045 for the eight months ending Apr. 30, 1925, of which 50 per cent. was paid the municipalities and 50 per cent. to the consolidated revenue account of the Province. Arrangements had been made to operate the Power Commission utility on a capitalization which would admit of an even break. The capital figure was now at $921,034, as against $2,165,000 a year ago. After meeting all charges, the year's operations showed a balance of $6,491. Plans were being worked out for extension of the lines to more towns and districts of the Province.

The gross bonded debt of the Province was placed at $72,066,802. Of this total $40,000,000 was invested in revenue-bearing enterprises. A sinking fund was being established by appropriation of one-half of one per cent, on all long-term refunding or new debenture issue. Grants to education for 1926-27 were put at $1,665,681, and for Mothers' Allowance at $420,000.

At the 1924 Session of the Legislative Assembly it was decided to have the fiscal year end with Apr. 30, therefore the fiscal period from Sept. 1, 1924, to Apr. 30, 1925, was an eight months' period. The Public Accounts for that period published in the usual way indicated: total revenue earned Sept. 1, 1924, to Apr. 30, 1925, $7,259,520; expenditure incurred Sept. 1, 1924, to Apr. 30, 1925, $7,134,385; excess carried to balance sheet, $125,136. For the same period the condensed statement of current cash receipts and disburse-

ments showed: total recepts, $7,866,519; total disbursements, $6,-824,154; balance of excess cash receipts carried to open ledger, $1,042,365.

Manitoba Suburban Municipalities. During the Session of 1925 an Act was passed providing for the administration of any of the ten suburban municipalities in the Winnipeg district which might be unable to meet their obligations. The Act called for appointment of a Board made up of a representative of each municipality under administration, to be appointed by the Council of the municipality, a mayor or reeve, and a Chairman of the Board to be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council. The remuneration of the members of the Board was to be determined by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, and paid by the municipalities under administration. During the year 1925 four Winnipeg suburban municipalities were brought under the Board: St. James, Transcona, St. Vital and West Kildonan. The bond-holders took occasion to protest at the manner in which, as they claimed, the Board endeavoured to make terms for payment of principal and interest.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the 1926 Session forecasted legislation after the model of the Local Government Board in Saskatchewan, whereby all municipal obligations and financial plans were subject to Provincial Government control through the Local Government Board. The Suburban Act was to continue in operation.

During the House debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, W. Sanford Evans, M.L.A. for Winnipeg, attacked the Bracken Ministry for the appointment of W. C. McKinnell, M.L.A. for Rockwood, as Chairman of the Suburban Board, for which he was paid a salary of $4,200 per annum by the four municipalities under administration. The Conservative amendment to the Address read: "This House regrets that your Honour's Government has appointed a member of this Legislature, to an office of emolument in the nomination, appointment or gift of the Crown, who still retains his seat in this House; which, in the opinion of this House, is not in accordance with the principle of the independence of Members of Parliament." Attorney-General Craig stated in reply that special legal advice had been sought on the appointment, that Mr. McKinnell had been Chairman of the Committee of the House which had investigated affairs of the suburban municipalities, that there was precedent in the Adam Beck case in Ontario, for the action of the Government. The legal opinions of three lawyers in support of the Government's action were tabled by the Attorney-General. The Government was sustained on a division by 27 to 14, the Liberals, Conservatives and Independents voting for the Evans' amendment; the Labour Group going with the Government.

Manitoba Power Commission. The Sixth Annual Report of the Manitoba Power Commission intimated that an amendment

Act was passed at the 1925 Session of the Legislative Assembly by which the capital was reduced from $2,165,000 to $921,034 and the interest rate from 6 per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum. Of the total reduction of $1,243,966 the sum of $405,039 was placed in a suspense account in the books of the Province, to be assumed by the Commission from time to time as increased revenue might permit. Of the balance $220,000 was transferred to the capital account of the Province, and the remainder, $618,925, was charged to capital surplus of the Province. The accumulated operating deficits, amounting to $147,848 were also placed in a suspense account, to be credited with collections as they were made. Other accumulated deficits amounting to $324,078 were charged to revenue deficits of the Province.

Authority was given by the Legislature for raising $500,000 for the purpose of Electrical Power transmission. New business was sought through newspaper advertising and exhibits at local fairs, with the result that inquiries were made which led to negotiations for several new lines in process of erection at the end of 1925. The Report suggested the end of the calendar year as the best time for the business year of the Commission, as being in line with the municipal year.

Government Liquor Control Commission. The Report of the Commission for the fiscal year Sept. 1, 1924, to Apr. 30, 1925, drew attention to the fact that at the last Session of the Legislature an amendment to the Government Liquor Control Act had been passed, whereby the end of the fiscal year was changed from Aug. 31 to Apr. 30. This curtailed the period to be reported on from twelve to eight months, and made comparison, except by relative percentages, necessarily approximate only. Some of the figures given were: cost of goods purchased, $2,956,071; laid-down cost of goods sold, $1,866,054; total sales, $2,962,902; gross profit, $1,267,573. The sum paid the Federal Government in Customs, Excise and Sales tax was $945,430. Operating expenses were $285,557. An allowance of $3,457 was made for depreciation, and interest paid to the Province of Manitoba amounted to $41,599, less $1,833 received by the Commission on Savings Account and Portage Investment. The net profit from all sources was $982,016, which after deducting $58,971 for the Liquor Vendor, left $923,045 available for distribution. Half this sum, $461,522, was divided among the municipalities of the Province, according to assessment.

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands. The Annual Report of the Provincial Secretary gave the revenue of the Department as $23,975 for the eight months' period ending Apr. 30, 1925, and $9,531 received from the King's Printer, making a total revenue for the period of $33,506. During this period 107 letters patent were granted, with an aggregate capital of $9,955,500. Five supplementary letters patent were granted to existing companies, two of which were for increase and two for decrease of capital stock,

while one was for conversion of shares. Under Part IV. of the Companies Act nine licences were granted, representing a total capital of $9,032,000.

The Report of Provincial Lands showed that receipts of the Department had exceeded expectations, amounting to $235,673. Of this total $188,171 was for deferred payments and $28,975 past-due interest. New sales indicated an increase, amounting in all to 11,331 acres at prices up to $15 per acre. The statement gave $836,797 principal and $66,412 interest outstanding at Aug. 31, 1924. Less collections in the eight months ending Apr. 30, 1925, plus interest on sales cancelled, the amount of principal and interest collectable was placed, on Apr. 30, 1925, at $687,974.

Workmen's Compensation Act Report. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1920 is effective in Manitoba for all cases since Jan. 1, 1921. All cases prior to that date, back to Mar. 1st, 1917, come under the 1916 Act. A review of the operations of the Board for the four years 1922-25 serves to indicate the industrial strength of Manitoba, and especially of Winnipeg. The actual payrolls upon which assessments were based were officially reported at:

Year	Payrolls	Assessments Paid
1922	$54,969 710	$766,493
1923	58,822 224	819,580
1924	56,072,226	709,740
1925	57,742,443	434,877

During 1925 the actual cash disbursed by the Board in payment of compensation, including medical aid, amounted to $752,412.59, as compared with $757,148.11 disbursed during 1924, a decrease of $4,735.52. The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 23,193, as compared with 21,941 issued during 1924, an increase of 1,252. The value of Board orders during 1925 for the payment of compensation, which included orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covered amounts set aside to reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was $731,773.34, as compared with $763,418.76 during 1924, a decrease of $31,645.42.

Since the coming into force of the Act, Mar. 1st, 1917, down to December 31st, 1925, the claims of 153 widows had been approved.

On December 31, 1925, the Board had on its books 399 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period Mar. 1st, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1925. During 1925 the Board received report of 9,042 accidents, as compared with 8,949 reported during 1924, an increase of 93, or 1 per cent. Whilst there was a decrease in the number of accidents reported by the self-insurers during 1925, this was offset by a very appreciable increase in the accidents recorded by the general body of employers in Class "G." During 1925 the experience of the self-insurers, comprising the Railway Companies, the Winnipeg Electric Company, the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and the Dominion Government, showed 4,720 acci-

dents as compared with 5,147 during 1924, a decrease of 427, or 8.9 per cent.; whilst the general group of employers in Class "G" during 1925 reported 4,322, as compared with 3,802 for 1924, an increase of 520, or 13.7 per cent. There were 36 fatal accidents in the various classified industries during 1925, as compared with 24 during 1924. Of these 15 were reported by self-insurers during 1925, as compared with 17 during 1924; whilst Class "G" recorded 21 during 1925, as compared with 7 during 1924.

Charles K. Newcombe, was appointed Commissioner during 1925.

Educational Affairs; The University of Manitoba.

In his Budget Speech of Feb. 2, 1925, Hon. John Bracken stated that following a very rapid rise in the cost of education during the War and in post-War years, its cost to municipalities had decreased slightly during more recent years, while the cost to the Province had continued to increase. The Public Accounts of Manitoba indicated that for the eight months' period ending Apr. 30, 1925, the expenditure on education by the Province was $1,282,779, and for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1924, it was $2,069,960. Grants to the several branches of education for the two periods covered were:

	1924	1925
Public schools	$844,463	$506,651
Secondary schools	285,339	191,846
University	433,000	288,000
Teachers training	63,032	44,422
Inspection	93,841	61,908
Free text-books	41,224	6,403

Statement Showing Comparison Between Years Ending June 30th, 1924, and June 30th, 1925, Respectively :

	1923-24	1924-25	Increase	Decrease
No. of Pupils Enrolled	144,941	145,834	1,343	.....
No. Enrolled in Elementary Grades	131,615	132,467	852	.....
No. Enrolled in Secondary Grades	12,876	13,367	491	.....
Total Average Daily attendance	103,775	104,312	537	.....
Total Attendance, Percentage of Enrolment	71.82	71.53	....	.29
No. of School Districts formed to date	2,109	2,129	20	.....
No. of School Districts in operation	1,851	*1,831	....	20
No. of School Buildings	1,985	1,991	6	.....
No. of School Departments	3,867	3,912	45	.....
No. of Intermediate Schools	118	119	1	.....
No. of High Schools	43	45	2	.....
No. of Collegiate Departments	8	10	2	.....
No. of Collegiate Institutes	11	11	Nil	Nil
No. of Junior High Schools	9	9	Nil	Nil
Teachers' Salaries Paid for the year	$4,849,712.35	$4,838,722.88	....	$10,989.47
Debentures Approved	162,095.00	460,175.00	$298,080	.....
Disbursements by School Districts for all purposes.	11,284,094.57	10,671,327.83	....	612,766.74

On June 19, 1925, convictions were obtained against 23 Mennonites in the Spencer and Goodwill school districts, St. Pierre, for failure to send their children to school. Fines were imposed, from $5 or ten days in jail, to $50 or 20 days in jail. A bond was required of all those convicted, which would be forfeited if the children failed to attend school.

* In several localities 2 or 3 schools operated as one, in the interest of economy.

The Manitoba School Trustees' Association. The Annual Convention of this Association met in Winnipeg, Feb. 23-25, 1926. Six hundred delegates were in attendance. The President, J. A. Marion, announced the appointment of a Credentials Committee, comprising School Inspectors Parker, Dunlop and Parr; a Resolutions Committee of J. A. Glen, Dr. Davidson, John Spalding, Father Rosseau and R. H. Smith; and a Convention Secretary, Robert Love. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. Charles Cannon, Minister of Education; Dr. R. A. Wilson of the Saskatchewan University and Dean W. C. McKillican of Manitoba Agricultural College. The following Resolutions were passed at the Convention:—

"(1) That the Department of Education be asked to give permission to teachers to visit other schools one day a term under the direction of the Inspector and to count each day as a school day, in order that these teachers may have an opportunity to discuss difficulties with one another; (2) That the School Board should encourage boys and girls who have left school to return at least for the Winter months, and that, whenever possible, special courses should be arranged; (3) Amendment to School Attendance Act:—That some steps should be taken to enforce the attendance of children living within the boundaries of a school district beyond the three mile radius, it having been brought to the attention of the Association that some parents make that an excuse for the neglect to provide an education for their children; (4) Recommending that the Provincial Executive makes the utmost effort by notifying the Secretary of each School Board at least two months before the meeting of the Provincial Annual Convention, to have all resolutions to be submitted to that Annual Convention sent in to the Secretary by December 15th, and that the Secretary of the Provincial Executive have all resolutions so received by him published in pamphlet form and sent to the Secretary of each school board at least three weeks before the date of the Provincial Convention; (5)Taxes on Soldier Settlement Lands:—That this association strongly protests against the hardship caused to actual ratepayers in many school districts in the province through the withdrawal of Soldier Settlement Board lands from Municipal and School Taxation, and that we impress upon the Government the necessity of its paying taxes on all such lands; and that the Executive be asked to co-operate with the Union of Municipalities to the end that these desires may be carried out. (6) Re-reading of Examination Papers:—Approving the re-reading of examination papers, but, that monies paid for re-reading be returned if pupils pass. (7) That this School Board are of the opinion that the present term of Normal training is long enough and that a two-year course before allowing one to teach would be detrimental to the best interests of education, as it would exclude a great many from the rural districts."

The following officers for 1926-27 were elected: Honorary President, Hon. Charles Cannon, Minister of Education; President, H. N. MacNeill, Dauphin; Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. McArthur, Norwood; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Love, Melita; Additional Members of Executive:—J. Allison Glen, J. A. Marion, W. H. French, Joseph Gibson, C. J. Long, M. J. Stanbridge, H. J. Russell (President, Manitoba Educational Association), J. Boyd Morrison, and E. D. Parker.

The University of Manitoba. Following the union of all faculties of higher education into one corporation, as recommended by the Special Commission, W. C. McKillican, head of the Brandon Experimental farm, was appointed Dean of Agriculture. Several junior appointments were made to the staff in 1925. Prof. E. G. Perry, (Manitoba College, affiliated) represented the University of Manitoba at the opening of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, April, 1925. A site was provided on the Agricultural College grounds for a plant pathological laboratory and greenhouses, to be erected and equipped by the Federal Department of

Agriculture for the study of wheat rust. Total registration for the academic year 1924-25 was 3,539, as compared with 3,329 and 2,898 the two previous years. The 1924-25 total was made up by 2,277 registered students in degree and diploma courses; 652 in extension courses; 610 Summer school students. For the 1925-26 academic year the registration of students for degree and diploma courses was 2,428, with 568 in extension courses, still incomplete when reported on. The Report of the Board of Governors suggested "the main problem of your Board during the year had been the task of providing for the ever increasing numbers of students of the University, an efficient programme of instruction along the lines of the modest *curricula* in arts and science and professional courses adopted as desirable for this Province, within the limits imposed by a reduction in income." Recipients of the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the May, 1926, Convocation were: John Wesley Dafoe; Alexander McIntyre, M.A.; and Isaac Pitblado, M.A., LL.B., K.C., all of Winnipeg. The total registration in the Manitoba Agricultural College 1925-26 was 557, of whom 282 were in the long courses and 275 in the short courses. In the 1924-25 year 9 degrees in agriculture were granted—B.S.A.; and in home economics 12 degrees—B.Sc. (H.E.). An honorary diploma was awarded James Duncan McGregor, Brandon, Man., for distinguished service to agriculture in breeding and exhibiting pure bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

Wesley and Manitoba Colleges. The first Convocation of the United Church Colleges, Wesley, the pioneer Methodist College of the Prairies, and Manitoba College, long the training school for Presbyterian ministers for western service, was held in the Young United Church, Apr. 6, 1926. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. George Laughton, minister of Central United (formerly Congregational) Church, who had preached a memorable baccalaureate sermon the previous Sunday to the student body. The degree of D.D. was also conferred on Rev. Hugh J. Robertson, East Kildonan, and Rev. Herbert M. Irwin of Athens, Greece.

Degrees and diplomas were awarded to a graduating class of five men and four women for Manitoba College, and five men from Wesley College, in addition to eight degrees of B.D., seven of which were conferred *in absentia*. David Maclennan delivered the valedictory address, and Rev. R. B. Cochrane, D.D., the address to the graduates. At Manitoba College 19 male students and 11 female students took the year's courses, while 17 were in training at Wesley, all for the ministry of the United Church of Canada. At the 1925 Convocation of Manitoba College the degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. D. M. Solandt, Toronto and Rev. H. J. Keith, Winnipeg.

The Report on Wesley College indicated registration of 335 for 1925-26, an increase of 37 over the year 1924-25. Former Methodists accounted for 42 per cent.; former Presbyterians for 20 per cent. There were 45 foreign-born students in the year. The arts graduation class increased by 4 to 28; 174 students came from rural districts.

Brandon College. For the academic year 1925-26 the enrolment at Brandon College was: arts and theology, 199; Academy, 53; music and expression, 92; total 344. The faculty consisted of 20 professors and lecturers.

Provincial Agricultural Conditions. The growing season of 1925 in Manitoba was marked by variations and extremes which made it a precarious one for all depending upon the fruit of the ground for their income. Extreme heat and lack of rain in the ripening weeks prevented the crop from maturing in the best form. The precipitation for the year amounted to 17.79 inches, as compared with an average of 20.29 inches from 1875 to 1920. Rain and snow in the threshing time caused delay in operations, and

lowered the grade of much of the grain. However, the market acted in sympathy, for the crop news from Australia and the Argentine served to lift prices, so that the grain growers received a larger price for the lower grades than were offered for higher ones earlier in the season. The total value of all Manitoba field crops of the Province was estimated at $115,436,000 at country points.

Manitoba Field Crops, 1925

Crops	Acre Sown Acres	Yield per Sown Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price per Bus.	Total Value
Wheat	2,220,100	17.8	39,453,000	$1.18	$46 555,000
Oats	1,922,377	37.3	71,770,000	.34	24,402,000
Barley	1,874,349	27.8	52,156,000	.49	25,556,000
Fall Rye	293,100	15.7	4,612,000	.73	3,367,000
Spring Rye	35,346	15.3	540,000	.73	394,000
Peas	1,053	24.0	25,300	1.50	38,000
Mixed Grains	15,662	28.6	448,000	.40	179,000
Flax	155,650	10.7	1,664,000	2.10	3,494,000
		Cwt.	Cwt.	per Cwt.	
Potatoes	28,991	88.2	2,567,000	1.10	2,824,000
Turnips, etc.	4,732	116.0	548,000	.82	449,000
		Tons	Tons	per Ton	
Hay and Clover	341,008	2.00	682,000	9.50	6,479,000
Alfalfa	8,739	2.50	21,700	10.00	217,000
Fodder Corn	38,409	6.40	247,000	6.00	1,482,000
Total	6,939,516				$115,436,000

Estimate of Agricultural Products

	1925	1924
All Field Crops	$115,436,000	$135,931,000
Live Stock Increase	10 397,000	9,085,000
Wool	108,225	116,905
Dairy Products	13,629,797	13,093,902
Poultry Products	5,032,500	3,870,750
Garden Products	2,000,000	2,000,000
Honey	616,068	195 300
Total	$147,219,590	$164,292,857

The Manitoba Wheat Pool Policy. The second Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, was held in Brandon, July 30-31, 1925, and was attended by 240 delegates. The *interim* report of the auditors showed that 8,444,000 bushels of wheat had been handled, which amounted to 21.12 per cent. of the total wheat marketed in the Province. This grain was handled for $51,482, or .613, being about three-fifths of a cent per bushel. Storage and insurance brought the cost up to .457 of a cent per bushel. The Pool membership was reported at 13,014, with 18,495 contracts, as compared with 7,586 members the year before. The Directors reported that in developing an elevator policy they had incorporated the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd. In line with the other two pools it had been decided to make the full deductions provided for in the contracts to supply an elevator and commercial reserves. With a reserve of $4,000,000 it was claimed, it should be possible to margin 25,000,000 bushels, or more grain than was likely to be moving at any one time. The Meeting endorsed the Directors' policy in a resolution declaring "this Convention endorses the opinion of their Board that it is in the best interest of the Pool that the best contracts possible be made with all line companies until we secure our own handling facilities." The big issue of the Meeting was that of interlocking directorates. It was decided that "No director of the Manitoba Wheat Pool can, while serving on the Pool Directorate, at the same time be a member of the Provincial Legislature, the Federal Parliament of Canada, or of the Central or Provincial Board of Directors of the U.F.M. or Farmers' Union of Canada, or of any other similar body or organization to whom this resolution may hereafter be applied by this Company." The indemnity of delegates was

increased from $3 to $4 per day when attending the Annual Meetings. It was also decided to offer three prizes of $75 each in 1926 for the best essays on co-operation, competition to be limited to students in rural High Schools, students in Manitoba colleges and teachers in the Province.

The policy of the Pool Executive in seeking to arrest the decline of prices by purchasing wheat on the open market was approved. Directors elected were: R. F. Chapman, Ninga; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; C. H. Burnell, Oakville; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; S. Gellie, Harmsworth. At the Directors' Meeting, C. H. Burnell was elected President; R. F. Chapman, Vice-President, with S. Gellie, third member of the Executive.

The United Farmers of Manitoba. The Annual Meeting of the United Farmers of Manitoba took place at Brandon on Jan. 6-9, 1925. There were 297 registered delegates present. The Secretary reported a decreased membership. The financial statement showed: receipts of $11,438, and expenditures of $11,021, leaving a balance in the treasury of $417. C. H. Burnell, a former President of the U.F.M., reported for the Wheat Pools a combined membership of 91,291, of which 9,224 were in Manitoba; 51,318 in Saskatchewan and 30,749 in Alberta. The chief subject for discussion in the Convention was the Resolution providing for reorganization of the Federal Political Progressive Committee in Manitoba. It provided the Committee be made up of 5 members from the U.F.M.; 2 elected by the Federal members-elect; one by each Federal electoral constituency, urban also, where progressive organization existed. The purpose of the Committee was (1) to stimulate public opinion; (2) gathering necessary funds; and (3) co-operation to guide the campaign. A. J. M. Poole was re-elected President.

The 23rd Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba was held at Brandon, Jan. 13-15, 1926. The addresses were outstanding and the discussions on resolutions were keen and carefully guided. It was formally decided the Convention should take steps to provide a memorial to the late Roderick McKenzie. Resolutions on compulsory voting and on banking and finance were referred to the locals for consideration during the year. Prof. C. R. Fay of the University of Toronto, delivered three addresses to the Convention, the most notable being "Agricultural Co-operation, A World Problem." Hon. R. W. Craig spoke on "A Legislative Review."

The constitution was amended to provide for a $5 membership for all members of one family of sixteen years and over residing in the family home. Resolutions passed were: (1) calling on the Government of Manitoba to take action to secure amendments to the existing law, which provided exemptions from seizure of eleven months' flour—the amendments to exempt six months' supplies of food and other necessities in addition to existing exemptions where grain and chattels were seized; (2) demanding that where a writ be issued against any person all creditors should be entitled to have notice and be entitled also to receive *pro rata* on their claims from any judgment; (3) urging the inauguration of an intensive campaign to bring home to farmers the value, to them, of more thorough feeding, both in the rearing and finishing of livestock for the market; (4) favouring the lowering of all rail rates on the National Transcontinental line to Maritime ports; (5) urging conference by the Executive with the Union of Municipalities and Soldier Settlement Board at a fair and just solution of the problem of value on soldier settlers lands; (6) favouring neutrality in politics; (7) calling on the Dominion Government to introduce legislation providing for reciprocity in tariffs on cattle and hogs between Canada and the United States; (8) expressing the opinion that the percentage of moisture allowed in grain should be increased one per cent., which would make wheat, with 15 per cent. moisture, marketable.

A. J. M. Poole was re-elected President and Thomas Wood, Vice-President.

The United Grain Growers. The 19th Annual Report of the United Grain Growers, Limited, told of a successful year's business for the year ending Aug. 31, 1925, with profits of $418,574. The total paid-up capital stock of the Company was reported at $2,890,627, and the reserve at $1,203,182. The Company operated 397 country elevators, in addition to 78 under lease from the Manitoba Government. The total current assets of the Company were reported at $4,473,868. Total current liabilities $1,366,500. Capital assets $5,290,546, with capital liabilities of $2,101,218.

In Mar., 1926, the United Grain Growers completed the purchase of 18 elevators from the Manitoba Government at a total price of $101,000, ranging from $1,000 to $9,000. The Company had purchased previously 63 elevators from the Province. There were still 56 Government elevators on lease in Manitoba.

At the Western Canada Dairy Convention in Vancouver, Feb. 9, 1925, Manitoba butter came first in all competitions. Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Limited, won the shield and gold medal for the best average score for the two months in the All-Canada competition; the second prize going to the Lacombe Alberta Creamery; the third to Pictou County Dairy, Stellarton, N.S.

Livestock Breeders' Associations. The Annual Reports of the Manitoba Livestock Breeders' Associations, covering the year 1925 while not manifesting much in the way of big annual meetings told of activity in the farms and at exhibitions both East and West where Manitoba livestock won prizes and favourable comment. The officers of the several associations were elected as follows:

Organization	President
Horse Breeders' Association	James Burnett, Napinka
Cattle Breeders' Association	James Turner, Carroll
Sheep Breeders' Association	Hugh Gilmour, Griswold
Swine Breeders' Association	J. R. Rettie, Brandon
General Secretary	John McDonald, Oak Lake

Manitoba Women's Institutes. The Report for 1925 on the Women's Institute of Manitoba, compiled by Miss Esther Thompson, Director, Women's Dept. Manitoba Agricultural College, indicated general and varied activity. The cutting-off by the Federal Government of the aid formerly given for lecturers and demonstrators was keenly felt in certain districts. Some of the institutes supported the municipal hospitals by annual gifts, and supplies of linen and bedding; others maintained tea-rooms, rest rooms, with an assembly room and library—in some cases associated with a community hall plan. Child welfare, health conferences and tonsil clinics received attention by others. A few saw the need for improving the local cemeteries by erecting fences, planting flowers, trees and shrubs. Most of the Institutes were interested in the local schools, providing equipment for the play grounds, furnishing a rest room for teachers, and promoting the hot noon lunch plan. One institute provided a lantern slide. Officers for the year were: Mrs. T. A. Cohoe of Pilot Mound, President; and Mrs. Violet Cathcart of Winnipeg, Secretary. The members of the Advisory Board were: Mrs. T. A. Cohoe, Pilot Mound; Mrs. W. H. T. Peake, Transcona; Mrs. W. K. Anderson, Kenton; Mrs. M. E. Koons, Minitonas; Mrs. David Watt, Birtle, and Mrs. Robert Forke, Pipestone,

New Pulp and Paper Mill; Other Industrial Conditions.

The efforts of J. D. McArthur to promote the pulp and paper industry in Manitoba met with signal success in 1925 when the Spanish River Company backed the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, of which Mr. McArthur was made President, and enabled the project to be carried forward. On June 12, 1925, a contract was signed at Ottawa by the Minister of the Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart, and the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, represented by President J. D. McArthur and Travers Sweatman, K.C., who had conducted the negotiations. By the terms of the contract the Company acquired rights in Pulpwood berth No. 1, on the south and east of Lake Winnipeg, embracing an area of approximately 1,080 square miles. It was further agreed and contracted that should the Company not be able to secure sufficient wood to meet all its requirements in this area it could go west of the Lake, and it would have the privilege within five years to select wood limits, blocks to be not less than 30 square miles, in conjunction with forestry engineers of the Department of the Interior.

The Company deposited $300,000 cash with the Department to guarantee commencement of work by Aug. 12, 1925, and completion of plant and production of products within 18 months. A bond for $175,000 additional was deposited to guarantee performance in conformity with the regulations of the Forestry division. The work of excavation and preliminary construction was started in the early Autumn at Pine Falls, near the mouth of the Winnipeg River, close to the wood supply. Construction work was carried on all Winter, and was greatly speeded up on completion of the C.N.R. branch line into Pine Falls. It was estimated the entire plant would represent an outlay of $2,500,000 when complete. The mill when running was expected to require 120 men in steady employment, in addition to the large number necessary to get out wood in the Winter season.

Power and Light Zone Agreement. For years the Winnipeg Electric Company and the Winnipeg City Hydro had been keen competitors for light and power business in the City of Winnipeg and suburbs. In 1925 a proposal was favourably considered to apportion the business fields of the two concerns so that the civic utility would take over all light and power distribution in the City and withdraw from the outside suburban field. A valuation of $1,100,000 was put on the light and power property of the Winnipeg Electric Company in the city, exclusive of the Street Railway, but no progress was made for a time.

When the agreement was being negotiated at Ottawa for the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., a new competitor appeared in the person of George M. Seaman of Chicago, who was associated with E. W. Backus of Minneapolis. Their proposal was to build a 250-ton mill in Greater Winnipeg, and they asked in turn for the right to select wood and water after the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company had secured the necessary wood for a 100-ton mill. Mayor Webb and other citizens supported Seaman and Backus warmly. In the final effort, and while a strong Winnipeg deputation was in Ottawa, the word was passed that Seaman-Backus were after the Seven-Sisters falls on the Winnipeg River. The Slave Falls' site on the Winnipeg River had been considered as the special right of the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric utility, and preference was expressed by the Provincial Government for the Seven Sisters Falls. As a direct result of this play, the City Council declined to uphold the hands of Mayor Webb in Ottawa, considering the power site too high a price to pay for the projected paper mill. Mayor Webb declared the talk to be propaganda.

On Sept. 1, 1925, Hon. John Bracken addressed a letter to Hon. Charles Stewart, which amounted to placing a *caveat* on the Seven Sisters' Power site on the Winnipeg River. Mr. Bracken said in part: "We therefore consider it essential that some measure should be taken to

protect the Provincial interest in this matter by reserving for the use of the Province, at least one of the Seven Sisters sites, or in case you find that for any reason this is impossible or undesirable, we would request that before any other disposition is made of this site, the approval of the provincial government be obtained."

Later in the year an arrangement was made whereby the Manitoba Power Company contracted to supply the Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company with power, and the necessary transmission lines were put under construction without delay. It was then apparent the Slave Falls project had to be abandoned for the present by the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric utility, which later on announced that negotiations were proceeding for the purchase of a block of 20,000 H.P. from the Manitoba Power Company.

The Industrial Development Board. With the purpose of promoting industrial development in the Province of Manitoba, the Provincial Government, the Winnipeg City Council, and the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade co-operated in the organization and maintenance of the Industrial Development Board, organized in the Spring of 1925. The immediate objective was the making of an industrial survey of the resources, the markets, existing industries, transportation and power, raw material and labour, and related data on all phases of information which might be sought by intending investors and promoters. The Executive was constituted as follows: Hon. John Bracken, Chairman; W. H. Carter, Vice-Chairman; J. B. Coyne, K.C.; Hon. F. M. Black; Alderman E. T. Leech; Walter Owens; J. F. Sweeting; and A. A. Tisdale; J. M. Davidson, Secretary.

Three Committees on (1) Natural Resources, (2) Established Industries, and (3) New Industries, including forty members selected from public-spirited citizens were appointed to carry forward the work in hand and plan for the future. Plenty of cheap hydro-electric power, excellent transportation facilities and abundance of raw material connected with the primary industries were regarded as offering the most desirable opportunity for development.

One direction in which industrial development was regarded as inviting was in the production of sugar from sugar beets, which in turn would offer farm land owners in the district a dependable source of revenue. In January, 1925, a charter was granted an incorporated company at Winnipeg for $1,500,000. The provisional Directors were: Hon. T. A. Crerar, W. J. Hickey, W. H. Carter, W. L. Parles, and R. J. Speers.

Another industrial project of the year in Manitoba was the extensive packing plant erected by the Harris Abattoir Company, Ltd., at St. Boniface.

The Winnipeg City Hydro. In deference to public opinion, early in 1926 the Winnipeg City Council decided to order an outside audit of the City Hydro Electric utility and voted $10,000 for the purpose. Not satisfied with this plan, on Feb. 6, 1926, a deputation of citizens met Hon. John Bracken and the Attorney-General and presented a petition signed by 200 electors asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into the affairs of the City Hydro and related finance. The Government demanded that the City Council should show cause why the requested inquiry should not be made. On Feb. 16, 1926, a deputation from the City Council presented their case, pointing out that their own audit had been arranged for. On their figures the over-expenditure amounted to $420,643. The same week J. G. Glassco, Manager, City Hydro, proposed to the Public Utilities Committee of the City Council that the City Hydro should assume the entire over-expenditure and obviate the necessity for ratification by the ratepayers or any special legislature to ratify in *lieu* of the ratepayers' vote. After due consideration the Provincial Government announced no Royal Commission would be given, pending the report of the auditors. The audit was undertaken by the Price Waterhouse Company. The Legis-

lature authorized the City Council to pass a by-law to legalize the $450,000 over-expenditure. At the Municipal elections of November, 1925, this by-law was defeated.

The operating report for 1925 of the City Hydro Electric Utility indicated an increased gross revenue earned. The complete income statement is as follows:

	1925	1924
Total revenue for the year	$2,037,710.81	$1,863,175.05
Total expenses for the year	1,999,584.27	1,754,854.56
Net credit for the year	38,126.54	108,320.49
Adjustments during year (profit and loss account), cr.	5,932.67	1,764.19
Surplus for the year	44,059.21	110,084.68
Surplus at beginning of year, $411,028.80, less $50,000.00 contributed for uncollectable taxes reserve	361,028.80	337,071.42
	$ 405,088.01	$ 447,156.10
Less cost of repairs to concrete weir and reinsulation transmission line	125,675.13	.....
Less amortization of debenture discount to Dec. 31, 1923	.....	36,127.30
Net surplus, Dec. 31st	279,412.88	411,028.80
Less amount transferred to City of Winnipeg	.....	50,000.00
		$ 361,028.80

The capital assets of the System on Dec. 31, 1925, were $15,802,222 plus $2,136,933 sinking fund investments, $2,000,000 reserve and $566,363 cash in bank, a total assets of $20,505,518.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was held Sept. 9, 1925, and was an occasion for gratification on the part of the members over the complete vindication rendered the Exchange by the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, of which Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon was Chairman. The chief event of the Meeting was the address of the retiring President, C. C. Fields, who spoke on the Commission's Report and gave a summary of the findings about the Grain Exchange itself. The following officers were elected for 1925-26: President, D. C. MacLachlan; Vice-Presidents, A. Thomson; N. J. Breen; Secretary, Dr. Robert Magill; and the Executive Council, J. A. Crowe, R. T. Evans, C. C. Fields, J. C. Gage, A. K. Godfrey, N. L. Leach, C. H. Leaman, A. C. Michael, W. A. Murphy, J. A. Richardson, C. Tilt and A. P. White.

The Manitoba Economic Conferences of 1925 and 1926. The second Manitoba Economic Conference was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 19-20, 1925, and dealt in a comprehensive way with economic questions of current interest. An outstanding paper read to the Conference was that on "Succession Duties" by R. M. Fisher who, early in 1926, was appointed Administrator of Succession Duties for Manitoba. A. M. Fraser contributed a carefully prepared address on "The Real Property Tax"; David Cooper, C.A., a paper on "The Income Tax"; Lieut.-Col. J. A. Aikin, a paper on "The Field of Taxation in Canada"; and Prof. Archie B. Clark spoke on "The Business Tax."

The third Economic Conference met in the Legislative Building, Feb. 11-12, 1926. The addresses given directed attention to agriculture and the natural resources of the Province. In his address of welcome, Hon. John Bracken placed emphasis on the growth of mixed farming indicating how improvements might be made. Mr. Bracken suggested, in addition to increasing acreage, making returns safer by wider diversification; increasing the number of farms occupied; lessening the losses from weeds, insects and plant diseases, reducing the cost of production; and increasing the efficiency of marketing. Others who delivered addresses were: Dean

W. C. McKillican, D. G. Mackenzie, C. C. Ferguson, Dr. R. C. Wallace, F. H. Martin, Mayor William Burt of The Pas; Brig.-General R. W. Paterson. Officers elected were: President, J. Allison Glen, Russell; Vice-President, T. A. Hunt and Honorary Secretary, J. H. Curle.

Other Municipal Affairs. Municipal statistical information issued by the Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod, indicated as follows:

Total assessment in Manitoba	$594,994,624
Total equalized assessment	667,107,000
Total taxation imposed (Municipal)	18,265,772
Total tax arrears, Dec. 31, 1925	14,758,137
Total debenture debt, all municipalities	79,211,867
Municipal Commissioners' levy, 1925	1,768,912

The Annual Meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities was held in Winnipeg, Dec. 2-4, 1925, with over 250 registered delegates in attendance. The Auditors reported 103 municipalities as paid-up members. Prof. A. B. Clark addressed the Meeting on "Problems of Local Taxation in Manitoba" and Sir James Aikins on "Canada and Canadians." Among resolutions passed and placed before the Provincial Government were: Legislation to provide control of motor buses; extension of the 30-day time for auto tourists to 60 and 90 days; the right to municipalities to tax trucks and vehicles from outside towns using local roads for retail delivery; to withdraw protection from soldiers' property except for their homes; to amend the Hospital Act so that a land-owner who had neglected a hospital account might have it added to his tax bill for collection. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Mitchell, Miniota, re-elected by acclamation; Vice-President, Ald. A. McFadyen, St. Boniface; Secretary-Treasurer, D. D. McDonald, Dauphin; and Solicitor, A. Adolph, Brandon.

The total receipts of the City of Winnipeg for the year 1925 were $8,583,589, and the total disbursements $8,597,927. The Winnipeg tax rate for 1925 was 28.5 mills, and for 1926 was 28 mills, with reduced assessment of $2,000,000.

An important judgment in Winnipeg was rendered by Mr. Justice Galt in the Court of the King's Bench, Apr. 30, 1926, in which he reduced the assessment on improvements on the Bon Accord block on Main Street from $75,000 to $13,532. The property, owned by A. M. Fraser, had depreciated in value owing to removal of the retail trade largely to Portage Avenue. Only a portion of the stores and offices in this block were rented, and the owner appealed against the assessment, offering to accept two-thirds of the gross rental from the property as the basis for assessment. The Board of Assessment refused the proposal and sought for an amendment to the City Charter so as to remove the ambiguity in Section 294. Mr. Justice Galt's judgment amounted to an acceptance of Mr. Fraser's proposal, and was in principle a recognition of rental income, rather than capital value, as a basis for assessment.

Trading in stocks during the twelve months ending May 31, 1926, proved large in volume though slightly less than for the previous period, according to the official report submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Winnipeg Stock Exchange June 8, 1926. Transactions in listed stocks amounted to $185,375, as compared with $123,073 for the 1924-25 period; unlisted stocks at $183,826, as compared with $274,445 in the previous period, a total of $369,201 as compared with $397,518 for the former period. Transactions in Victory and War bonds amounted to $2,873,900 for 1925-26 as compared with $3,625,350, for 1924-25. Officers elected for the year were 1926-27: President, Peter Lowe; Vice-President, S. M. Cottam; Hon. Secretary, J. McDonald. The Committee of Management returned were: Harry Ford, of Osler, Hammond and Nanton; A. H. Williamson of Wood, Gundy & Co., and D. L. Rossini, of the Bond and Debenture Corporation of Canada. The Mining Committee elected were: T. C. Anderson; W. F. Alderson; T. R. Billet and L. W. Hicks.

Other Important Incidents. During 1925 there was one By-Election in Manitoba—in the electoral district of Lansdowne, where the Hon. T. C. Norris was re-elected. The other vacancy in Winnipeg City, caused by the resignation of F. J. Dixon, was not filled.

On Jan. 12, 1926, Attorney-General Craig announced that the salaries of the three members of the Liquor Commission were to be reduced $7,000. The Chairman was to be paid $9,000 and the two advisory members, $3,000 each.

The medical men of Winnipeg united to honour the memory of Dr. Gordon Bell, who died Aug. 28, 1923. A fund of $20,000 was collected and set aside for medical research, the endowment to be administered by three trustees. Those appointed were: Dr. W. R. Campbell, Chairman; Dr. J. R. Davidson, and Dr. D. H. McCalman.

The Liberals of Manitoba met in convention July 29, 1925, and endorsed the 1919 tariff policy of the Party; called for a more vigorous immigration and colonization policy; reciprocal trade with other countries, and extension of the British preference; and for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. The officers elected were: Hon. Presidents, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Hon. T. C. Norris and the Hon. E. J. McMurray; President, F. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg; 1st Vice-President, Albert A. McLeod, Shoal Lake; 2nd Vice-President, C. Des Rozier, Notre Dame de Lourdes; 3rd Vice-President, S. E. Clement, Brandon; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. Hart Green, Winnipeg; Secretary, D. R. C. MacLean, Winnipeg; Treasurer, Duncan Cameron, ex-M.L.A., Winnipeg.

An event of the year 1925 in Winnipeg was the beneficence of Andrew Robert McNichol, financier. On Apr. 1st, 1926, his gifts amounted to $875,000. It was understood to be Mr. McNichol's purpose to increase his benefactions up to and perhaps beyond the million mark. The first word of the generous plans was in the simple and brief report in the Press that $250,000 had been placed at the disposal of the Winnipeg General Hospital. This was followed not long after by three gifts of $100,000 each to the Children's Hospital; the Children's Home, and the Margaret Scott Nursing Mission. Knowles Boys' Home and the Old Folks' Home were each awarded $50,000. The wide range of Mr. McNichol's philanthropy took in the Jewish Orphanage, the Convalescent Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphanage, the Salvation Army, both the Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Great War Veterans, and the Victorian Order of Nurses, all these nine being favoured with gifts of $25,000 each.

A very sensational case which drew interest on both sides of the Ocean, was that of Joseph Myers, General Manager of the Bingo Gold Mines, who was charged with making false statements with intent to defraud. Arrested in London, England, Jan. 30, 1925, he came to Winnipeg for trial. During the period between his arrest and honourable acquittal on Apr. 14, 1926, Mr. Myers was Conservative candidate in the 1925 Federal General Election for the Nelson constituency, and while not elected made a very creditable run. R. A. Bonnar, K.C., was counsel for Mr. Myers and Sir Hugh John Macdonald, the presiding magistrate.

An outstanding event of the year in Manitoba was the jubilee celebration of the Icelanders held at Gimli, Man., Aug. 22, 1925, to commemorate the landing at this town of the original colony of settlers from Iceland. 5,000 people were present, among whom were fifteen aged original settlers of 1875, mainly from the local district, but among the number were men and women from all over the Western Provinces and from the North-western States. Einar H. Kvaran of Reykjavik, present as special envoy of the Government of Iceland, and Hon. W. R. Clubb, representing Premier Bracken and the Government of Manitoba, both addressed the public gathering during the five-hour programme of music and speech-making. The address of the day was made by Dean Joseph T. Thorson, of the Winnipeg Law School. Mayor Einar Jonasson presided over the gathering.

Sir Augustus M. Nanton who died in Toronto, Apr. 24, 1925, was interred in Winnipeg, Apr. 28. The body lay in state at St. Luke's Church the day of the funeral and was viewed by thousands.

Brig.-General H. N. Ruttan, for 29 years City Engineer of Winnipeg, died Oct. 13, 1925.

Roderick McKenzie, pioneer farmer of Manitoba and a leader in the organized Farmers' movement, died Jan. 27, 1925.

John McWhirter, a veteran Mason and well-known citizen of Winnipeg, died on May 2, 1925.

James Stuart, who installed the first gas plant and electric lighting system in Winnipeg, died at Manhattan Beach, California, Jan. 18, 1925.

Rev. Joseph Blain, LL.D., professor in St. Boniface College for 18 years, died at Montreal, Sept. 18, 1925.

THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN*

By

J. Alex. Aikin, M.A.

Final Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly.

The Fifth and final Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan opened at Regina, Nov. 13, 1924, and prorogued Jan. 16, 1925. The principal legislative result was the Liquor Act—an Act to provide for the Regulation and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors. The administration of the Act was left with the "Liquor Board," which might consist of one, two or three members, the duties of the Board being to administer the Act under the direction of the Executive Council, or such member or members thereof as might be from time to time nominated for the purpose. The Board was given general control, management and supervision of all liquor stores, with power to make such regulations as might be deemed necessary and best. It had the power to determine what classes and brands of liquor should be kept on sale, and the hours for keeping the stores open. The right of petition for and against a store in any community was provided for in the Act. The quantity of liquor to be sold to any one person in any one day was not to exceed two gallons of beer, one gallon of wine or other malt liquor, and one quart of other liquor. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council the Board might increase the amount to ten gallons of beer and two gallons of other liquor, but no further purchases might be made by the same party for 14 days. All liquor was to be sold for cash.

Another important Act passed was an Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Insurance, Chapter 20. This Act was a consolidation of the existing statute law of the Province on Insurance, with considerable new additions. The Act is in 18 parts, and 468 sections. A third Act passed at this Session was The Public Health Act 1924, Chapter 44, giving wide powers to the Minister of Public Health, in case of an epidemic. This also was a consolidation of the Public Health Act, which had previously been amended extensively.

The Opposition leader, Harris Turner, on Jan. 13, 1925, moved an amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee on Supply, to the effect that the public revenue tax of two mills be reduced by one-half mill. The motion occasioned a warm debate on general policy, but finally when the vote was taken the result stood 42 to 8 for the Government.

On Jan. 8, 1925, the House unanimously carried a resolution on low tariff. The motion called for substantial reductions in the

* NOTE.—See Supplement for article on Province of Saskatchewan.

customs taxation with a view to diminishing the cost of living; reducing the cost of the instruments of production—that all commodities, the product of the farm, as well as those things needed for carrying on farming industry should be free; that there should be reduction of the tariff on wearing apparel and footwear, and articles of general consumption; that the British preference should be increased to fifty per cent. and that negotiations be opened with the United States to secure reciprocal arrangements such as were provided for in the Pact of 1911.

Hon. J. G. Gardiner took an advanced stand on the issue of "Return of the Natural Resources" and the public domain to the Province, when the resolution on this question was before the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 7, 1925. He said in part: "In granting responsible Government to any part of the British Empire it has come to be accepted as a principle to pass over the administration and control of lands and resources to those accepting the duties and rights of self-government." The Western Provinces of Canada, he explained, enjoyed the distinction of being the only part of the British Empire where the practice was reversed. With over 800,000 population Saskatchewan was entitled to an annual Federal subsidy of $750,000. The Province had provided 7,663,300 acres sold on pre-emptions for $22,989,900. At 5 per cent., that was worth $1,149,495 per annum, equal to the maximum subsidy under the existing arrangement of $1,200,000. He estimated the price paid in land by Saskatchewan for a united Canada at: Railway companies, 15,177,063; Hudson's Bay Company, 3,183,600; homesteads, 27,616,100, and pre-emptions, 7,663,300—a total of 53,640,063 acres. On the basis of the Prince Edward Island settlement of 1873, Saskatchewan would be entitled to $2,682,000 per annum in perpetuity, in addition to the return of those lands not yet alienated, Mr. Gardiner argued.

On Nov. 17, 1924, a resolution was introduced by A. J. Hindle, M.L.A., for Willow Bunch, which was designed to support the three-year railway construction programme of the Mackenzie King Government. There was very little discussion on the question, beyond the speeches in support of the resolution, the entire House being in favour of railway extension, though not prepared to endorse the side issues involved.

A resolution was introduced by Hon. J. A. Cross calling upon the Government of Saskatchewan to continue to urge upon the Government of Canada the need for legislation which would provide the Provinces with authority to regulate the sale of shares in companies with Federal charters, as well as with Provincial charters.

A sale of shares Act had been on the statute books of Saskatchewan since 1914, Colonel Cross stated, but had been declared *ultra vires* by Provincial courts, as well as by the Supreme Court of Canada. At present companies with Federal charters were able to sell shares in the Province. He was not in favour of carrying the issue to the Privy Council. The best solution was one which would come

from the Parliament of Canada. The resolution carried unanimously. In an interview Colonel Cross said:

"At my request the Attorneys-General of Manitoba and Alberta have already been co-operating on the question, and the matter was discussed by us at a conference in May last.

"We were, however, not successful in having anything done at the last Session of Parliament. The regulation of the sale of shares of all companies is of much importance to our people, and it is the intention of our Government to further urge the necessity of having some action taken at the coming session of Parliament. We will, of course, continue to co-operate with the other provinces."

The Hon. Mr. Dunning's Budget. In presenting the Budget for the year ending Apr. 30, 1924, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer, stated the surplus to be $36,361. The controllable expenditure had been reduced from $6,330,473 in 1921-22, to $5,495,725 in 1922-23, and to $5,063,000 for 1923-24. Later in the year Mr. Dunning announced "the Government has determined on the policy of utilizing profits on the liquor store system for the reduction of the Public debt of the Province." A number of proposals had been considered but this was regarded as the best way to use the money. Mr. Dunning also announced that the Government had decided that the $284,200 received from the Federal Treasury, as Saskatchewan's share of the Canadian Wheat Board surplus, would be invested and the interest used by the "Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation." Three trustees consisting of the Minister of Agriculture, the Dean of Agriculture and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University of Saskatchewan, would administer the fund. The income was to be used for: (1) research by the University of Saskatchewan, particularly in plant and animal diseases; (2) marketing of agricultural products; (3) providing scholarships for students in agriculture, with a limit of $3,000 in any one year for this purpose.

Mr. Dunning estimated the value of the farm crops marketed in 1924 at $177,173,000 as compared with $199,307,000 in 1923. Of the 1924 total, wheat marketed was valued at $135,520,000. The Public debt of Saskatchewan stood at $55,839,787 on Nov. 30, 1924, as compared with $56,157,040 a year before. Of the total debt, $26,244,012 was invested in interest-paying securities, such as telephone system and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Discussing expenditure on Education, Mr. Dunning stated it had amounted to $1,027,221 in 1916-17 out of revenue, and in 1923-24 to $3,027,545, accounted for by the larger number of schools and a larger grant. Since 1916 four entirely new educational activities had arisen: vocational training, school health work, education of soldiers' dependent children, and administration of the School Attendance Act. Hospital grants had increased $169,000 in seven years.

After giving the net debt per head of population as follows: Saskatchewan, $33; Alberta, $88; Manitoba, $53; British Colum-

bia, $101; Ontario, $30; Quebec, $23; New Brunswick, $46; Nova Scotia, $35; Prince Edward Island, $10. Mr. Dunning said:

"What does this mean? It means that the debt load of this Province, gross, is less than half per head the debt of any of our neighbours in Western Canada; it means that the net debt which must be met out of taxation is less than half of most of our neighbours and less than one-third of some of them.

"I have a right to say these things at this time and would like to hear our critics make a comparison of the same kind for the year 1916."

The estimates for the fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1926, included $15,689,785 revenue and $15,620,400 expenditure. This placed an estimate on the year's operations which called for reduction of $905,778 below the current fiscal year ending Apr. 30, 1925.

General Election of June, 1925. The result of the Provincial Election on June 2, 1925, was not only to sustain the Government but to give the Liberals an aggregate majority of the popular vote over all parties of 21,826, in comparison with a popular majority of 8,035 votes in 1921. Following the vote of June 2, 1925, the standing of the parties was: Liberals, 50; Progressives, 6; Conservatives, 3; Independents, 2. The two deferred elections in Ile a la Crosse and Cumberland both went Liberal, the latter by acclamation, making the Liberal strength in the Legislative Assembly 52 in a House of 63 seats. The total vote cast June 2, 1925, was as follows: Liberals, 134,313; Provincial Progressives, 55,285; Conservatives, 47,053; Independents, 10,149; total, 246,800.

There were no changes in the Dunning Cabinet following the Election. Hon. J. A. Cross, Attorney-General, was defeated in Regina, but continued as a member of the Cabinet. On Aug. 14, 1925, A. J. Hindle, M.L.A. for Willow Bunch, resigned and at the By-election held, Colonel J. A. Cross was elected by acclamation on nomination day, Aug. 31, 1925.

First Session of the 6th Legislative Assembly. The First Session of the 6th Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan opened Dec. 3, 1925, and was prorogued Jan. 28, 1926. The main important questions which came before the Legislature for decision or discussion included co-operative marketing associations; secondary education; the establishment of a Saskatchewan Research Foundation; and important consolidation Bills. The Speech from the Throne indicated the "intention of the Government to make provision for examination by experts on the possibilities of utilizing the latent power resources of the Province." This was done. In all 72 Bills were introduced, of which 52 were passed.

The two issues which drew most interest were those of the amendments to the Secondary School Act, and the Bill to enable the Grain pools to implement the terms of the contract through the legal machinery of the Province.

The amendment to the Secondary School Act gave authority to

High school boards to charge fees to resident and non-resident students. The Act as passed gave authority to town and village municipalities to enter into agreement with High school boards to pay fees for children from their districts on a fixed scale according to grade.

The Regina High School Board stated it cost 68 cents *per diem* for students, against which there was a Government grant of 30 cents *per diem*. They offered to divide the difference in cost and charge no fees, but the Government was unable to increase the grant beyond the existing scale. The situation in the urban centres had become acute in some instances by reason of the movement from wide areas into the centres where High school training was available.

The Government statement in support of the proposed changes indicated a carefully considered plan to meet the present situation, and represented:

(1) An effort to extend further and bring secondary educational facilities as near the home of the students as possible.

(2) To keep the elementary school constantly in view as of primary importance.

(3) To place all students and schools on an equal basis as regards revenue from the Provincial Government.

(4) To keep grants within proper limits commensurate with State responsibility.

(5) To stimulate efficient and effective secondary educational work under conditions recognized as being essential.

(6) To allow all municipalities to provide secondary education completely at their own expense.

(7) To place the high school organized under the School Act on exactly the same basis as one organized under the Secondary School Act.

The question of control of the public domain by the Province was brought before the Assembly by a resolution moved by J. T. M. Anderson, M.L.A., for Saskatoon, which read: "That in the opinion of this Assembly the Government of Saskatchewan should take immediate steps to again place before the Government of Canada, the claims of the Province for the transfer to it of the public domain within its limits without further delay on terms fair to the Province." Mr. Anderson expressed the opinion that development of the Natural Resources in Saskatchewan could be carried on more satisfactorily to all concerned under Provincial control. The political situation in Regina and at Ottawa suggested the time for negotiations was opportune.

Premier Dunning explained that to accept control over the Natural Resources and lose $750,000 a year of the Federal subsidy was not advisable. The Government of the Province would have to consider the question as a business proposition. Under the present arrangement the annual subsidy would rise to $1,255,000 when the population had grown to 1,250,000 people. Mr. Dunning stated he was opposed to submitting the question to the Imperial Privy Council.

On Dec. 8, 1925, Hon. C. A. Dunning, in reply to vague suggestions from Opposition speakers that he might have used more effort with the Federal Government to help Saskatchewan, made an effective statement.

In his nine years of public life, he said, he had honestly endeavoured to serve the best interests of the people of Saskatchewan federally and provincially—provincially in the administration of the business of the Province and federally in representing the minds of the people on various matters affecting them.

"I am prepared now or at any time to join hands with those, however much they might differ with me on other minor matters, who believe with me that a general increase in the customs tariff will rend this country asunder politically and seriously hamper the integrity of Confederation. I am willing to go further. I am willing to make any personal sacrifice which may be demanded in any fight at any time to prevent a general all round increase in the tariff tax of the Dominion.

"May I say further that it is, in my judgment, only by the adoption of that attitude on the part of all those who believe as I do in the matter in regard to their personal pact in the fight that the people of this province will escape the imposition of still further economic burdens just at the time when they are climbing out of the slough of despond. That is my belief and I leave the question in the minds of all sincere men and women of Saskatchewan who have given it consideration."

He likened the Conservative group in the House to the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street," discussing the agreement between the Conservatives and Progressives in the Provincial elections and described the Progressive group as "mostly camouflaged Tories."

It was a remarkable thing, he said, that none of the seven Progressives had a Conservative opponent in the Provincial election.

The Zurowski Case. Following conferences between representatives of the Saskatchewan Co-operative and the Saskatchewan Pool, the Company asked the Legislative Assembly for power to sell. The Pool asked an amendment to the Act of Incorporation designed to enable the Pool to overcome the weak spots demonstrated in the Pool contract by the Zurowski case. This was an instance where a farmer signed the pool papers, but for reasons of his own sold part of his wheat in the open market. Mr. Justice J. F. Embury was the presiding judge. The Pool took action to collect $397 damages for wheat sold contrary to agreement, the penalty being assessed at 25 cents per bushel on the terms of the agreement. The Court decided the contract had not been completed, and that the damages were in the form of a penalty beyond any such actual loss sustained by the Pool. The restraint of trade alleged by the defence to be connected with the Pool contract was referred to as a point of potential value in the case, but one which called for more information than had been set forth. The Pool was rated by the Court to be a primary grain dealer, and, therefore, subject to Federal licence in the same way as all primary dealers, a fact which had been neglected by the Pool. This reference by the Court introduced the issue of whether the Canada Grain Act were *ultra vires* of the Parliament of

Canada, which the Court did not presume to decide in this case. Judgment was against the Pool. This was expected to affect the value of the iron-clad contract and to some extent place all grain trading on a voluntary basis. It was to overcome this disability that extraordinary powers were sought from the Legislature of Saskatchewan.

Hon. C. A. Dunning's 10th Budget. The Hon. C. A. Dunning submitted his Tenth Budget, Jan. 12, 1926, covering expenditures for the fiscal period ending Apr. 30, 1925, and the estimates for the fiscal year opening May 1, 1926. The public accounts for 1924-25 indicated a total revenue of $10,493,855, and expenditures amounting to $10,660,480. The year closed with a cash deficit of $166,625, but this was more than provided for by unpaid revenue amounting to $1,939,143, mainly from the supplementary revenue account and succession duties. Liquor profits for the period Apr. 15, 1925, to June 30, 1925, were reported at $264,384. It was formally announced that liquor profits were to be used for the reduction of the Provincial debt.

There was a definite improvement in the *morale* of the people of Saskatchewan, Mr. Dunning stated. This was due in a large measure to the larger income from the crops of the past two seasons. For 1925 the farmers were to receive, for products sold or to be marketed, a total of not less than $285,210,000, as compared with the estimated market value of the 1924 products of $195,547,000, an increase of $89,663,000, which would be found to be nearer $100,000,000 when checked up. Evidence of improved conditions was found in the reports of operations of the Debt Adjustment Bureau. From Sept. 1, 1924, to Apr. 30, 1925, 2,040 farmers had applied to the Bureau for assistance, while from May 1, 1925, to Dec. 31, 1925, only 725 had applied.

The Provincial Treasurer reported the Farm Loans Board had paid all interest due the Government, and $75,000 repayment had been made on loans advanced by the Government to the Board. The Provincial Telephone system was able to pay its way, interest and sinking fund, and was able to reduce capital loans from the Government. Mr. Dunning stated the controllable expenditure had been reduced 24 per cent. in the past three years. The Estimates for 1926-27 fiscal year were:

Estimated revenue on Current Account	$12,041,155
" " on Capital Account	2,521,000
" " from Telephone System	2,000,000
" " under The Agricultural Aids Act	60,300
	$16,622,455
For Expenditure on Revenue Account	$12,050,038
" " on Capital Account	2 521,000
" " from Telephone Revenue	2,000,000
" " under The Agricultural Aids Act	60,300
	$16,631,338

In a survey of the rewards for industry in the year 1925 Mr. Dunning estimated the wheat crop acreage at 13,012,741. The

wheat yield he placed at 240,551,000 bushels for 1925 as compared with 143,343,000 in 1924, with estimated values of the wheat crops at $264,606,000 and $173,445,000. He placed the aggregate value of all crops for the year 1925 as follows:

	1925	1924
All field crops	$364,677,000	$250,710,000
Live stock increase	9,958,000	.....
Dairy products	20 940,000	19,219,000
Game and furs	1,804,000	2,000,000
Poultry	10,002,309	9,441,000
Wool clip	148,000	154,000

The Provincial Treasurer was pleased to announce no new taxes and no alteration in existing taxes. The Government was not prepared to impose a tax on gasoline, but were observing the effect in other parts of the continent. It was sufficient to note there was no Provincial income tax in Saskatchewan, no amusement tax, no soft drink tax, no personal property tax, while the entire cost of Mothers' Allowance was paid out of the Provincial Treasury. Discussing the source of the revenue, Mr. Dunning pointed out that while 28.33 per cent. was derived from the Federal Treasury, 38.51 per cent. came from taxation, 14.78 per cent. from licenses and 8.53 per cent. from fees.

Expenditure on education and hospitals was constantly upward, while the main source of tax revenue in the Province, real property, was not upward, said Mr. Dunning. "It means that if the two trends continue as they are to-day, we must in the future at sometime consider either reducing the amount of the grant paid by law for education and hospitals, or else we must get more money in order to care, not for the necessary cost of administration, but to care for the uncontrollable expenditure as set out by the statute." In 1924, the Provincial Treasurer pointed out, the amount levied for education by local governing bodies in Saskatchewan was $10,745,000, plus Government grants of $3,351,424, a total of $14,096,424, or $17.01 per head of population.

The total municipal taxation for the Province, for which returns were available, amounted to $24,313,820, or $29.34 per head of population. This compared with Provincial revenue taxes of $2.73 *per capita* in 1925, and including the motor tax and the public revenue taxes $5,328,163, being $6.43 per head of population.

Discussing the Public Debt of the Province, Mr. Dunning said it stood at $57,463,659 on Dec. 31, 1925. This amounted to $69.35 per head of population. Of this total $25,074,000 was invested in undertakings which paid their own interest. The net dead weight was, therefore, $32,388,764, or $39.01 per head of population.

The Hon. J. G. Gardiner Appointed Premier. On Feb. 22, 1926, it was announced that Mr. Dunning had accepted the offer of the Prime Minister to become Minister of Railways in the Federal Ministry. Shortly after his resignation from the Provincial Premiership took place, Francis Dark, M.P. for Regina City, resigned, and

the Hon. C. A. Dunning was nominated for that seat Mar. 16, 1926, and elected by accclamation to the Federal House.

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Highways, and a native of Ontario, was chosen by the Liberal caucus and Convention for Provincial leader and was appointed Premier to succeed Mr. Dunning. On Feb. 26, 1926, the new Premier announced his Cabinet as:

Premier, Minister of Highways and Minister of Railways	Hon. J. G. Gardiner
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. C. M. Hamilton
Minister of Public Works	Hon. A. P. McNab
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health	Hon. J. M. Uhrich
Minister of Education	Hon. S. J. Latta
Attorney-General	Hon. J. A. Cross
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in charge of the Bureau of Labour and Industries	Hon. T. O. Davis
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Telephones	Hon. W. J. Patterson

Addressing the Young Liberal Clubs of Winnipeg, Feb. 20, 1925, Premier Gardiner said, in part:

"We want the Hudson Bay railway completed as a national undertaking, but our Progressive friends have done everything possible to make it a sectional question, which is the last thing in the world that we want it to be. We want that railway completed, but we are not going to get it by saying, 'If you don't give us this, we are going to cut ourselves away from the East and forget all about it.' The West would suffer more than the East by any such action, and we will benefit only by doing exactly the same thing that brought us benefit in the past, standing shoulder to shoulder in fighting for what will be in the best interests of the country as a whole."

Provincial Highways. The Report of the Department of Highways for 1924-25 stated:

The total amount expended on provincial highways under the Canada Highways Act from the inauguration of the system in 1919 to April 30th, 1925, was $4,030,062, completing 1,608 miles. Up to the end of the last fiscal year we had been paid in subsidy $1,520,428, a total allotment for Saskatchewan under The Canada Highways Act of $1,806,255, leaving $285,827. During the present fiscal year, we shall expend on Provincial highways approximately $940,000 on construction of about 400 miles of road, bringing the total expenditure to date up to $4,970,000, and completing 2,000 miles of road, and thus have more than earned the total allotment of $1,800,000 set aside for this province.

The time for earning the $1,800,000 under the Canada Highways Act was extended to Mar. 1, 1926, in which period it was anticipated the total sum would be earned by the Province. In an address before the Rural Municipalities Convention on Mar. 6, 1925, Hon. J. G. Gardiner said:

"Since 1912 we have collected seven and three-quarter million dollars from automobile licenses, and we have spent on highways, bridges and ferries from revenue account, nine and three-quarter million dollars. During the same period we spent from capital account ten and one-half million dollars on bridges, ferries and roads. The total expenditure during the period was twenty and one-quarter million dollars."

Department of Municipal Affairs. The Annual Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs for 1924-25 stated that the improvement in the financial standing of the municipalities of the Province continued through this fiscal year. While tax collections

fell below the 1923 mark, they were considerably above those for 1921 and 1922; population in all classes of municipalities was slightly less than in 1923, but the total was still 6 to 8 per cent. above the returns of the Census of 1921. On taxation the Report stated:

> With an increase in population and a decrease in taxation the downward trend of the average tax burden per person is very apparent. The average *per capita* of taxes levied for general municipal purposes decreased during the last three years by 18 per cent. in rurals, 10 per cent. in villages, 21 per cent. in towns and 26 per cent. in cities. A similar average of taxes levied for school purposes decreased 15 per cent. in rurals, 3 per cent. in villages, 19 per cent. in towns and 5 per cent. in cities. Eliminating all taxes which are in the nature of a direct "service charge," such as hail and telephone taxes in rurals, and local improvement taxes in urbans, we find that the total average contribution per person has decreased during the past three years by 15 per cent. in rurals, over 2 per cent. in villages, 18 per cent. in towns and 17 per cent. in cities.

The decrease in the debenture debt was estimated to be substantial. The Report declared: "The decrease, during the past four years, in the *per capita* debenture debt (for direct debentures only) is as follows: In rurals, from $4.13 to $2.94; villages, $10.65 to $7.28; towns, $99.36 to $95.29; cities, $279.58 to $254.82."

Department of Public Works. The Annual Report of the Department of Public Works, of which the Hon. A. P. McNab was the able administrator, for the year ending Apr. 30, 1925, recorded capital expenditure of $657,897. The principal construction work of the year was the completion of the Sanitorium at Saskatoon for treatment and care of tuberculosis patients. Modern in every respect, the building provided accommodation for about 150 patients with separate rooms for 132. A feature of every room in the building was the installation of conduit wires for radio equipment. With this new sanitorium and that at Fort Qu'Appelle the Department of Health was in a position to care for 250 patients.

Other construction work carried out during the year was: the $38,000 addition to the Regina Court House to accommodate the King's Bench court; $37,000 on a new poor house and on a laboratory and its furnishings at the Provincial University. An additional quarter-section of land was added to the Weyburn Mental Hospital, and the 640 acre farm some miles south of the Prince Albert jail was exchanged with the Hudson's Bay Company for 1,120 acres immediately east of the jail. This land was previously subdivision property, but was bought for $45 an acre for the excess acreage over the amount exchanged. For the general maintenance of public buildings and institutions during the year $1,191,146 was expended, which sum included sustenance and clothing for the 1,900 inmates in the various institutions. The Estates branch of the Department had over 400 estates under administration, some 18,000 acres being under cultivation. The net total value of the property being administered was estimated in the Report at upwards of $1,000,000.

The Liquor Act in Effect. The Saskatchewan Liquor Act

passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1925, on the strength of the Referendum of 1924, went into effect Apr. 15, 1925.

Eleven liquor stores were opened on Apr. 15, 1925; two each in Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw; one each in Prince Albert, North Battleford, Weyburn, Yorkton and Swift Current. Dr. W. W. Amos was appointed Chairman of the Provincial Liquor Board at a salary of $7,200. J. W. McLeod, Secretary to the Executive Council, was appointed Deputy Provincial Secretary in place of Dr. Amos.

On action of the Board, beer stores were opened at eight points other than those named. By a decision of Magistrate Heffernan of Regina, it was judged legal to have a broken package of liquor in one's possession at a place other than a dwelling house or a hotel guest room. The decision was not appealed against by the Attorney-General. The Government of Saskatchewan decided to apply all liquor profits toward reduction of the debt of the Province.

On Apr. 29, 1926, it was announced that the liquor profits in Saskatchewan, from the opening of the stores Apr. 15, 1925, to Mar. 31, 1926, amounted to $1,897,758. Total sales were $7,812,675: wine and spirits, $4,811,550, and beer $3,001,124.

The Provincial Secretary's Department. The Report of the Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. M. Uhrich, indicated 70,561 licensed motors, trucks, etc., in the Province during 1924, which yielded a revenue of $1,296,594. The corporation tax collected by the same Department amounted to $515,272, and the railway tax to $206,520. During the same year, 157 companies were incorporated, with aggregate authorized capital of $5,376,300. There were 45 extra-provincial companies registered, capital $33,335,553 and 191 companies were struck off the register. Under the censorship, 2,084 subjects were presented, of which 2,033 (6,246 reels) were approved and 51 rejected; 21 advertising material film subjects were rejected.

The Department of Public Health. The Report for the year 1924 was issued early in 1926 by the Department of Public Health which had as Minister, the Hon. J. M. Uhrich, with Dr. M. M. Seymour as his Deputy. Three new hospitals had been added making 43 in all at the end of 1924. The Union hospitals were 13, as in 1923, and the Red Cross outposts, 10. The number of beds was increased from 2,253 in 1923 to 2,338 in 1924, which included 435 beds for tuberculosis cases and 52 Red Cross beds. In all 33,479 patients were treated, for a total of 543,386 hospital days. The average number in the hospitals through the year was 1,488 daily. In 1924, 3,622 maternity cases were cared for in the hospitals, as compared with 3,448 in 1923. Of the various diseases treated, 813 were tuberculosis; 131 typhoid fever; other communicable diseases, 835. Treatment was given 271 cases of malignant disease, and 83 cases of goitre. Only 112 cases of venereal disease were treated at the hospitals, the dispensaries helping to reduce the total.

In 1924 there were 13,034 operations performed in the 43 hospitals of the Province, 578 more than in 1923. In the same year 25,338 laboratory examinations were made in connection with hospital patients and 12,398 X-ray examinations. The total deaths in hospital were 1,244 or 3.7 per cent. of all admissions. The obstetrical deaths were 23, a rate of 6.3 per M. births. The maternity death rate for the Province was 6.7 per M. The cost of patients per day for all Union hospitals in 1924 was $3.18, as compared with $3.39 in 1923. Expenditures on Hospitals were: operating, $1,331,962; maintenance, $182,755; administration, $163,918; total $1,678,636; and capital expenditures, $128,694. The earnings were: patients' fees, $1,421,501; grants, municipal, $120,034; grants, outside (municipal), $21,778; Government grants (Saskatchewan), $315,506; donations and miscellaneous, $57,193; total, $1,936,013.

Bureau of Child Protection. The Report of F. J. Reynolds, Commissioner of the Bureau of Child Protection, covering the calendar year, 1925, indicated there were 2,028 children under supervision Dec. 31, 1925. Of that total 1,909 were in foster homes, or returned to parents under supervision; 57 were in shelters and orphanages; 37 in correctional institutions; and 25 in defective homes and sanatoria. Under the Adoption of The Children's Act, 180 Court orders had been issued prior to Dec. 31, 1924, and 104 in 1925. In the same year 66 wards of the Bureau and Children's Aid Societies were adopted, besides 38 other children.

Under the Mothers' Allowance Act 365 new applications were allowed out of 564, plus 925 allowances on payroll in preceding years, 1918-24 inclusive. During 1925 there were 217 cancellations, leaving 1,073 on the payroll Dec. 31, 1925. The total paid in the calendar year 1925 was $293,495, an average of $22.80 a family per month. In these families 3,755 children were under 16 years of age. Of the total allowances, 863 were for widows; 161 for women whose husbands were incapacitated; 12, cases where orphans were being taken care of by widows or unmarried women; and 37, for cases where the husband and father was in jail or in prison.

Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association was held at Regina, Mar. 2, 1926, with 200 delegates in attendance. The Report of the Directors indicated $27,353,465 total Hail insurance carried in 1925; total Hail losses, $669,555; net revenue, $1,118,577. The sum of $400,000 was added to the reserve in 1925, bringing the total up to $2,000,000. The losses for the year were $23,423. Subscribed capital of $200,000 was reported, of which $25,000 was paid up. Premiums received amounted to $68,061, as reported for the Additional Municipal Hail, Ltd., being an increase over the previous year of 350 per cent. the first year of the subsidiary company. The Association adhered to the policy of the *status quo*. A dividend to all policyholders of ten per cent. of the premiums paid in 1925 was

announced. The Directors elected were: A. E. Wilson, Indian Head; E. G. Hingley, Regina, (Sec.); R. H. Blackmore, Davidson. R. E. Vanfosset was elected for one year in place of T. H. Moffat, Viceroy, who resigned to go on the Pool Board. The Secretary's Report read:

"In 12 years the municipal system has paid to the farmers $11,500,000 in cash, or an average of nearly a million a year. The original rate was 4 cents an acre, or $6.40 on a quarter section. The rate is still the same, but in addition to the flat rate of 4 cents on all land whether cropped or not, there is an additional rate levied only on the land under crop, which levy varies from year to year according to the losses of the season."

Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities. The Annual Meeting of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities was held at Saskatoon, June 24-26, 1925. Particular attention was paid to the subjects of Park Systems for Towns and Villages, and to Sanitation. The officers elected were: Honorary-President, Andrew Leslie, City Commissioner, Saskatoon; President, W. J. M. McMullen (Mayor), Kerrobert; Vice-President, F. J. Pilkington (Town Clerk), Yorkton; and Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Hodge, Moose Jaw.

Labour and Industries. The Annual Report summarized the activities of the Bureau during the year ended Apr. 30, 1925, and gave a concise view of economic conditions in the Province during the period reviewed. No Workmen's Compensation Board existed in Saskatchewan, but the Inspection Division of the Bureau discharged to the same extent the functions of a Board, making investigations into claims for compensation by employees of the Provincial Government in occupations covered by the Workmen's Compensatiou Act. Recommendations made in such cases by the Inspectorate were invariably granted by the Government. During the year the following inspections were made: 401 inspections of elevators in use in various establishments in the Province, in addition to 46 inspections of grain elevators; 298 inspections of industrial establishments coming under the provisions of the Factories Act; periodic inspections of all the larger mines operating in the Province, in addition to inspections of the smaller mines. Recommendations made for the better safety of the miners were invariably carried out in a satisfactory manner by the operators. The Report stated that the effects of the orders of the Minimum Wage Board had been most beneficial to the female employees, though wages tended to fall during the year to the level of the minimum prescribed. The success of the Minimum Wage policy was attributed in part to the fact that the workers themselves had some share in determining the minimum rates.

Educational Affairs.* The educational system of Saskatchewan, which in 1925 was qualified to care most generously for the needs of the population, had been built up by steady growth. On Jan. 1st, 1926, there were 4,679 school districts, employing 6,250 teachers. The number of pupils enrolled was 205,595. There were 21 High schools and upwards of 300 continuation schools, and nearly 700 other rural and town schools doing High school work. Higher education was given to over 1,500 students at the University of Saskatchewan, and over 500 at Regina College—a junior college. Large numbers took advantage of the courses in vocational training, over 2,000 being registered in the day and evening classes. $3,351,424 was spent annually, on education, or about 32 per cent. of the total revenue of the Province. The total expenditure in

* NOTE.—See article on Saskatchewan in the Supplement, this volume.

1924 was $14,097,049, which was $17.01 *per capita*. The debenture debt had been reduced by $1,151,894 during the year.

There was no tendency to increase the number of consolidated schools, which had numbered forty in 1924, due probably to the cost. In the urban portions of these districts the rate varied from seven to fifty mills and in the rural from seven to twenty-two mills.

In 1924 there were 13,798 in Grade VIII. Some of these did not write the examinations, but of those who did 6,587 were successful, while 405 obtained first class diplomas.

The Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Education Association was held in Regina, Apr. 15-17, 1925, and proved to be an inspiring meeting. Among the speakers were Hon. C. A. Dunning, who urged for non-partisan high level discussion of education, and for co-operation between the teachers, the general public and the Department of Education. Prof. Laycock of Alberta University, addressed the Convention on "Character Formation"; Dr. Swanson on "Education and its Reward." Other speakers were:—J. L. Paton, former Headmaster Manchester Grammar school, and Miss Lillian M. Faithful, Headmistress Cheltenham Ladies' College, England. Officers elected were:—Pres., G. H. Lewis, Saskatoon; Vice-Pres., Miss Jessie E. Walls, Prince Albert; Hon. Pres., Dr. W. T. Hallam, Principal Emmanuel College, Saskatoon; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Miss E. D. Cathro, Regina Collegiate Institute, Inspector Frank Hutchinson, Kinistino, and Rev. R. Doxsee.

The Saskatchewan School Trustees' Association At the Annual Meeting at Saskatoon, Feb. 25, 1925, this Association went on record as being in favour of fewer changes in text books and daily reading of the Bible in the schools. The main resolutions read:

"(1) That this Convention requests the Department of Education to make fewer changes of text books, being both detrimental to the advancement of the children and quite expensive; (2) that in the opinion of this Convention the truant officer should have control over non-resident children attending school, as it causes great inconvenience to the teachers if no supervision is exercised over such pupils; (3) whereas the rural urban schools are borrowing money from the banks at eight per cent., resolved that the Government provide a fund for the municipalities to carry on the schools at a very much cheaper rate; (4) that the time has arrived when the aggregate of marks necessary for pupils to pass examinations above grade 6 should be raised; (5) that the reading of the Bible at the opening of each day in the schools of Saskatchewan should be authorized by the Department of Education; (6) that the Department of Education should be approached with a view to the standardization of text books in the Dominion of Canada."

At the Annual Meeting at Regina, Feb. 17-20, 1926, there were 80 registered delegates present from all parts of Saskatchewan. President C. E. Little, addressing the meeting, said that insufficient attention was being paid to agriculture in the school curriculum.

Resolutions to effect changes in the schools' standards were defeated, among them being: one to raise the pass standard from 45 to 60 per cent. for Grade VIII; to encourage doing work for Grade IX and X in rural schools; to increase trustees on Boards from five to seven; to permit teaching a foreign language for half an hour daily in districts where such language prevails; to appoint a school attendance officer in each inspectorate; to permit use of free readers for more than a year after they have been fumigated; to place the responsibility for the enforcement of the School Attendance Act upon the Department of Education. A resolution favouring the giving of a second chance to students who had failed in Grades VIII and IX was carried.

The High School Conference went on record as being opposed to the change which had been made by the amendment to the Secondary Educa-

tion Act whereby fees might be charged High school students. The resolution as passed by the Association read: "Whereas in our opinion the principle of charging fees for secondary education is a retrograde step in educational policy, and will, in our judgment, tend to cut down the attendance of pupils from the rural portion of the Province, and will lower the standard of education, Therefore be it resolved, that we protest against the recent change in the Secondary Education Act, and we strongly advocate that the cost of secondary education be borne by the Province at large."

The officers elected for 1926 were: Honorary President, J. F. Bryant, Regina; Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. W. Allen, Moose Jaw; President, C. E. Little, Ogema; 1st Vice-President, F. W. Goulden, Ebenezer; 2nd Vice-President; J. B. Needham, Unity; City Representatives: J. C. Knowles, Unity, and W. A. Hunter, Broadview; Village Representatives: Mrs. J. C. Miller, Neudorf, and R. McSweeny, Cupar; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Cunningham, Regina.

The first High School Board to take action under the amended law was that of Saskatoon, which decided that, effective Sept. 1st, 1926, the fees for out-of-town students would be:—for Grades IX and X, $30; for Grade XI, $40, and for Grade XII, $50.

The University of Saskatchewan. The net registration of the University of Saskatchewan for the year 1924-25 was 1,540, of which 740 were in the regular courses; 360 in the Summer school and night classes, and 466 in the short courses. Progress was reported in research work in the following:—the decay of concrete; the breeding of rust resistant wheats; and animal diseases. By decision of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, a scholarship in agriculture was established in memory of Major A. F. Mantle, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who was killed in action in France. An interesting event of the Convocation on Apr. 30, 1925, was the conferring of the LL.D. degree, *in absentia*, on Hon. Walter Scott, first Premier of Saskatchewan. President Walter C. Murray, in his address, mentioned that twelve years before, on Apr. 30, 1913, Mr. Scott had formally opened and dedicated the University buildings to the advancement of learning and the progress of humanity. It was on his generous conceptions of the future of the Province and of the University that more than two sections of land were provided. The loss by fire, early in 1925 of the engineering building, had meant the erection of a new building with an incurred expenditure of $345,000. $114,000 insurance on the old building had helped to defray the cost. The death during the year of Prof. Alexander MacGougan had deeply stirred the faculty and students.

Regina College. Regina College for the period ending Apr. 30, 1925, had a successful year, the total enrolment being 647 students, a net enrolment of 539. The College with the newly obtained status of a junior college, is in affiliation with the University of Saskatchewan, doing the first two years' work of the courses leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.Sc. In the 1925-26 college year 34 students were doing second year University work. The staff was increased to meet the requirements of the wider courses. During 1925 the new gymnasium and hall were completed, at a cost of $50,000. The assets of the Regina College property, including the Trust fund, were $700,000. Plans were being considered for the erection of a building for Music and Art, made available by the Frank N. Darke fund of $100,000, which was to be conserved until it reached $150,000. Plans were also under way for the raising of $80,000 with which to discharge the $30,000 capital indebtedness and instal a central steam heating plant. In June, 1925, the first examinations in music leading to the Regina College diplomas were held. The auditor's report showed that for the year ending Apr. 30, 1925, expenditures for current account were $114,737. The income amounted to $104,910, leaving a deficit of $9,827, which was provided for by friends of the college, and, $2,659 surplus applied to reduction of capital debt.

Mathieu College, Gravelbourg, had a registration of 180 in 1925-26. The Rev. Octave Paradis was appointed Prefect of Studies. At a convocation held on Nov. 18, 1925, the Honorary degree of D.Theol. was conferred by Rt. Rev. Father Marcotte, O.M.I., Rector of Ottawa College, on Rt. Rev. Mgr. Z. H. Marois, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Regina. Archbishop O. E. Mathieu of Regina, and The Rev. Athol Murray, Chancellor of the diocese, were present. **St. Chad's College**, Regina (Church of England) reported an enrolment of 15 theological students for the academic year, 1925-26. Rev. J. T. Davies, sub-warden and registrar, resigned to take over Gordon's Indian Industrial School, Punnichy, Saskatchewan. Rev. R. S. Rayson, M.A., was appointed sub-warden and registrar. **Outlook College**, operated by the Norwegian Lutheran Church, reported 59 students for the 1925-26 school year. The church came into full possession of the property during the year, when the articles of incorporation were amended in the last Session of the Legislature. **Emmanuel College** reported an enrolment of thirty-seven students in theology, not including any high school students; two graduates to receive B.D. degree and six men graduated from the institution. At the 1925 Convocation the Honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, rector of St. Paul's Toronto.

Agricultural Conditions and Organizations.

The year 1925 saw Saskatchewan return to the normal condition of good crops, both average and acreage being high. The wheat crop for the season was over 100 million bushels more than for 1924. The season was generally favourable, starting off earlier than some years, with a good supply of moisture at the needed time, and a minimum amount of rust. The main drawback was during the threshing time, when rain and snow delayed the work, lowered the grade of much of the grain and made it hard to do Fall work usually counted on. But the compensation for all that was in higher prices for grain after the threshing had resumed, so that a net return greater than was possible on early prices was given on grain marketed in November and December, 1925. The Spring was not early, seeding starting in mid-April and being delayed by unfavourable weather. On May 12, Bulletin No. 3 announced 75 per cent. seeding completed, and on May 27, as practically completed. Favourable weather for growth followed. Bulletin No. 5 of June 9 reported generous rains all over the Province. The cut-worm reported in June was reported July 7 as rapidly disappearing, after the general rains. Cutting started Aug. 15 and was general Aug. 18, according to Bulletin No. 10.

The following estimate of acreage, yield, production and price, with estimate of total value, furnished by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, indicated that the year 1925 was a bountiful one.

Crop	Average	Yield	Production	Price	Value
Wheat	13,002,741	18.5	240,551,000	$1.10	$264,606,000
Oats	5,071,507	34.5	174,967,000	.33	57,739,000
Barley	1,065,398	25.4	27,061,000	.45	12,177,000
Flax	953,776	7.8	7,439,000	1.96	14,580,000
Rye	269,768	16.7	4,512,000	.64	2,888,000
Mixed Grains	30,077	30.0	902,000	.45	406,000
Peas	1,642	21.0	34,000	1.80	61,000
		Tons	Tons		
Hay and Clover	380,500	1·67	635,000	8.00	5,080,000
Alfalfa	5,417	2·31	13,000	14.58	190,000
Fodder Corn	54 111	4·81	260,000	6.00	1,560,000
		Cwt	Cwt		
Potatoes	45,000	80.5	3,623,000	1.09	3,949,000
Roots	4,876	85.5	417,000	1.73	721,000
Other Crops	70,154	....	.....	....	720,000
Total value					$364,677.000

Pasture	333,393
New Breaking	355,025
Summer-fallow	5,552,068
Total	27,195 453

FARM PRODUCTS, 1925

Poultry and Products	$10,002 309	Wool Clip	$ 148,000
Garden Products	2,000,000	Dairy Products	20,940,790
Game and Furs	1,804,000		

DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1925

Creamery Butter ....lbs.	15,946,200	Milk Consumed (Est'ed) gals.	32,500,000
Dairy Butter .... "	19,000 000	Sweet Cream (reported).. "	200,000
Ice Cream (reported)....gals.	375,000	Whole Milk Fed to Calves "	7,500,000
Ice Cream (not reported). "	60,000	Factory Cheese ....lbs.	239,000

Creamery butter output had increased 141.9 per cent. since 1920.

The Department of Labour reported the production of raw furs in Saskatchewan for 1924 at $1,927,914. The product of the commercial fisheries for the same year was placed at $482,492, showing an increase of $195,840, or 68 per cent. for the year.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers and the Farmers' Union.

There were 439 registered delegates at the Annual Meeting of the Grain Growers' Association at Regina, Jan. 27-30, 1925. The membership was reported at 20,478 as compared with 26,400 a year before. The Report of the Directors dealt with grain pools, Progressives, Rural Credits and with organization. The Board was instructed by resolution to negotiate with the Farmers' Union for amalgamation with the S.G.G.A. The general terms of the proposed amalgamation were: "(1) The membership to be confined to *bona fide* farmers, and shall define the meaning of the term; (2) Women to be equal with men; (3) In all articles of union rights of the minority shall be preserved; (4) That the united body shall be a Provincial unit working in harmony with the United Farmers of other Provinces." The name proposed for the amalgamated body was "United Farmers of Saskatchewan."

The financial statement showed trading profits for the year at $18,184, with expenses of $14,072. After writing off $2,678 the balance on hand amounted to $1,433.

The Directors elected by the Association for the year were: A. Baynton, A. Z. Drew, John McCloy, J. M. Thomas, C. M. W. Emery. Dr. T. A. Patrick of Yorkton delivered an able address on the Constitution of Canada.

In Saskatoon on Jan. 29, 1926, in a joint meeting of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and the Farmers' Union, with C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, presiding, it was decided by a vote of 700 to 25 to unite the two bodies into one, under the name of The United Farmers of Western Canada. It was decided to seek to get the U.F.A. and U.F.M. to enter as provincial sections of the new body. Committees of five from the S.G.G.A. and the Farmers' Union were appointed to work out the details, and call meetings of the two old bodies in Saskatchewan not later than November, 1926, to confirm union.

The 25th Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association met at Saskatoon, Jan. 26-29, 1926. The increased attendance was a marked feature, there being 504 delegates and 297 visitors registered. The membership records indicated 11,000 paid up for 1925 as compared with 10,580 for 1924. It was estimated 2,000 to 3,000 in arrears would pay up, bringing the total up to between 13 and 14 thousand. During the year 27 new locals were added to the register. While a small deficit of $1,273 was incurred under general organization account, 1925 closed with a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to $27,970. The big issue before the Convention was that of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union. After a morning's discussion the draft agreement, as it

emerged from the Convention with one or two minor amendments provided that:

"The name of the new organization, if formed, to be the 'United Farmers of Saskatchewan.'

"The objects of the new body to be 'To advance the interests of the farmers of the province in every honourable and legitimate way.'

"The assets and liabilities of both organizations outstanding at the time of amalgamation to be assumed by the new association.

"All debentures and pledges of either organization outstanding at the time of amalgamation to be assumed by the new association.

"A joint amalgamation committee to be appointed with authority to prepare all the necessary documents for incorporation, and also the by-laws of the proposed association, their report to be submitted to a separate convention of each organization for approval of not less than three-fourths of the delegates in attendance and, if so approved, to be passed upon by a majority vote of a joint convention, subject to Legislative sanction.

"Any vacancy on the joint amalgamation committee to be filled by the remaining members of the committee."

A joint Committee of ten was proposed to take steps toward amalgamation. Conventions of the two organizations were to be called before Nov. 15, 1926, to deal with the Committee's recommendations.

The Convention appointed as its representatives on the joint amalgamation Committee: George F. Edwards, Mrs. G. A. Hollis, Mrs. John McNaughton, C. C. Stoliker, of Phippen and A. Baynton, of Carlton. It was announced subsequently that the Farmers' Union Convention appointed their President, J. Stoneman; W. M. Thrasher, Secretary, Saskatoon; Chas. Harris, Oyen; L. C. Brouillette, Lanis; and Mrs. S. E. Selby, Kerrobert, as their members on the amalgamation committee.

In his Annual Address President Edwards strongly urged the necessity for the farmers to remain loyal to the Wheat Pool and their other co-operative marketing organizations, and the responsibility of the farmers towards the Wheat Pool was emphasized by A. J. McPhail, President of the Pool, in his address to the Convention. The very success the Pool had achieved during the year 1925 should make them doubly cautious in all that was done and said in connection with the Pool, he said. "If we continue to pursue level-headed policies and sound business methods," he stated, "our success will continue." He urged them not to be impatient if they did not get the information they desired as to the operations of the Pool, as secrecy was absolutely essential to ensure its success.

Efforts had been directed toward the formation of a voluntary contract egg and poultry pool. A grant of $4,000 from the Provincial Government and of $10,000 from the Saskatchewan Co-operative had financed the plan. Some 6,000 signed contracts had been received, but the objective of 10,000 was in sight. The financial statement of the trading department certified by the auditors showed a net profit for the year of $4,964.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: George F. Edwards, President; Hon. George Langley, Vice-President; W. H. Beesley, Moose Jaw, and W. J. Brummitt, Eastend; Debenture Holders' Representatives: Mrs. George Hollis, President, W.S.G.G.A.; A. Baynton, Carlton; Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey, and W. A. S. Tegart, Milden.

The Directors and Officers of the Women's Section were: President, Mrs. Geo. Hollis, Shaunavon; Vice-President, Mrs. E. P. St. John, Kisbey; Directors, Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith; Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, Regina; Mrs. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; Mrs. M. A. Robertson, Cutknife; Mrs. John Clarke, Storthoaks; Mrs. L. Burton, Neville.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited.

The Report for the year ending July 31, 1925, was laid before the 450 dele-

gates at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company on Dec. 16-17, 1925. It placed the value of land and building equipment of the Company at $6,785,780. This represented actual cost, less depreciation. The paid-up share capital of the Company was reported at $2,396,633. The reserves of the Company were $2,378,439. The Government loans and accrued interest owing to the Province of Saskatchewan amounted to $2,466,800 as compared with $2,570,658 a year ago and with $3,346,855 two years before.

Up to midnight Dec. 15, 1925, more than 45 million bushels of grain had passed through the Company's elevators. The 451 elevators operated handled 27,892,000 bushels, an average of 64,415 per elevator, the highest being at Verwood, Sask., of 294,292. The Commission Department had handled 30,175,000 and the Company's terminals had handled 32,275,000 bushels. The Export business had handled: through the Winnipeg office, 12,870,657; through New York, 14,785,484 bushels; and through Vancouver, 1,451,900 bushels. The Reports showed that: the net profits for the year 1924-1925 were $377,871; that the country elevators operated at a loss of $419,738; that the terminal elevators operated at a profit of $643,660; that the Commercial Department earned $116,573; that the Export Department earned a profit at Winnipeg of $375,058, and a loss in New York of $264,942, leaving a net profit of $118,300. A cash dividend of 8 per cent. was paid on all paid-up capital shares.

The Report of the Directors recommended: (1) continuance of the Company's endeavour to co-operate with the Pools to the fullest degree possible, with a view to co-ordinate all facilities of the Pools and the Company so as to secure the maximum of service at lowest possible cost to pool members and farmers; (2) A renewal of the offer to confer on plans for providing all necessary handling facilities without duplication; (3) Continuation of the arrangement for increasing the volume of handling at cost by the Saskatchewan Co-operative for the Pool and the Company. The following resolution was passed which empowered the Board of Directors to confer with the Pool Executive on terms of sale:

"Whereas an offer has been made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, to purchase the Company's country elevators and equipment, at a price to be determined by arbitration, and to lease or purchase the Company's terminal elevators, be it resolved that it is deemed advisable by the shareholders in Annual Meeting assembled that full consideration be given to the said offer, and that full details of matters involved be furnished to the shareholders, and further, that a special meeting of the Company be called, in accordance with the by-laws of the Company, within a period of two months from this date, for the purpose of considering and definitely dealing with the said offer."

Following that, the second resolution was passed further giving instructions to the Board in negotiations with the Pool Executive, with special regard for the rights of non-Pool farmers: "Whereas a resolution has been passed requiring that a special meeting of the Company be called to consider and deal with the offer of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, to purchase the Company's country elevator system and equipment and lease or purchase the Company's terminal elevators, it is resolved that the Directors of the Company be immediately requested to enter into negotiations with the Directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, for the purpose of obtaining the best possible terms which the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, are prepared to give in the event of their said offer being accepted, keeping in view, however, the necessity of fully protecting the interests of non-Pool producers, shareholders of this Company."

Following a general meeting of Pool delegates in Regina to deal with the question of handling facilities, to which the public were not admitted, an offer was made to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company for the entire property. This included 451 country elevators, the head office at Regina and the terminal properties at Port Arthur and

Buffalo, all complete. The purchase price, according to this offer, was to be determined by arbitration of three, to be chosen in the usual manner, one by each of the two negotiating parties, the third to be chosen by them. It was proposed that $2,000,000 cash be paid down on Sept. 1st, 1926, when the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, would take possession, and the balance $1,000,000 a year with interest at 6 per cent. A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, was called for Apr. 9, 1926, to consider the offer.

On Mar. 3, 1926, the strength of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was officially put at 72,074 contracts covering 9,599,355 acres, or practically three-quarters of the wheat acreage of the Province. It was announced at this time that 35,157 members were under contract in the Coarse Grains Pool. The Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, had 89 elevators open in the Province, Mar. 1st, 1926.

A special meeting of delegates representing shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, legally called, took place in Regina, Apr. 9-10, 1926, to consider the Pool offer. After lengthy debate which covered the issue from every angle familiar to the delegates, the meeting by a vote of 366 to 77 endorsed the proposal to sell at the terms offered by the Pool.

On Apr. 14 it was announced the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had chosen C. D. Howe, consulting engineer for the Company, as their arbitrator. The Pool appointed W. G. Styles, Regina, as their arbitrator, and these two agreed on Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, Regina, as third arbitrator.

Saskatchewan Grain Pools. The Report of the Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool submitted at the Annual Meeting at Regina, Oct. 21, 1925, stated that contracts covering 9,331,700 acres of wheat had been received. This amounted to 71.8 per cent. of the acreage in the Province, on the basis of the estimate made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture of 13,002,741 acres. A levy of two cents per bushel was taken on all wheat handled to create an elevator fund, and one cent per bushel for a commercial reserve. The Report placed the assets at $9,967,157; elevator reserve at $958,238, and commercial reserve at $756,462. Under the policy of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Limited, 86 elevators had been secured; during the year 81 of them handled 5,572,658 bushels of grain, an average of 68,797 bushels.

At a special meeting held in Regina, Feb. 27, 1925, with 160 delegates representing 52,000 contract signers, it was decided by resolution to refrain as much as possible from competition with farmer-owned elevators.

A division of operating responsibility was decided upon for the Provincial Executive and Central Selling Agency. Complete control over sale of wheat was left with the Central Agency (Canadian Co-operative) as well as arrangements for financing movement of the crop. All matters pertaining to the physical handling of grain within each Province, including agreements with country elevators, was to be in the hands of the Provincial body.

The Pool selling policy was agreed on as follows: (1) That Pool wheat should be sold in a regular and orderly manner. (2) That speculation should be eliminated to the greatest possible extent. The coarse grain acreage under contract as reported after the campaign was 1,625,855 oats; 325,543 barley; 292,903 flax; and 65,325 rye. It was anticipated the wheat acreage would be increased to ten million by the end of 1925.

The 1926 Directors elected were:

E. B. Ramsay.....Fillmore	Brooks Catton .....Hanley
A. F. Sproule.....LaFleche	J. H. Robson.....Leney
Herbert Smyth .....Shaunavon	H. Marsh.....Herschel
C. F. Colburn.....Gull Lake	L. C. Brouillette.....Landis

C. W. Coates	Keeler	R. J. Moffat	Bradwell
A. E. Wilson	Indian Head	A. J. McPhail	Regina
R. S. Dundas	Pelly	Thomas Bibby	Prince Albert
C. L. Campbell	Nokomis	J. H. Wesson	Maidstone

Officers

General Manager	D. MacRae	Regina
Treasurer	J. D. Read	"
Secretary	Geo. W. Robertson	"

Other Co-operative Operations. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries produced 5,500,000 pounds of butter in 1924. In 1925 over 4,000,000 pounds were exported to the United Kingdom and the Continent. The Company operated 27 creameries and six cold storage warehouses, which assisted in marketing the crop and providing cold storage for other business people.

On the evening of July 31, 1925, a monster meeting of citizens was held in Regina to hear addresses on co-operative marketing. Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, presided. The speakers of the evening were Hon. Manning Doherty and Hon. C. A. Dunning. During the same week, a movement was started and a committee of five appointed, to organize a wholesale co-operative to meet the requirements of the growing number of local co-operatives. The same general gathering was utilized to organize a dairy pool. The Dairy Pool, Limited, was incorporated, with provisional officers as follows: President, Fred Rhodes, Regina; Secretary, W. C. Gibbs. Directors, B. F. Holden, Indian Head; G. D. Edmunds, Qu'Appelle; and Karl Mang, Edenwold. It was reported 5,000 farmers and dairymen were prepared to sign up to the Pool.

President J. A. Gregory, of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, in presenting the Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, was able to report substantial progress in the three-year scheme, as outlined at the previous Annual Meeting, in restoring the Company to a sound financial condition. The butter market had been gradually rising, and the Company's output had been increased by two million pounds. The profits on the year's operations amounted to $17,337. The Company's butter exhibit in the Colonial section of the London Dairy Show in 1925 was awarded first prize and the gold medal. The officers of the Company for the year 1926 were: President, Major J. A. Gregory, North Battleford; Vice-President, Dr. F. J. Ball, Regina; Executive, including the President and Vice-President, and F. W. Paynter, H. R. Picketts; C. A. Needham; J. J. Cochrane; General Manager, A. P. Maclean; Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Rattray.

Livestock Conditions in Saskatchewan. An improvement in the livestock situation was observed by G. H. Hutton of Calgary, in his address to the Livestock Union at Saskatoon, Dec. 10, 1925. Indications were more favourable than for some time, in his opinion. Research work in bovine tuberculosis was being done by the Universities, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

During the Summer of 1925 a Better Livestock Train was moved over the C.P.R. lines, with encouraging results. J. G. Robertson, Livestock Commissioner, explained that the object of the train was not to increase the number of livestock in Saskatchewan so much as to improve the quality. On the train there were four carloads of pure bred bulls, representing the popular breeds, some for dairymen and some for those interested in beef. He estimated there were 33,000 bulls in the Province, some few good, some very indifferent and too many distinctly bad. Mr. Robertson estimated that if none but pure bred bulls were used it would improve the value of Saskatchewan cattle by easily $15,000,000. Addresses were made daily on dairying; on poultry husbandry; bacon production, on forestry to encourage tree planting on the Prairie farms; and on forage crops. Large crowds attended the train, and a number of the pure bred animals were sold.

The Livestock exhibit from Saskatchewan, consisting of 24 horses

and four cattle, won 48 prizes at the Chicago International in December, 1925. The prizes included three championships and a special medal; five reserve championships; 13 first prizes; nine second and 17 others. Green Meadow Footstep, Clydesdale, was the grand and senior champion, and first prize three-year-old at Chicago and Toronto.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at their Annual Meeting in Regina, Jan. 30, 1925, approved the principle of a livestock pool for the Province. The Central Board was instructed to make further inquiry into the proposal. Commissioner Robertson advised caution and suggested use of the machinery of the U.G.G. voluntary pool. The Farmers' Union Executive then in session in Saskatoon interviewed the Pool Committee, and expressed the opinion that the investigation had not been sufficiently comprehensive. The Farmers' Union favoured following the advice of Aaron Sapiro to get information on conditions in Denmark and the United Kingdom.

In a Report made public Aug. 12, 1925, by G. F. Edwards, President, S.G.G.A., it was decided a pool on the plan of the Wheat Pool was not advisable. The Report recommended a conference with the U.G.G. seeking a broader base.

The 13th Annual Report of the Livestock Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture put the total value of livestock in the Province at $163,106,993. The premier position of Saskatchewan for horses was stressed, British Columbia buyers paying an average of $278 per head for heavy draft. A limited demand was reported for express horses 1,200 to 1,450 pounds, well broken and quiet. Since the Horse Breeders Act came into force in 1912, a total of 12,513 stallions had been registered, made up of 10,298 pure breds and 2,215 grades. The Report stated that sheep raising was not developing in the Province as fast as had been expected. J. H. Ross reported Saskatchewan as third hog province in Canada, having 872,819 hogs total, an increase of 192,952 over 1923, and 550,000 over 1920.

LIVESTOCK, 1925

Horses and mules	1,177 599	Other Cattle	1,002,909
Cows (milch)	496,502	Sheep	131,359
Swine	610,973		

The Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association. The 13th Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association met in Swift Current June 20-21, 1925. J. G. Robertson, Livestock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, told of lessened consumption of a quarter million pounds of beef in Great Britain, and of two pounds *per capita* less consumed in Canada in 1924. He stated there was a distinct increased demand in Britain for the lighter type of cattle, from 1,050 to 1,150 pounds, dehorned, quiet, unbranded, if possible, and uniform in colour. In the Annual Report of the Executive, President Olafson stated that while marketing conditions had somewhat improved, they were far from satisfactory, the industry being handicapped by high transportation rates on land and sea. "No cessation of the war on the cattle rustler" was the word passed. The officers elected for 1925-26 were: Hon. Presidents, D. J. Wylie, Maple Creek; Jack Byers, Valjean; Olaf Olafson, Mortlach; President, R. P. Gilchrist, Maple Creek; Vice-President, R. A. Wright, Drinkwater; Secretary, E. Evans, Moose Jaw.

Swine Breeders' Association. The Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association met in Annual Meeting at Saskatoon, Jan. 27, 1926, reporting a membership of 181. The average price for 1925 was over $13, the best in five years. The number of hogs in the Province decreased by 261,840 for the year, but the report indicated a decrease in the total number of hogs in all the Provinces of Canada. Great improvement was reported in the number of select bacon hogs, particularly in the Winnipeg stock yards for November and December, 1925, when one select bacon hog was passed through for every six thick smooth. Three years ago, the Report stated, Danish bacon had a premium over Canadian bacon of more

than 40 shillings per long cwt., but it has since then been reduced to about one-quarter of that amount. About one hundred attended the special bacon short course at the University of Saskatchewan, Mar. 11-15, 1925. The officers elected were: Hon. President, A. B. Potter; President, Philip Leech; Vice-President, C. M. Learmonth; Directors, C. W. Thurston; H. Thompson; R. W. Wright; J. E. Hamilton; W. Follett; J. L. O. de la Hey.

A meeting of the provisional hog pool organization was held in Saskatoon, Oct. 16, 1925, and was attended by the Provisional Board.

Other Important Incidents. Aaron Sapiro, California attorney and a proponent of the co-operative marketing plan, took exception to statements made by Saskatchewan papers when he was actively employed in advancing plans for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. He sued the Leader Publishing Company, Regina, and the Star Publishing Company, Saskatoon, for $50,000 each. The case came up for trial Sept. 20, 1925, and after three days the Court of King's Bench dismissed the action, and required the plaintiff to pay all costs. An appeal was entered by Mr. Sapiro's counsel. In his judgment Mr. Justice H. Y. Macdonald said (*Leader*, Dec. 23): "I conceive that a newspaper would not be worthy of the name of a newspaper if it did not feel it its duty to communicate the facts which it honestly believed to be true to its readers on such an important question as was agitating the public on the occasion of these publieations; and once the occasion is established to be a privileged one, then the presumption of law is that the defendants honestly, *bona fide* and without malice, published them."

On May 3, 1926, a new trial was ordered by the Court of Appeal, all five judges being in agreement. The case was settled out of court by mutual agreement.

Research work to develop or find a rust resistant wheat continued at the University of Saskatchewan during the year. Speaking before the Agricultural Societies Convention at Saskatoon, Jan. 14, 1925, Prof. Manley Champlin, Department of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, surveyed the field for research.

At a conference of Provincial Progressives, held in Regina, Dec. 2, 1925, in advance of the legislative Session, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the view that following upon the active part taken in the Federal Election by the Liberal Ministers, "the conditions in this Province are such as to justify the demand that the Federal Progressive organization should give active support to a provincial organization advocating Progressive principles."

A device was invented by Harry B. Sherman, engineer for the Saskatchewan Telephone System designed to eliminate "listening in" on party lines. By simply pressing a button the person going to use the telephone might close off all connecting telephones on the line from listening in on the conversation. Mr. Sherman was a graduate of Syracuse University, and did some graduate work in Chicago later.

The Orange Sentinel of Toronto, in its issue of Dec. 30, 1924, published the statement that the teaching of French would be made compulsory in the schools of Saskatchewan. Hon. C. A. Dunning's reply which was published in *The Orange Sentinel* of Jan. 13, 1925, was to the effect that the Government of Saskatchewan did not propose to make the teaching of French compulsory; that no promise had ever been given by any Minister that French would in the future be made a compulsory subject; and that no organization or individual had ever asked the Government to make the teaching of French compulsory.

On Feb. 22, 1926, it was officially announced that Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C., had been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Saskatchewan for a second term, which would expire in 1931.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA*

By

J. Alex. Aikin, M.A.

The Political Situation ; Legislative Sessions of 1925 and 1926; The General Election.

The 5th Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly of Alberta opened Feb. 19, 1925, and adjourned Apr. 10 to meet at the call of the Government to deal with the Peace River Railway question and the Natural Resources transfer proposals. On a resolution introduced by W. M. Davidson (Ind.-Lib.), Calgary, the House decided on a vote of 29 to 16 to sell Government House, or were a satisfactory sale not made, to use it for government departments. Mr. Davidson disclaimed any design on the office of Lieutenant-Governor but declared that the proposed step was due to a desire to conform to the democratic feeling of the people and to save expense. A motion by Mr. Davidson during the Session to reduce the sessional indemnity of members from $2,000 to $1,500 was defeated.

Mrs. Nellie McClung was responsible for the introduction of a Bill to amend the Medical Profession Act, its object being to exempt from the requirements of the Act persons following various religious tenets who "do not pretend to a knowledge of medicine or surgery." Hon. George Hoadley, speaking for the Government, said it was not desirable to introduce such a clause into the Act, while Hon. Perren Baker advised the Christian Scientists, who were specially interested, to follow the example of the Chiropractors and apply for a special act which would protect both the practitioners and the general public. There was also introduced a Bill to amend the Chiropractic Act which provided for *interim* licences for holders of diplomas from recognized schools of chiropractic, who were otherwise qualified to present themselves for examination at the regular schools.

A Bill was introduced by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, under which municipalities were to have the right to grant fixed assessments on improvements to new industries for a period of 20 years, provided the proposal received the support of a three-quarters vote of the council and a two-thirds vote of the burgesses. By an amendment to the Mines Act, all mining companies were required to keep a record of sums paid to workmen and to make monthly statements to the inspector as to whether wages had been paid or not. In the event of wages remaining unpaid, a receiver might be appointed under the Act to adjust affairs.

The report of the Ontario Hydro-Electric engineers on the Spray

* NOTE.—See Supplement this Volume *re* Province of Alberta.

Lakes Power development scheme* was tabled in the House, on Feb. 23. The plan received with favour was that which proposed to supply power to Calgary, Edmonton, Exshaw, Canmore, Cochrane and some near-by industries. This plan was estimated to produce approximately 57,000 H.P. all the year round at an estimated capital cost of $11,876,406.

The question of liquor control offered points of interest during the session. The profits on liquor sales for the 7½ months ended Dec. 31, 1924, as indicated by the Report tabled in the House, Feb. 23, amounted to $1,020,824. It was estimated the profits for 1925 would amount to $1,600,000. Stores had been established in 25 centres; 288 hotel and 46 club licences had been granted and 68 applications refused. The decision of the Government, as announced in the House, Mar. 17, to retain the liquor profits, met with criticism. Premier Greenfield declared the reasons for this decision were: (1) that it was estimated the Treasury would be unable to balance the Budget that year (1925), even with all the liquor profits, and (2) that, if a distribution of profits were made with the municipalities, as was requested, the Government would have to impose additional taxation, which he regarded as inadvisable. The extent to which the control of the sale of liquor had become an issue was proven by the large number of amendments to the Liquor Act. An amendment was introduced by Mrs. McClung and passed, which discontinued the issue of special licences to picnic parties. In 1924 the Commissioner had issued 22 of these licences. Another amendment passed required a full year to elapse between the application for a club licence and its granting, thus giving ample time for inquiry by the officials. An amendment providing for carrying beer away for consumption was defeated but an amendment, making it legal for a tent to be regarded as a domicile where beer might be kept, was passed.

The Budget. In presenting the Budget, on Mar. 11, 1925, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, stated that economies of $695,550 had been made in actual as compared with estimated expenditures. After deducting the expenditures on special warrants, the net saving had amounted to $583,785. Actual revenue for 1924 was $10,506,627 and actual expenditure $11,127,468. For 1925, he estimated the revenue at $11,221,109 and expenditure at $11,589,741, which forecast a deficit of $368,632, plus an estimated deficit of $140,176 in the Telephone Department. On capital account he estimated an outlay of $5,458,582, less receipts of $1,753,870, leaving $3,704,712 to be provided for by loan. The total public debt of the Province, after allowing for sinking fund, was $76,911,944, an increase of $5,139,362 for the year.

Dealing with production in the Province in 1924 as the source of revenue, Mr. Reid said that, while the yield of agricultural products

* NOTE.—A conference on the power project, attended by representatives of the municipalities interested, was held in Edmonton, June 12, 1925, at which Acting Premier Hoadley discussed the question with those present.

showed a lower average, the higher prices paid brought the value well up. The estimated value of all agricultural production was $217,477,808, as compared with $209,194,100 in 1923. He noted an exceptional growth in the dairy industry, in which there had been an increase from 15,417,070 lbs. of creamery butter in 1922 to 21,500,000 lbs. in 1924. Alberta's butter exports had increased in the same period from one million to four million pounds. With regard to natural resources, Mr. Reid stated that the Province could not hope to make any large gain from revenue for the first few years. Looking at the railway obligations of $31,000,000, he pointed out that the interest charges were $750,000 a year. A determined effort was being made to make the provincial railways self-supporting. No new taxation was imposed.

Adjourned Session. An adjourned Session of the Assembly was convened in the first week of August, 1925, to hear reports on the status of the Natural Resources agreement with the Federal Government; on the Peace River transportation problem and on the outlook for a new arrangement with regard to the E. D. & B. C. Railway. The terms of the Natural Resources agreement were outlined on Aug. 3. They provided that:

(1) All Crown lands, mines, minerals and royalties, formerly administered by Federal authority, should be vested in and administered by the Province of Alberta and all revenue therefrom should belong to the Province.

(2) In *lieu* of an accounting from 1905 to 1925, the Federal subsidy of $562,500 *per annum* should be continued for another 3 years to enable the Province to carry out the terms of the agreement.

(3) There should be transferred to the Province its share in the school lands fund.

(4) All fishery rights in Provincial waters should be vested in the Province, the Crown to retain, however, its interest in the waters under the Northwest Irrigation Act, 1898.

(5) Indian reserves should be retained under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada, the Province to set aside from its Crown lands any additional lands required to enable the Government of Canada to carry out its treaty obligations.

(6) Soldier settlement lands, upon which any advance had been made by the Government of Canada under the Soldiers' Settlement Act, should be retained by the Government of Canada.

(7) Cooking Lake Forest Reserve, including mines, minerals and fishing rights, should be retained by the Government of Canada, other reserves as per schedule "A" to be retained by the Government of Canada, including fishery rights but not mines and minerals.

The agreement was to be subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta and the Parliament of Canada and by amendment of the Autonomy Act, 1905, by the British Parliament.

The House unanimously passed a resolution, "That this Legislature strongly urge the Government of Canada to use every effort to facilitate the closing of negotiations for the transfer of the natural resources to the Province of Alberta based on the general principles embodied in the draft agreement submitted and as to the details

thereof, upon terms and conditions that can be accepted as fair and equitable."

With respect to the E. D. & B. C. Railway, Premier Greenfield outlined the situation. He stated that the common stock of the railway was held by the Royal Bank of Canada, which had come into possession through its purchase of the Union Bank of Canada (the Bank that had advanced the money to the original promoters); that the Bank's claim, with interest, totalled $3,000,000; that it was prepared to sell its claim to the Government for $1,700,000 in provincial bonds at 3 per cent. and that meanwhile, it was unwilling to consent to any new lease. Mr. Greenfield gave the terms of offers for leases made by the C.P.R. and C.N.R. but on Aug. 4 informed the House that the Government could not see its way to recommend the acceptance of the offer made by the Royal Bank and until some satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at with the Bank, the Government would not bring forward any new policy as to the operation of the Railway.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee as Premier. Upon the resignation of Hon. Herbert Greenfield on Nov. 23, 1925, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney-General, was selected as his successor in the Premiership of the Province. He was a native of Normandale, Norfolk County, Ontario, and was 41 years of age at the time. He was a graduate of Victoria University, Toronto, and had studied law in the office of Lougheed and Bennett, Calgary, afterwards practising his profession in that city. The Cabinet was reorganized as follows,—

Premier and Attorney-General	Hon. J. E. Brownlee
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipalities	Hon. R. G. Reid
Minister of Agriculture and Public Health and Provincial Secretary	Hon. George Hoadley
Minister of Labour and Public Works	Hon. Alex. Ross
Minister of Railways and Telephones	Hon. V. W. Smith
Minister of Education	Hon. Perren Baker
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Irene Parlby

On Nov. 30 the new Premier held a conference at Edmonton with six Federal U.F.A. members of Parliament at which questions of provincial interest were discussed. It was designed to secure co-ordination in an effort (1) to promote settlement of the Natural Resources question; (2) to protect the advantage gained by the equalization order of the Railway Board on grain and flour for export moving west; (3) to secure a system of rural credits; (4) to obtain a solution of the pressing problems of the Peace River district and (5) to get favourable rates on coal to Ontario points.

The King's Printer's Office Inquiry. By order of the Lieut.-enant-Governor-in-Council Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh was appointed a Commissioner to inquire into transactions between any Department of the Government and the Esdale Press, Limited, Edmonton and the Camrose Job Press, Camrose, between June 23, 1916 and Dec. 31, 1921. The inquiry opened at Edmonton, Dec. 7, 1925. In his report, made public Dec. 11, Mr. Justice Walsh found ad-

versely against Matthew Esdale, J. W. Jeffrey and George P. Smith, but stated that he accepted the voluntary statement of Hon. Charles Stewart, former Premier, and Hon. C. R. Mitchell, former Provincial Treasurer, that they had no knowledge of any irregularities or illegal transactions. The three accused were placed under arrest but the Crown offered no evidence against Esdale or Jeffrey. Smith was duly committed and after a trial before a jury, lasting five days, was acquitted, Feb. 5, 1926. The Trial Judge, Mr. Justice Ives, discharged the prisoner without comment.

The 1926 Session of the Legislature. On Feb. 11, the 6th and last Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly was formally opened by the new Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour William Egbert, M.D., C.M., who had succeeded Dr. R. G. Brett in the office on Oct. 20, 1925. Dr. Egbert, who came of U. E. Loyalist stock, was a native of Welland County, Ont., a graduate of the University of Toronto, with post-graduate work in London and Edinburgh, and for many years a resident of Calgary, where he had occupied several important public offices.

During the Session it was announced that Hon. C. R. Mitchell, the Liberal leader, had been appointed to the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, filling the vacancy created by the death of Hon. Charles A. Stuart on Jan. 15, 1926. He was succeeded as acting House leader by Capt. J. C. Bowen, M.L.A., for Edmonton, while, in April, Capt. J. T. Shaw, M.C., Calgary, was chosen as Leader of the Liberal party in the Province. The Leader of the Conservative party, who was also without a seat in the Legislature, was A. A. McGillivray, K.C., Calgary, who had been selected at a provincial convention held in Edmonton, Aug. 5, 1925.

Seventy-one Bills, many being amendments to existing Acts, were passed. A railway extension of 27 miles into the Pembina Valley was authorized as well as short extensions of the A. & G. W. and the Lacombe & North-Western Railways, and action was taken to improve the position of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. and the Central Canada Railways. A further extensive programme of building highways and market roads was agreed upon. A Bill was passed authorizing the use of the interest on the Province's share of the Canadian Wheat Board surplus ($112,000), for development of co-operative marketing and agricultural research. Provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act were extended to wives whose husbands were totally incapacitated. A new system of graded school grants was authorized to assist sections where settlement was sparse or crops had been light. The minimum wage was extended to male workers employed along with female workers, but an attempt to introduce an 8-hour day law failed. Instead, provision was made for the setting up of a commission to inquire into the question. An Act to provide for the settlement of labour disputes, supplementing the Federal Act, was passed. Despite requests for changes, no amendments were made to the Liquor Control Act. The Redistribution

Committee, appointed in 1925, failed to agree and the only changes made were the separation of rural from urban areas in the Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton Districts.

The Spray Lakes hydro-electric project again came before the Legislature in the form of a resolution which affirmed that development of the reserve power of the Spray Lakes would not detrimentally affect the scenic beauty of the Banff National Park area; that the industrial growth of the Province and the rapid demand for power made it essential that the site should be made available for development and that the Federal Government should, before the close of the present Session, make provision for granting the necessary licences to permit development and should assign the water power to the Province. It was estimated that the project, as planned, would cost about $15,000,000.

An interesting measure was brought forward by Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio, which aimed to establish a new economic arrangement between husband and wife. In brief it provided that all property owned before marriage or acquired by gift should be their separate property but all other property acquired by either or both during the marriage, including rents and profits of separate property, should be community property of both. The Bill was referred to a special committee composed of Hon. Mrs. Parlby, Chairman; Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Mrs. Emily Murphy, Mrs. E. E. Wyman, F. De Roussy de Sales, George Ross and Miss S. M. G. Duff, for consideration and report.

The Government introduced a Bill to overcome the problem, and if possible, to salvage the maximum on the Lethbridge Northern irrigation enterprise. In introducing the measure Hon. V. W. Smith stated the area estimated to be irrigable was 105,265 acres. The capital investment on the district amounted to $55 per acre. It had been found the assessable area was about 100,000 acres. An effort was to be made to get more farmers on the land. The new scale of rent payments was fixed in the statute as follows:—

Plan of Payment	Charge per Acre (Water rights only)	Plan of Payment	Charge per Acre (Water rights only)
1924 to 1926, inclusive	$ 0 per annum	1934 to 1938, inclusive	$ 4 per annum
1927 to 1929, inclusive	2 per annum	1939 to 1972	5 per annum
1930 to 1933, inclusive	3 per annum		

James Pike of Edmonton, was appointed manager of the irrigation scheme, with Hon. W. A. Buchanan, Lethbridge, R. J. Dinning, Calgary, and W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge, as an advisory board. The reconstruction plan was based upon advice of Dr. John A. Widtsoe, U. S. irrigation expert. In a statement in the House, Apr 7, Hon. J. E. Brownlee said there were just 300 settlers on the irrigated land. By comparison, he added, the difficulties in the Lethbridge Northern venture were not greater than in cases cited in the United States.

The Minister of Education, Hon. Perren Baker, introduced a Bill to equalize the cost of education over the entire Province by imposing a tax rate of three mills. The Bill was the expression of a plan to

deal with a situation which had arisen in all three of the Prairie Provinces, and which was made acute by the need for general secondary education. The Bill was laid over for later action and more deliberate consideration.

The Budget. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, submitted the Budget on Mar. 18, 1926. Effective Jan. 1, 1924, the accounts of the Province had been placed on a true yearly expenditure basis. Under this plan expenditure included liabilities incurred but not paid during the fiscal year, such accounts being charged to and forming part of the expenditure of the year to which they belonged. The surplus on income account for 1925 under the new and the old plan was as follows:—

Particulars	Revenue and Expenditure Basis	Cash Basis
Revenue	$11,531,026	$11,531,026
Expenditure	11,343,006	11,249,433
Surplus	$ 188,019	$ 281,592

The surplus was $246,261 less than for 1924. The Provincial Treasurer estimated the revenue for 1926 at $11,699,852 and expenditure at $11,677,863, including $130,000 expenses for a provincial general election. There would be a net increase over 1925 in expenditure of $334,856.

The bonded debt of the Province was reported to be $81,459,406, with sinking fund, cash and investments of $1,995,573, leaving a net bonded debt of $79,463,833. The increase for the year was $2,551,888. Mr. Reid claimed that of the $22,775,635 added to the debt since the U.F.A. government took office in 1921, $16,462,503 had been incurred on account of definite commitments of the previous Liberal administration. An amount of $1,109,067 had been uncontrollable expenditure, incurred for hay relief and the grasshopper campaign of 1922. After these deductions, the total additions for which the U.F.A. Government was responsible amounted to $5,204,064.

The Provincial Treasurer expressed the belief that the Province was coming into a period of economic prosperity. The proportion of taxes to production was, in his opinion, less in Alberta, than in any province West of Quebec. He estimated the value of all production in 1925 at $254,992,000, an increase over 1924 of nearly $40,000,000.

The Adjourned Session, 1926. The House continued in Session until Apr. 8, on which date it adjourned until May 17 in order to allow Premier Brownlee time to go to Ottawa in connection with the railway situation and the Natural Resources agreement. The Session was further postponed until May 20. At the opening on that day, the Premier announced that the business before the Assembly would be the consideration of the negotiations regarding the E. D. and B. C. and Central Canada Railways; disposition of the Natural Resources Bill and a number of general matters.

In moving the adjournment of the House to discuss the railway situation, Mr. Brownlee stated that he and the Minister of Railways had visited Ottawa and laid before the Federal Minister of Railways, Hon. Charles Dunning, the reasons why, in their opinion, the Dominion should take over the railways. A basis of sale to the Dominion had been proposed and the same basis had been suggested to the C.P.R. Both Sir Henry Thornton and E. W. Beatty, K.C., had been interviewed. Mr. Beatty had submitted a further offer but the C.N.R. had not yet done so. The C.N.R.'s offer was expected very soon and it would then be decided whether it would be better to operate the road themselves, sell it, lease it or deal otherwise with it. With regard to the Royal Bank's claim, a conference had been held with the officers of the Bank in Montreal and the Government had decided to make a settlement on a cash basis of $1,275,000 or a time settlement of $1,300,000. Criticism of Government policy was voiced by J. C. Bowen, Liberal leader, who declared that the Royal Bank's claim was doubtful, that the question had been allowed to drag until the eve of an election and that it was presumptuous for the Government to deal with it at that time.

The Natural Resources Bill came up for consideration on May 22 and was the subject of an all-day debate. "It is a matter of the deepest regret to me personally," said Premier Brownlee, "that an interpretation has been placed on the section dealing with the school lands which was never intended when the Bill was being drafted, or during the committee stage when we were last together." Mr. Brownlee dealt with the history of the negotiations, leading up to the visit of a representative of the Federal Government who had suggested several changes, including one which was stated to be the setting aside of the money from school lands for school purposes. There had seemed to be no particular objection to the proposal and counsel for the Province had approved of the change. The Bill had been before the Assembly all through the Session and no question had been raised but on the day previous to the end of the Session it had been brought to his attention through several newspapers that Section 2a of the Bill might interfere with the rights of the Province. This section read:

"(a) That the school lands' fund to be transferred to the Province as in the said agreement provided, and such of the school lands specified in Section 39 of The Dominion Lands Act, being Chapter 20 of 7 and 8 Edward the Seventh and amending statutes, as pass to the administration of the Province under the terms of the said agreement, shall be set aside and shall continue to be administered by the Province in accordance, *mutatis mutandis,* with the provisions of sections 39 to 42, The Dominion Lands Act, for the support of schools organized and carried on therein, in accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of The Alberta Act, being Chapter 3 of 4 and 5 Edward the Seventh."

Doubt had arisen as to the possible effect of the reference to Sec-

tion 17 of the Alberta Act, owing to the fact that a clause similar to this Section in the Manitoba Act had been declared unconstitutional by the Privy Council. He had taken up the matter with Ottawa, suggesting amendments striking out that portion of the clause which was in doubt. Premier Mackenzie King had replied to the effect that there was not the slightest intention of questioning the validity of the Alberta Act and that Section 17 was constitutional and had been so confirmed by decision of the Appeal Court of Alberta and by eminent counsel. The position maintained by the Province, however, was that the right of the Province with respect to education should not be tied in any way to the question of natural resources; that Section 17 of the Alberta Act had nothing to do with natural resources and that the Federal Government should have no interest in the law of the Province with regard to schools.

Questioned later as to the position of the Federal Government, Premier King had telegraphed on May 21 that in his opinion the proper course would be to initiate proceedings to test the validity of the Act and that, pending such proceedings, the proposed legislation should not be proceeded with. To this Premier Brownlee had replied:—"With utmost respect I must challenge your statement that our proposals are based on the assumption that Alberta Act may be invalid and that we raise question of validity of that Act. Our position is simply that the validity of any clause of Alberta Act has nothing to do with Natural Resources Bill and any language which raises that question should be eliminated. We see no necessity for initiating proceedings to test Act."

Premier Brownlee made it clear that his Government was satisfied with the terms agreed on for the transfer of the resources. The only difficulty was with regard to the school question. "We are living in peace here and wish to continue to live at peace," he said. He suggested three possible amendments, the first striking out all the words causing difficulty, *viz.*, "the provisions of Section 17 of The Alberta Act, being Chapter 3 of 4 and 5 Edward the Seventh"; the second striking out these words and inserting "in accordance with the laws of the Province" and the third leaving the clause as it stood but adding that nothing in Section 2a should be construed as taking away the power of the Province to make laws as it existed before the transfer of the natural resources. J. C. Bowen, Opposition leader, moved an amendment that "the matter of the natural resources be left over in order that the Government may continue negotiations with the view of arriving at a solution satisfactory to both parties." This was defeated. R. Pearson (Ind.) then moved an amendment similar to the second amendment suggested by the Premier. This was carried. The Bill was then given its third reading. While there were a number of "noes" against the Pearson amendment and the third reading, those voting against did not ask for a recorded vote.

Two or three Bills of lesser importance were passed at the ad-

journed Session, including one regarding stockyards. This was calculated to take care of any emergency arising from the Calgary stockyards dispute. The House was prorogued on May 22.

Provincial General Election, 1926. Having run its full term, the 5th Legislature of Alberta was dissolved almost immediately after the House was prorogued and writs were issued for a General Election on June 28, with nominations on June 18. There followed the announcement on May 29 that John Farquhar Lymburn, Edmonton, had been appointed Attorney-General. Mr. Lymburn was a native of Ayr, Scotland, 46 years of age, and a graduate of Glasgow University in law. He had practised his profession in Edmonton since 1911 and had attained distinction as a successful counsel. He had at no time, it was stated, been connected with any political party in Canada.

The position of the U. F. A. party was expressed by Premier Brownlee when at Gleichen he said, "The present Election of 1926 is going to answer one great question. That question is, are we going to return in this Province to Government based on the two-party system or are we going to work for a better?" He pointed to two weaknesses of the two-party system, the first the danger of domination by Federal parties in provincial affairs and the second the way in which the people were divided into two hostile camps. He stood on the Government's five years' record, declaring that neither on the part of the Press nor in the Legislature had there been a breath of suspicion against the sincerity, honesty and integrity of the administration.

Both the Liberals under Captain J. T. Shaw and the Conservatives under A. A. McGillivray attacked the Government vigorously. The Liberal platform called for prompt settlement of the Peace River transportation problem, a more efficient highway policy, reduced expenditure and redistribution. The Conservatives made their principal appeal on the fact that they had never been in power in Alberta, had no political sins to account for and were prepared to give efficient government. They charged that the U. F. A. Government was inefficient. They promised solution of the Natural Resources and railway questions, stimulation of immigration, assistance to the agricultural industry and reduction in the number of members of the Legislature.

In the Election of 1921 the U. F. A. elected 38 members to an Assembly of 61 members. Two seats were later gained in by-elections, so that they held 40 seats at dissolution. The result of the 1926 Election was to strengthen their hold on office, though many days elapsed before the exact standing of the parties became known. Every member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Hon. Alex. Ross, Minister of Public Works and Labour, who ran as a Labour candidate in Calgary, was returned, Premier Brownlee receiving an overwhelming majority in Ponoka over both his opponents on the first ballot. The Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, headed the poll

in Edmonton and A. A. McGillivray, the Conservative leader, polled the largest vote in Calgary. The fate of Captain J. T. Shaw, the Liberal leader, in Bow Valley was long in doubt but on July 24, following a recount before Judge McNeill, he was declared elected by one vote. The standing at that date was, therefore,—U. F. A., 43; Liberal, 7; Labour, 5; Conservative, 4; Independent Labour, 1; total, 60.

Department of Education. The total attendance in the public elementary and secondary schools in 1925 was 147,796, an increase of 423 over 1924. Of these, 50,387 were in 66 city and town districts; 5,202 in 10 separate school districts; 24,032 in rooms of other graded schools; 6,535 in 67 consolidated schools; 6,081 in 93 rural graded schools and 68,175 in 2,727 ungraded schools. The average attendance in ungraded schools was 120 days and in graded schools, 151.86 days. The total number of teachers in public and separate schools was 4,864 and the number of school districts, 3,033. Attendance at private schools was 2,104.

Attendance at Calgary Normal School was 453, an increase of 96, and at Camrose Normal School, 304, an increase of 57. The output of teachers was equal to the demand and less than 1 per cent. of the teachers held provisional certificates, as compared with 14 per cent. in 1920.

University of Alberta. Registration for the year ended June 30, 1925, totalled 1,354, of whom 746 were in arts and science; 110 in applied science; 220 in medicine; 73 in law; 40 in pharmacy; 163 in agriculture; 81 in correspondence courses; 2 B.D. and 34 School of Nursing. Of the total, 1,068 were British-born, 869 being Canadians, and 266 were foreign-born, 189 being from the United States. According to the report of the University, out of 1,000 graduates to date, only 60 were in the United States and of these from 20 to 25 were doing post-graduate work and would return to Canada. At the 15th Convocation on May 15, 1925, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred for the first time on 11 graduates in medicine, of whom one was a woman, Miss Leone McGregor. In all, 179 students received degrees. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, made the address of the day.

An event of the year was the consent given by the Provincial Government, with the concurrence of the President and Board of Governors of the University, for the establishment in Calgary of a Junior College to cover the first two years' work of the University course. An amendment to the School Act, similar to a clause in the British Columbia Act which empowered High schools to establish a college in affiliation with the Provincial University, was made for the purpose.

Alberta Catholic College. During 1925 Archbishop O'Leary of Alberta interested himself in the establishment of a Catholic College in affiliation with the University of Alberta. The Superior of the Order of Christian Brothers sent a special delegate to raise money and sufficient funds were obtained for the purpose. Meantime the Edmonton Jesuit College, St. Francis Xavier, had a registration of 180 in the 1924-25 academic year.

Concordia College. This institution, affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, proceeded with the erection of College buildings

on a 10-acre site in East Edmonton at a cost of $147,000. The curriculum was based on that of the High Schools with additional classical studies and German, the particular purpose being to prepare young men for the ministry of the Lutheran Church. Rev. A. H. Schwermann was principal.

Technical Training. The Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary reported a registration of 396 at the opening of the 1925-26 year. The Edmonton Technical School was making progress and had consolidated its position among the educational agencies of the city. In Drumheller, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat attention was also being given to technical training with good results.

Alberta College. During 1925 Alberta College, Edmonton, gave up the teaching of secondary work and united with Robertson College, previously a Presbyterian theological institution, to form the United Theological College of Alberta. It had in 1925-26, a registration of 34 students. A. S. Tuttle, M.A., D.D., was principal.

Superintendent of Neglected Children. During 1925, according to the report of K. C. McLeod, Superintendent of Neglected Children, 232 neglected children were brought before the Juvenile Court, of whom 107 were male and 125 female. Of the total 191 were made wards of the Superintendent. The number of delinquents dealt with was 478, of whom 466 were male and of these 30 were made wards and 125 placed on probation. 793 cases were dealt with at the Children's Shelter and of these 154 were adopted and 248 placed. Under the Mothers' Allowance Act, 825 received allowances in 1925, entailing an expenditure by the Provincial Government of $283,585, of which $142,469 was refunded by the municipalities. During 1925, 128 allowances were discontinued, leaving 697 in force at Dec. 31.

Liquor Control Board. The control of the liquor business in Alberta was in the hands of the Alberta Liquor Control Board, with R. J. Dinning, Commissioner. In 1925, gross sales amounted to $3,734,111, on which there was a gross profit of $1,555,757. Income from licence fees and taxes brought in $551,620. After deducting operating expenses, interest charges, non-operating expenses and reserves, there was a net profit transferred to the Provincial Treasurer of $1,522,155. Features of the report of Mr. Dinning were (1) the holding of 12 plebiscites, of which 8 resulted in favour of local option and 4 against; (2) the opening of stores in Hanna and Mundare in December, bringing the total number of government liquor stores to 27; (3) a survey to determine to what extent, if any, it was advisable to change the system of distributing beer; (4) the confining of purchases to well-known proprietary brands; (5) adoption of the system of purchasing native wines in bulk and selling in stone jars of one and two gallon capacity; (6) the issuance for the year of 117,128 permits amounting to $112,240; (7) cancellation of 208 permits, including 119 held by interdicted persons; (8) interdiction of 375 persons, of whom 256 did not hold permits; (9) issuance of beer licences to the licencees

of 330 hotels and refusal of licences to 48 applicants; (10) granting of licences to 50 clubs to enable them to sell beer; (11) issuance of 18 canteen licences; (12) effective operation of the amendment outlining a prohibited area in the North Country for flavouring extracts, patent medicines and alcoholic preparations, subject to a permit system; (13) appreciable progress in curtailing the manufacture of "moonshine"; (14) capitalization of the business of the Board by an advance of $500,000 from the Provincial Treasurer; (15) the number of individual sales in 1925 was 639,191 and the average amount of each sale $5.84.

Department of Agriculture. The crop year, 1925, was in some respects, one of the best in the history of Alberta. The harvest and threshing weathers were somewhat unfavourable and a considerable amount of grain was lowered in quality but a fair average yield and good prices brought a greater actual return than from any previous crop. Wheat averaged 18 bushels on 5,700,000 acres and produced approximately 103,000,000 bushels, according to the estimate of H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The estimated yield and value of Alberta field crops was as follows,—

	Yield		Value	
	1925 Bush.	1924 Bush.	1925	1924
Wheat	102,955,482	61,311,943	$115,310,139	$73,574,331
Oats	74,313,200	55,428,960	26,009,620	22,725,873
Barley	13,818,175	12,367,950	5,941,815	7,420,770
Rye	1,600,736	2,743,720	1,040,478	2,606,534
Flax	35,000	75,000	75,000	139,250
Mixed	375,650	403,350	131,477	181,507
Peas	25,245	19,908	37,867	39,816
Beans	3,984	5,532	8,964	11,064
Field Crops	193,127,472	132,356,363	$148,555,360	$106,699,146

The total value of agricultural production, in comparison with 1924, was as follows,—

	1925	1924
Field Crops	$148,541,612	$106,699,146
Root Crops	3,477,300	2,797,161
Fodder Crops	46,926,853	50,771,264
Alfalfa	90,000	30,000
Honey	23,000	13,750
Dairy Products	23,002,000	23,208,562
Poultry Products	8,000,000	8,916,000
Wool	431,200	223,892
Game and Furs	2,500,000	2,000,000
Animals, Slaughtered and sold, etc.	23,000,000	20,772,593
	$255,991,965	$215,432,370

Features of the year noted by Mr. Craig were a decline in the production of creamery butter from about 22,000,000 lbs. in 1924 to a little over 19,000,000 lbs. in 1925, due to the greater interest taken in the wheat crop and to drought in July; rapid progress in the honey industry, with a total production of 115,000 lbs. in 1925; an animal production, including poultry, wool, furs, animals slaughtered and sold, of about $34,000,000, giving a total agricultural production of about $256,000,000; a total enrolment of 372, including 69 British boys, at the agricultural schools at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion;

Hon. James G. Gardiner, b.a.
Appointed Premier of Saskatchewan in 1926.

Hon. J. E. Brownlee, b.a., k.c.
Appointed Premier of Alberta in 1925, and returned in June, 1926.

His Honour William Egbert, m.d.
Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, 1925.

work among boys and girls through school fairs, calf clubs, swine clubs, dairy competitions, etc., there having been 107 school fairs held in 1925; valuable activities of 7 district agriculturalists; commencement of operation of the Dairy, Live Stock, Poultry and Egg Pools; research in connection with tuberculosis in cattle, with 150 cattle under test; the winning of a number of good prizes in both wheat and oats, first and second prizes in field peas and practically all except the first prize in timothy at the International Hay and Grain Show; the continued operation of the seed cleaning and marketing plant at Edmonton; notable progress in the improvement of bacon hogs; the winning of a large share of the good prizes for live stock at the Toronto and Chicago Shows; the organization of a fur marketing service for shippers from a distance; the establishment of a large sugar beet factory at Raymond, with its consequent demand for beets. Z. McIlmoyle, Assistant Deputy Minister, reporting on grasshopper control work stated that only in the northern portions of the Province had there been any serious outbreak. He also reported that 644 families had been moved from the dry areas of the Province in 1925 under agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Railways.

Hail Insurance. At the Annual Meeting of the Hail Insurance Board at Calgary, Mar. 17, 1925, a new regulation was made under which different rates might be set for different areas. A. H. Tovell, Chairman and Manager of the Board, reported that in six years they had charged in premiums $7,987,000 and paid in claims, $6,739,000. The line companies, 46 in number, had received $7,365,000 and returned in claims $4,826,000. Out of every dollar charged, the Board were able to return 85 cents. 8 1/3 cents went into the reserve and the balance paid all costs of administration. Out of every dollar charged by the companies, 65½ cents was returned.

Department of Public Works. Important in the work of this Department, of which Hon. Alex. Ross was Minister and J. D. Robertson, Deputy Minister, was the construction of highways. The main highway construction programme under agreement with the Federal Government, which was commenced in 1924, was continued in 1925 and for the two seasons to Nov. 30, 1925, expenditure amounted to $1,735,729. The Province had also a Good Roads Board, composed of C. A. Davidson, Chairman, J. D. Robertson, John Gair and K. A. Clark, who made recommendations with regard to the 1925 programme, extensions of the highway system, etc. This programme was substantially adhered to and the total amount expended on main highway construction during the year was $1,389,194, of which $1,049,315 was the subject of audit by the Department of Railways and Canals as at Nov. 30. The Department also constructed in 1925, 354 bridges, of which 29 were steel and the balance timber, and repaired or re-floored 159 bridges. Fifty-six ferries

were operated by the Department, in addition to which Alberta reimbursed Saskatchewan for one-half the cost of operating the ferry over the North Saskatchewan River on the inter-provincial boundary north of Lloydminster. The year 1925 saw the completion of the Alberta and British Columbia boundary survey, undertaken by the Commission appointed in 1913, as far north as appeared necessary. The survey extended from the International boundary north, a distance of 780 miles. The Surveys Branch of the Department, with P. N. Johnson, Director, made 230 surveys during the year. D. E. McDonald, Superintendent of Buildings, reported that $551,996 had been expended in 1925 on maintenance of buildings and offices and $214,477 on capital expenditure. The daily average population at the Provincial Gaol, Fort Saskatchewan as reported by J. D. McLean, Acting Warden, was 164.5, an increase of 2.8 over 1924. Farming operations were very successful. W. Blyth, Warden of the Provincial Gaol, Lethbridge, reported a daily average of 134.10, an increase of 11.95, with fairly successful farming operations.

The Bureau of Labour. Under the Department of Public Works was also the Bureau of Labour, of which W. Smitten was Commissioner. In his Report for 1925, Mr. Smitten stated that returns had been received from 1,271 firms, with 23,709 employees and payroll of $31,596,105, of which $27,389,022 was paid to wage earners. These returns indicated an improvement over 1924. The time lost due to strikes, viz., 35,938 man days, was much less than during the previous year, when there was a general strike of mine workers. The Director of Government Employment Offices also reported a much better situation. The number of vacancies filled increased from 46,153 in 1924 to 60,806 in 1925. While the increase was greatest in farm placements, there was a fair increase in building construction, clerical, domestic and personal, general labourers, manufactures, mining, miscellaneous and casual, with a material reduction in lumbering, railroad construction and operation. Under the provisions of the Factories Act, inspections were made of 2,882 factories, shops, offices and office buildings, in which 21,131 employees were engaged. 325 recommendations relative to safety, health, hours, wages and the employment of children were made. Under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act a total of 2,332 inspections were made of 2,146 businesses; 227 orders were made for adjustments of wages, 61 for adjustment of hours and 13 for adjustment of staff. The Steam Boilers' Branch, of which F. W. Hobson was Chief Inspector, made 3,091 visits of inspection and issued 2,300 certificates. G. P. Barber, Chief Inspector of Theatres, reported 122 theatres and 109 projection rooms inspected, with 191 certificates to projectionists issued.

Department of Railways. There was in 1925 a substantial increase in the total railway mileage of Alberta. 182 miles of new line were completed and opened for operation, this having been the larg-

est annual increase since 1915. Of the new mileage, 111 miles were constructed by the C.N.R.; 67 by the C.P.R.; and 4 miles by the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway. The Provincial Department of Railways and Telephones was concerned in the operation and administration of the Alberta and Great Waterways and Lacombe & North-Western Railways and, in his Report to the Minister, Hon. V. W. Smith, the Deputy Minister, John Callaghan, enumerated many activities connected with the improvement and repair of the two provincial roads. The A. & G. W. Railway had operating revenues of $262,799.54, an increase of $14,097.78 over 1924, and a net surplus, after deduction of reconditioning charges, of $29,946.07, an improvement of $3,451.42. The L. & N. W. Railway had operating revenues of $59,779.30, as compared with $54,066.05 and a net surplus, after reconditioning deduction, of $165.78, as compared with a deficit of $772.55 in 1924. Progress was made on the 20-mile extension of this road from Hoadley, northerly, authorized at the 1925 Session of the Legislature.

Freight Rates. The Board of Railway Commissioners having on July 9, 1925, invited the public to file statements of fact with regard to the rate situation in Canada, the position of the Province of Alberta was given in a memorandum prepared by S. B. Woods, K.C., counsel for the Province, and made public on Aug. 17. Its main representations were: (1) That the standard of mileage freight tariff scale should be as far as possible on the same basis all over Canada; (2) that the distributing town tariffs should continue as at present, namely, 85 per cent. of the standard mileage basis in the west; (3) that the charge for any commodity to Calgary and Edmonton from Eastern Canada should not be greater than that charged from the same points to Vancouver; (4) that the basis of export rates on grain and flour applicable to Fort William should apply to the Pacific Coast; (5) reduction in coal rates to develop markets east and west; (6) adjustment of export rates via both seaboards in order to develop further markets for the primary products of Alberta and for necessary reductions in import rates to meet the requirements of the province; (7) adjustment of class rates on the shorter C.N.R. mileage; (8) adjustment of rates as between distributing centres.

The Coal Commission : Other Mining Conditions. The Alberta Coal Commission, appointed to investigate and report on the coal mining industry, tabled its report in the Legislature, Mar. 19, 1926. It found that two-thirds of the Alberta mines had been abandoned and that the remainder could care for one and a half times more business than they were doing. It suggested that a number of amalgamations could be made to advantage; recommended co-operative marketing; regarded as of the utmost importance the building up of a coal trade with Ontario; felt that the Manitoba market should be captured outright; recommended the addition of a Minister of Mines to the cabinet and the appointment of a coal industry advisory

council. The miners in the Drumheller and Southern Alberta fields were on strike for several months in 1925, an adjustment being reached in the late fall.

Oil Development in 1925.* There was increasing interest in 1925 in the efforts to locate oil in Alberta. In a summary prepared by *The Financial Post*, Toronto, it was stated that 326 wells had been started in the search for oil and gas up to the end of 1925. Of these 137 had obtained gas; 10 had obtained oil in commercial quantities; from 25 to 65 had obtained shows of oil or gas or both; and 120 were "dusters" or had never been completed. In 1925, 33 wells were in operation; 4 obtained oil and 6 gas in commercial quantities; 14 obtained shows of oil or gas or both; 6 wells were completed: 24 were still drilling and 3 were abandoned. The Turner Valley field, southwest of Calgary, was the centre of interest. Here the Royalite No. 4 well, which had struck "wet" or gasoline gas in large volume in October, 1924, was brought under production in 1925, yielding around 500 barrels of crude naptha per day. A 4-inch oil line was laid from the well to the Imperial Oil Company's refinery at East Calgary and a 10-inch gas pipe was laid to pipe the gas to the city. Many other wells were started in this field in the hope of repeating the success of Royalite No. 4.

In the Irma-Wainwright field, east of Edmonton, British Petroleums Limited, who had secured some promising showings in two wells in 1923-24, continued work in 1925. Their No. 3-B well was completed and gave a fair production of crude oil, averaging about 80 barrels daily. Other prospecting operations were carried on in the foothills of the Rockies, in the Sweetgrass country near the Montana boundary, in the district around Medicine Hat and the Viking field near Edmonton. As C. O. Stillman, President of Imperial Oil, Limited, stated:—"To sum up the year's activities we may say that the decline in the Canadian production has been more than arrested by the Turner Valley prodigy; that, arising out of this, drilling endeavours have been stimulated and centralized where they are most likely to obtain results; and that we appear to be passing from the era of wild-cat drilling into the more advanced stage of consolidation."

The Department of Municipal Affairs. Net revenue of Alberta municipalities for 1925, as shown by the Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs, was $3,169,665. A total of 61 municipalities did not borrow any money, while of the 108 which borrowed, all but 28 repaid in full the borrowings made during the year. The general condition of all municipalities was stated to be satisfactory. The wild land tax levy was made on 5,054,524 acres, an increase of 660,334 acres over 1924. The amount collected was $561,904, an increase of $24,877.

Health Conditions. The Report of the Department of Public Health gave out the very important and creditable information that

* NOTE.—For further reference to this subject see page 253.

the infant death rate in Alberta in 1925 had been reduced to 54.3 per thousand births. In 1913 the rate was 171. A partial explanation of the improvement was found in the fact that 8 district nurses were working in the thinly settled districts of the Province. There were also 15 municipal hospitals which had served 31,766 patients in rural districts, including 5,435 maternity cases. The Report showed a decrease in infectious diseases as compared with 1924.

The vital statistics report showed a total of 14,170 births in 1925, or 19 less than in 1924; 4,254 marriages, an increase of 101; and 4,401 deaths, an increase of 208. The number of divorces made absolute during the year was 101, compared with 119 in 1924.

The United Farmers of Alberta. The U. F. A. was an aggressive force politically, economically and socially in 1925-26, making its influence felt in both the Federal elections of Oct. 29, 1925, and the Provincial elections of June 28, 1926. It held its 17th Annual Convention in Calgary, Jan. 20-23, 1925, with 486 registered delegates. At that time, the President, Henry Wise Wood, emphasized the idea of the U.F.A. as an economic class organization supporting an organized citizenship group system, and he said,—"The best interests of the Province as a whole cannot be served without co-operative team work between rural and urban forces. The first step in this process is to define relationships and begin to adjust them on such a basis that the best efforts of each will build up the interests of the whole." The financial statement submitted showed revenue of $38,944; expenditure, $29,731 and reserves, $9,213. A large number of resolutions came up for consideration, those of prime importance being with respect to the status of U.F.A. members of Parliament and the Legislature and rural credits. The 8 Federal U.F.A. members submitted a resolution declaring for the maintenance of solidarity as a group but recognizing the duty of co-operating "in finding practical methods whereby they can further the aims and objects of the organization." More far-reaching, however, was a resolution introduced by J. C. Buckley which declared, "(1) That each elected member of Parliament or Legislature shall be known as a U.F.A. representative and shall be expected to attach himself to no other legislative group or party and that each member is responsible to his U.F.A. constituency organization, which is responsible to the U.F.A. organization as a whole. (2) Each elected member shall be expected to co-operate with other parliamentary groups in the interest of desirable legislation." The resolution on rural credits was moved by George Bevington and carried. It urged Federal representatives to use every effort to have action taken to inaugurate a system of rural credits under which funds would be advanced by the Dominion on the security of provincial bonds and loaned to actual farmers on first mortgage security up to 50 per cent. of the appraised value of their land at a rate not exceeding one per cent. more than the rate paid by the Province and on a long term amortization plan. Other resolutions adopted at the 1925 Convention included support of the Hudson Bay Railway, action by the Alberta Wheat Pool "to own and control its own terminals and mixing houses before the next crop is marketed," and a declaration that the present system of grading should be replaced by a system of marketing according to milling values.

The 18th Annual Convention took place in Calgary, Jan. 19-22, 1926, with 488 registered delegates. H. W. Wood, who was re-elected President for the 10th time, reviewed the development of the U.F.A. during the decade and declared that "in the two major enterprises we have inaugurated during that time, namely, the political movement and the Wheat Pool, we have tried in both instances to adhere to the principle of practicability, though there has been and still is more or less inclination

to pursue impractical methods for the purpose of achieving quick results. However, I think the more practical idea is not only holding the ascendancy but is gradually gaining ground." In an address of welcome, His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor William Egbert, said he believed the U.F.A. was bringing concrete results in better conditions for the farmers and attributed its success to able leadership. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U.F.W.A., told of the organization of the Egg and Poultry Pool and remarked that "just as our men 'made history' in 1923 with the inception of the Wheat Pool, so have our women this year, through the organization of the Egg and Poultry Pool, made possible a new era of increased interest and prosperity to rural homes."

The Central Board noted a decrease in membership (from 15,481 at the end of Jan., 1925, to 13,035 at the end of Jan., 1926), which was attributed in part to unusual weather conditions and to the deflection of attention from U.F.A. organization work to the Pools. It recommended the very closest relationship between the Pools and the parent organization and the stimulation of the Locals to greater activities. The financial statement showed revenues of $29,764.33 and expenditures of $29,222.98. Donald Cameron, Jr., President of the Junior Branch, reported a marked increase in the membership of the Branch, which was coming to the front as one of the most active and constructive of young people's farm organizations in the West. He had addressed 56 meetings, organized 14 new locals and brought in approximately 300 new members. The Transportation Committee in a review of the efforts made "to secure justice for the West in the matter of transportation charges," declared that, "there can be no doubt that savings amounting to many millions of dollars annually to the farmers of the West, have been made possible in transportation alone as a result of co-ordinated effort in the economic and political fields."

Among the important statements made before the Convention were those of Premier Brownlee who announced that a definite agreement had been reached on all points with the Federal Government for the turning over of the Natural Resources to Alberta; of Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, who declared that in his opinion the best scheme of rural credits at present was one which would combine the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the borrowers but that the final solution was co-operation; and of President Wood, who said "to me the greatest peril that we are facing immediately and which will be the most infamous crime that was ever committed in this country in my opinion is that of an export duty on our wheat."

The Convention gave consideration to a long list of resolutions. It passed a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of the 3 Executive officers by the Central Board instead of by the Annual Meeting; recommended the printing of U.F.A. literature in foreign languages and the appointment of organizers speaking foreign languages; decided upon an intensive drive for membership; referred to the Locals the suggestion of changing the date of the annual meeting to the Summer; placed the Junior Branch directly under the supervision of the U.F.A. and named 25 years as the age limit; expressed appreciation of the work done by ex-Premier Greenfield and voiced confidence in Premier Brownlee. Among the important resolutions adopted were ones favouring the creation of a rural credit scheme; providing for a study of the question of monetary reform; urging the establishment of a Central Bank for Canada; requesting the inception of negotiations to secure the removal by the United States of the duty on Canadian cattle; asking for a survey of the cost of substituting physical culture in place of cadet training in the schools and opposing the inclusion of material glorifying war in text books; asking that elections be not held during seeding, harvesting or threshing time; favouring amendment of the Grain Act giving farmers the right to designate the terminal elevator to which their grain was consigned; asking for equitable representation for Western Canada on the

Railway Board; expressing opposition to subsidized immigration; requesting a five-year average appraisal of farmers' incomes for income tax purposes; asking their representatives in the Legislature to adhere to the principles of the industrial group system of government, as opposed to the two-party system, in any form of redistribution; and urging that the Hail Insurance Board be given power to levy higher or lower rates, according to the risk, instead of one uniform rate.

Officers elected were,—President, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; Executive, S. Lunn, Pincher Creek; H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay (ex-officio). Miss F. Bateman, Calgary, was acting Secretary-Treasurer.

The United Farm Women of Alberta, meeting concurrently, also passed a number of resolutions. They urged that all selections which tended to glorify war or war heroism should be deleted from school books; that the U. F. W. A. Locals throw their influence on the side of universal peace and world brotherhood; that in the event of Canada being involved in another war, all wealth and resources, factories, etc., should be put at the disposal of the country and all man and woman power conscripted without regard to rank, wealth or position; that a protest against settling people from Central Europe in segregated groups or colonies be sent to the Minister of Immigration; that an effort be made to equalize the import duty on eggs between the United States and Canada; and that the Mother's Allowance Act be extended to include mothers whose husbands were permanently incapacitated. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay, was elected President; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater, 2nd Vice-President.

Alberta Wheat Pool. On July 31, 1925, membership of the Alberta Pool was 31,454, as compared with 29,440 a year before. The 3rd Annual Meeting took place at Calgary, Aug. 5-6, 1925. By unanimous resolution the members voted to contribute 2 cents a bushel on all wheat handled to provide an elevator reserve and one-half of 1 cent for a commercial reserve. The cost of administration for the initial year, 1923-24, was shown to have been approximately 2/5 of 1 cent per bushel. A resolution in favour of starting a coarse grain pool was defeated. The report of the directors stated that support had been given to the livestock and dairy pools; that 89 cases of breach of contract had been brought to the attention of the Board; that 29 had been found to be baseless; that 4 had been placed in the hands of solicitors, of which 1 had been settled and writs had been issued in the case of the other 3. A resolution was adopted recommending the incoming board to erect elevators along railway lines, where the pool sign-up warranted, "if such be in conformity with the general programme." Directors elected were H. W. Wood, Carstairs; C. Jensen, Magrath; W. J. Jackman, Bremner; O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., Vulcan; Ben S. Plumer, Bassano; L. Hutchinson, Duhamel and R. A. McPherson, Delia.

Other Organizations. The Alberta Livestock Board met in Calgary, Jan. 18, 1926, and completed organization begun in 1925, electing J. G. Clark, Irma, President; J. C. Yule, Vice-President, and S. G. Carlyle, Secretary-Treasurer. The constitution was adopted and approval given to plans for ridding the country of scrub bulls, for protecting stock in shipment and for destroying dogs which worried sheep. About 70 stockmen attended the Annual Meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association in Calgary, Apr. 7, 1925, when D. E. Riley, President, sounded a confident note on the prospects and future of stock raising in Alberta. There had been a gratifying increase in membership and the Executive had been working to get better lease terms from the Federal Government and to secure the lowering of taxes to the Saskatchewan level. H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, at the Annual Meeting of the Alberta

Swine Breeders' Association, held in Edmonton, Mar. 4, 1925, urged the raising of the bacon type of hog. Unless there was increased demand for export bacon, over-production forced down prices. William Gilbert was elected President; J. M. McLean, 1st Vice-President; A. J. Ottewell, 2nd Vice-President and W. J. Stark, Secretary. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association was held in Edmonton, Jan. 15, 1926. Collections from the sale of wool for 333 members amounted in 1925 to $5,662 and expenses, $4,740. S. G. Carlyle was elected Honorary President; S. G. Freeborn, Honorary Vice-President; Geo. R. Ball, President; T. M. Reed, 1st Vice-President; Wm. Gilbert, 2nd Vice-President. The Alberta Dairymen's Association held its 21st Annual Convention in Edmonton, Jan. 26-28, 1926. Among the resolutions were the following: opposition to the trade agreement with Australia and a request for its amendment in a manner "to promote our industry"; opposition to the proposal to form a Western Canada Dairy Council and support for the National Dairy Council; tuberculin test for all cattle for breeding purposes entering the Province. W. W. Prevey, Edmonton, was elected President; D. J. Christie, Edmonton South, Vice-President, and H. P. Madsen, Edmonton, Secretary-Treasurer. Concurrently the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers Limited (the Dairy Pool) held its first Annual Meeting, with 62 delegates present. The Board submitted a report indicating that contracts with creameries had been signed and that Pool cream was being received at several points. The plan adopted was to have the present manufacturers handle the cream or milk on a cost plus basis, the Pool retaining possession and control of the commodity as far as possible. It was resolved that the Pool would be of greater benefit to the producers if the local unit plan were not adopted at the present time. Directors elected were N. S. Clarke, Didsbury, who was re-appointed Chairman; D. J. Christie, Strathcona; J. R. Love, Irma; K. Cullen, Calgary; N. S. Smith, Olds; E. R. Rasmuson, Wetaskiwin; R. M. Walker, Waskatenau. The Alberta Livestock Pool, incorporated as the United Livestock Growers, Limited, was denied commission trading privileges by the Calgary Stockyards, Apr. 24, 1926. The action arose out of the refusal of the Pool officials to permit representatives of the Stockyards to inspect the books of the Company, previous to formal grant of the right of trading in the yards.

The Annual Convention of the Alberta Women's Institutes was held at the University of Alberta, May 26-29, 1925. Mrs. Wm. Huyck, Strome, was elected President; Mrs. S. B. Stewart, Peace River, Vice-President and Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Secretary-Treasurer. The 6th Annual Convention of the Alberta Women's Institute Girls' Club took place at Banff, July 2-4, 1925, and the following officers were elected,—President, Minnie Page, Trochie; Vice-President, Nellie Campbell, Olds; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Clara Johnson, Alliance.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

By

Wallace Dafoe

Government and Legislative Matters in 1925.

Events of 1925 in the field of Provincial politics and legislative affairs were not of unusual importance. Political interest was confined chiefly to the Federal election contest of Oct. 29, apart from the one Provincial By-election which occurred in the Grand Forks-Greenwood constituency in April and was held to fill a vacancy created by the accidental death of John McKie, Conservative. In this strenuously fought contest, Dougald McPherson, Lib., defeated C. M. Kingston, M.D., Cons., by 900 to 829 votes. On May 8, J. A. Catherwood, Cons., was reinstated by the Court of Appeal as the duly elected representative of Dewdney constituency. Action had originally been taken to unseat Mr. Catherwood on the ground of the wrongful placing of nine ballots of absentee voters in beer plebiscite envelopes. The trial judge, Mr. Justice McDonald, had rejected these ballots, thus wiping out Mr. Catherwood's majority of five and electing his opponent, Maxwell Smith, Lib. Of interest also was the complete exoneration on May 26 by Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald in the Supreme Court of J. R. Colley, Liberal member for Kamloops, of charges brought against him by S. J. Drake, Victoria. Mr. Drake had charged that Mr. Colley had, since his election, sold goods to the Government from his store. His Lordship found that the sales had been made before Mr. Colley's election and that he was entitled to payment.

The term of His Honour Walter Cameron Nichol, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, expired on Dec. 24 and the Dominion Government's choice of a successor fell upon Robert Randolph Bruce of Invermere. The new Lieutenant-Governor was in the old country at the time on a business trip. He was sworn in at Ottawa on Feb. 24, 1926, on his way home, and on his arrival in British Columbia, with his niece, Miss Helen Mackenzie, who became the new hostess at Government House, Victoria, was warmly received. Mr. Bruce was born at Glenrennes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Graduating from Glasgow University as an engineer, he crossed to the United States and from there moved to Canada in the late eighties, where he was associated with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway line to Saint John, N.B. Later he had charge of the building of electric railways in Ontario, railway construction in Manitoba and other engineering work, while in the intervals he took a course in mineralogy at McGill University, Montreal. Thirty years ago he took up his residence in British Columbia and had since been closely and prominently identified with two of its great natural indus-

tries, mining and agriculture. As a foremost member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, his knowledge and experience were at the service of the mining industry for years, while he was possibly the leading figure in the agricultural advancement of the Columbia Valley.

On Dec. 24, the day of the retirement of Mr. Walter Nichol from the Lieutenant-Governorship, the Victoria *Colonist* gave expression to the general opinion of the people of British Columbia in the following words of appreciation:—

"Mr. Nichol has proved himself admirably fitted for the post in every respect. . . . In the administrative duties that fall to his lot he has always shown a clear and comprehensive grasp of the problems which beset the province. He has brought to the discharge of these duties a background of information accumulated during many years of successful administration of a great business enterprise. He has had the advantage as well of the knowledge acquired by travel. Most of all he has been, throughout his active career, a keen student of British Columbia affairs."

Second Session of the 16th Legislature. Summoned to meet on Oct. 26, the opening of the Legislature was postponed until Nov. 3 because of the interest centred in the Federal election of Oct. 29. As a consequence of the election of a Liberal in Grand Forks-Greenwood, vacant throughout the previous Session, the Government was in a slightly improved position, the standing of the parties being: Liberals, (government) 24; Conservatives, 17; Labour, 3; Provincial party, 3; Independent Liberals, 1. The support of the Provincial and Labour members enabled the administration to get through the Session with comparative ease, its life apparently on no occasion having been seriously endangered in connection with motions involving want of confidence. When the House prorogued on Dec. 19, 69 Bills had been dealt with. The really important legislation was covered by eight enactments, which might be briefly summarized as follows,—

Amendments to the School, Hospital and Municipal Acts framed to encourage better living conditions and a higher standard of human efficiency throughout the Province.

A "Town Planning Act" designed to encourage a more scientific and better adjusted system governing the erection of buildings in populous centres, as well as to impart an added attractiveness to growing cities of the Province.

A Bill to amend and consolidate all legislation relating to insurance with the purpose of securing greater uniformity and more harmonious co-ordination of these laws and to bring them into conformity with the insurance laws of other Canadian provinces.

A measure relating to the investigation of industrial disputes within the Province and making effective within the confines of British Columbia the Federal Industrial Disputes Act, otherwise known as the Lemieux Act.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing greater security both to the wage earner and to those dependent on his labours.

Amendments to the "Taxation Act" effecting reductions on incomes and personal property of such scope as to afford relief to many tax-payers of the Province.

Legislation pertaining to the construction of the University buildings designed to beneficially effect the furtherance of higher education.

A Bill providing for a land grant in aid of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway which it was hoped would materially assist the Government in the solution of British Columbia's railway problem by a successful sale of the line, or by some other means.

University Buildings Over-Payment. Announcement in the Speech from the Throne that payments unauthorized by the Legislature had been made in connection with the University Buildings at once upset the prospect of a quiet Session. The ministerial admission was that: "In the construction of University Buildings and in the improvement of University land-grants lands, there have been expenditures in excess of the amount authorized by the 'University Loan Act.' A Bill to provide the additional moneys required will be placed before you for consideration." Immediately the air became charged with political electricity and insinuations as to grave irregularities which would involve the downfall of the administration, were heard in many quarters. Following ministerial explanations, there was an inquiry before the Public Accounts Committee. Witnesses included the Premier, Hon. John Oliver; Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, and the chief officials of that Department. It was alleged, but not substantiated, that the Government had acted in direct violation of the wishes of the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Walter C. Nichol, in financing the over-payments. What actually occurred, as shown by the inquiry, was apparently this: The Minister of Public Works had been informed by his subordinates, before the close of the 1st Session of the Legislature, that there was $1,000,000 remaining of the University vote, but he had not been fully apprised of the commitments against this balance. Believing that this sum would meet payments to contractors until the Legislature was again in session, no further sums were placed in the Estimates. When the discovery was made that available funds were exhausted, special warrants aggregating $500,000 were issued and a further Order-in-Council for another special warrant of $350,000 was drafted, but not acted upon. Instead, Premier Oliver wrote to the Ryan Contracting Co. giving his personal assurance, on behalf of the Government, that the amounts due would be paid as soon as the Legislature had made provision to take care of the over-commitments. For this action Premier Oliver and his colleagues were scored by the Opposition in the House and by the Conservative press; but the Government, while frankly admitting a serious blunder, justified itself on the ground that it had prevented a stoppage of work on the University buildings which would have entailed serious extra expenditures had it occurred. The inquiry, having failed to reveal any evidence of wrong-doing, was reduced to the questions of the constitutionality or otherwise of the Government's action and the placing of responsibility for the Minister's failure to make proper provision in the Estimates for University payments. Finally, after much wrangling in the Committee, technical responsibility for the

Minister's lack of information was assumed by D. Philips, Deputy Minister of Public Works. The constitutional aspect remained a question of divided opinion.

Doukhobor School Problem. During the debate on the Address, H. Despard Twigg, 3rd member for Victoria, demanded the suspension of Attorney-General Manson from office pending investigation of the seizure and sale of the goods of the Doukhobor Community at Grand Forks, which he described as the "most diabolical act of its kind in the history of the English-speaking race." Proceedings against the Doukhobors had been connected with trouble over educational matters. Members of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, subsequent to the death of Peter Veregin, their leader, had refused to send their children to school and were believed to have been responsible for burning several school houses. They had also declined to pay fines and taxes and some of the more incorrigible, to intimidate the authorities, had paraded in the nude. On the occasion of a visit by Premier Oliver to Grand Forks, the Doukhobors. after parading the streets, had waited upon him and stated their grievances, which related almost wholly to a disinclination to have their children taught English. Mr. Oliver had adopted a firm attitude and informed them that they would have to choose between obeying Canadian laws or leaving British Columbia. Admonitions and pleadings having failed, the Government had decided on action calculated to make the Doukhobors realize that the authorities were in earnest, hence the seizure and sale of part of the goods and chattels of the Community.

Mr. Twigg claimed that the people had been roughly handled by the Provincial police and that action had been taken to influence the vote in the Grand Forks-Greenwood By-election. Attorney-General Manson defended the course followed and was supported by Dougald McPherson, the successful Liberal candidate in the election, who informed the House that, had the Government not done something to make the Doukhobors realize that the law must be obeyed, he would not have undertaken to contest the constituency. Force of Opposition criticism was somewhat weakened by the Government's announcement of a settlement of the difficulty. Members of the Community, on the advice of their new leader, "Peter's Peter Lordly," a son of the dead leader, had re-built a number of the burned schools and a considerable percentage of the children were reported to be again in attendance.

Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean's Budget. Reduction in income taxation aggregating $500,000 and a lowering of the personal property tax on business were outstanding features of the Budget statement by Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Finance, on Nov. 26. On business incomes in excess of $20,000 a year net profit, the tax was reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. On personal incomes up to $3,000, the tax was lowered to 1 per cent., having been formerly 1 per cent.

up to $2,500 and 2 per cent. on the balance. On incomes up to $4,000, the levy was lowered to 2 per cent., the rate having been previously 3 per cent. on the last $1,000. The personal property tax on business was cut by 10 per cent. and the Minister announced that, if the new tax on gross incomes proved to be satisfactory during 1926, legislation would be introduced at the next Session to abolish the personal property tax altogether.

Dr. MacLean placed the gross debt of the Province at $76,888,249. The total was reduced by $3,130,000 before the close of the year by redemption of debentures from sinking funds. This was the first provincial debt retired in its entirety by sinking fund provisions since 1903.

Basing his calculations on a population of 525,582, the Minister said that British Columbia had a total production of $391,810,534, or $746 *per capita per annum*. The Province of Ontario, its nearest competitor, with a production of $1,838,868,599, showed a *per capita* return of $626.74. The capital invested in productive enterprises totalled $849,926,435, or $1,620 for every resident. As a manufacturing province, British Columbia held third place, containing 3,345 industrial plants, employing 75,000 workers with an annual payroll of $106,800,000 and representing a capital investment of $437,963,970.

For the current fiscal year, the Minister expected a surplus of $312,344, notwithstanding tax reductions. Anticipated revenue was computed at $18,559,396 and estimated expenditures, $18,247,052. Revenue receipts in 1925 were $219,396 greater than in 1924 and expenditures, $53,354 larger. Departments in which increased expenditures were necessary were:—Agriculture, $46,330; Education, $117,590; Mines, $23,920; Public Works, $315,322.

In May, 1926, a sale of Pacific Great Eastern Railway stock was made at a rate of $92.50 and the outstanding debt of the Province was accordingly reduced by $4,828,000. New borrowings by treasury bills were made for the following purposes:—University buildings, $1,137,200; P. G. E. construction, $30,000; general purposes, including advance to University special warrant, $1,100,000; Land Settlement Board, $290,000; trunk roads and permanent bridges, $2,253,888; and Soldier Land Act, South Okanagan, $50,000; Total, $4,861,088. At Nov. 1, 1925, the position of the debt was as follows:—

Gross Funded Debt	$68,615,736
Treasury Bills	8,076,088
Total Gross Debt	$76,691,824
Less—	
Sinking Funds	$16,525,079
Revenue Producing Debt	17,136,948
	$33,662,027
Net Debt	$43,029,797

The total revenue receipts from all sources for the fiscal year 1924-25 were $19,381,511, or $1,022,246 more than the estimated receipts. The increase was made up of $664,111 under current

revenue and $378,153 under capital account. Dr. MacLean stated that, owing to the system of accounting, it might be said there was an inflation. Taking this into consideration, net revenue receipts could be put at $18,921,295. Total expenditure was $21,227,916, or $1,232,396 more than the main and supplementary estimates voted the previous year. However, if from the gross expenditure there was subtracted such items as the Municipalities Aid Act, Government Liquor Board and sinking funds, which should not be charged to net expenditures and which aggregated $1,162,849.97, excess expenditure over estimated expenditure was only $69,546.35. This was due to the cost of the Provincial Election of 1924.

After a fairly prolonged debate, the Budget proposals were adopted on Dec. 5, on a division of 20 to 12.

Land Grant for P. G. E. Railway * At the 1924 Session a resolution had been adopted authorizing the Government to dispose of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, subject to ratification of the terms of sale by the Legislature. Subsequently a Royal Commission had delved into a number of charges made by E. J. Rossiter, formerly P. G. E. construction accountant for the Government, to the effect that the contractors had been financed by the Government and that unverified monthly accounts had been regularly paid rather than at the end of the job. In its finding, the Royal Commission had exonerated everyone connected with the present and previous Governments of wrong-doing. The 1924 resolution had not led to the sale of the property and when the Legislature met again in November, 1925, the necessity for some action was still present. On Dec. 15, the Premier brought down legislation providing for a land grant plan of assistance. The initial announcement conveyed the impression that a total of 16,000,000 acres would be available as a subsidy, but Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, made it clear later that it was proposed to set aside this area and give power to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to grant lands from this reserve for subsidy purposes.

Premier Oliver stated that co-operation between the Province of British Columbia, the Dominion and Imperial Governments would be sought with respect to the ultimate handling of the P. G. E. The Bill had been drawn largely in line with public opinion that the road should be sold, either to the C. P. R. or C. N. R. There was also a possibility of inducing the Dominion Government to adopt several courses—a cash subsidy in connection with construction to the Alberta boundary; land grants, or both subsidy and land grants. The public lands to be set aside would be known as the Peace River, East Cariboo, West Cariboo and Lilooet Blocks. They would be free from taxation, apart from school taxes, for 20 years. Timber royalties would still go to the Crown. The Dominion would be asked for assistance in extending the line from Prince George to the Eastern boundary. It would also be asked to set aside lands in Alberta to connect

* NOTE.—For additional information relative to the P. G. E. Railway, see Chapter on Transportation, page 186.

up Alberta provincial lines with the P. G. E. Negotiations would be opened with the Imperial Government with a view to having immigrants directed to P. G. E. lands.

The Government's proposals met with the disapproval of members on both sides. Charles Woodward, senior member for Vancouver and a Liberal, addressed a letter to the Premier advising him not to force through the land grant measure in the dying days of the Session, and urging that the land grant be operated as a separate proposition. Speaking on the Budget on Dec. 4, Mr. Woodward had advocated colonization as the P. G. E. solution and suggested that the road be offered at cost to British capital with land grants along the route. The Conservative opposition agreed as to the undesirability of hasty action. R. H. Pooley, Conservative House leader, on the second reading of the Bill, declared that a veritable empire was involved; that they were being asked, without having any information on the subject, to alienate lands more than twice the size of Holland, and that the Legislature did not have sufficient time to acquaint itself properly with details of the proposition. The second reading was carried on a division of 26 to 19, Mr. Woodward and Messrs. Neelands and Browne of the Labour Party voting with the Opposition and the other Labour members and the three members of the Provincial Party with the Government. Subsequently the measure received third reading.

This decision meant the rejection for the present of the demands of a number of members for completion of the line westward from Whytecliff to tidewater and eastward from Quesnel to Prince George at estimated costs of $2,300,000 and $1,800,000 respectively. *The Vancouver Province*, on Dec. 16, congratulated the Government on having resisted the importunities of those who wished to complete the road. "The Ministers appear to have safely avoided one peril," it remarked. "But whether the land grant raft they have prepared will prove sufficiently buoyant to float the railway out of the slough of despond remains to be seen."

The Pacific Great Eastern Securities Act, sponsored by Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Finance, and approved by the Legislature, provided for the creation of a sinking fund for the retirement of $20,160,000 guaranteed debentures of the railroad outstanding. The fund would be created by an annual payment of $375,940.75 from the consolidated revenue fund. The moneys were to be invested in the guaranteed securities (P. G. E. debentures) at prices satisfactory to the Minister of Finance. The sinking fund covered only 40 per cent. of the total P. G. E. issue, leaving the balance to be arranged at a convenient date.

Sumas Reclamation Project. A contentious question dealt with by the Legislature related to the costs entailed in reclaiming a large area of farm lands in the Chilliwack district by means of dykes and the drainage of Sumas Lake. Originally a Government work, it had been turned over to the Land Settlement Board. The bone of

contention was that the estimated cost had been exceeded to such a degree that the overhead of taxation made farming impracticable. The farmers maintained that they had agreed to an expenditure of $1,800,000 and no more; that the cost had exceeded this in 1923 and after the Land Settlement Board had taken charge, and that no report of excess expenditure up to a total of $3,500,000 had ever been made to them. The cause of the landowners was espoused by Opposition members. Speaking on Dec. 19, J. W. Jones, member for South Okanagan, claimed the farmers affected had known nothing of the way costs had been mounting and had been given no voice in the matter; that the Premier had invited the land-owners to lay their views before a Committee of the House; that the owners had stated that from $4 to $5.50 an acre was the maximum charge the land could carry; that a sub-committee, to whom the matter had been referred, had reached a settlement recommending a rate of $5 an acre for five years, with an adjustment at the end of that time; that the Premier had *vetoed* the settlement and brought in a Bill, which, apart from saddling the farmers with the full cost of the work, would nullify legislation started by them to establish their rights and deprive them of any further right to appeal to the courts. Premier Oliver emphasized in reply that the Land Settlement Board had taken over the work at the request of the landowners; that the men complaining were few in number; that the farmers had been warned before one dollar was spent on the project that they would have to pay for the work and that they could not expect to put the moral obligation on the Province. Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, a practical farmer of the Chilliwack district, claimed from his own experience, that the reclaimed lands could bear the costs incurred and give a profit. Second reading was carried by 27 to 20, the Labour and Independent members voting with the Government and the 3 Provincial Party members with the Opposition. Early in 1926 several hundred acres of the lands were sold to United States citizens who proposed to grow hops on a large scale.

British Columbia's 67th Birthday. On Nov. 20, the Legislature honoured the 67th natal day of the Province. Members wore sprays of Douglas fir on their coat lapels and their desks were decorated with sprays of the great tree named in honour of David Douglas, a pioneer botanist. For the first time in the history of the Legislature, a lady officiated at the opening, prayers being said by Mrs. Lamb, wife of Commissioner Lamb of the Salvation Army. Tribute to the memory of the pioneers was paid by Premier Oliver and R. H. Pooley, Leader of the Opposition.

The Ku Klux Klan Problem. The presence in British Columbia of Major L. E. Powell, former Ku Klux Klan organizer in Oregon, for the purpose of organizing a Canadian branch, precipitated a discussion in the Legislature based on a motion by Frank Browne, Labour member for Burnaby, expressing disapproval of the action of the Klan in organizing in this Province. Attorney-General

Manson, speaking on Nov. 24 as a private member, supported the resolution, as did Premier Oliver, but R. H. Pooley, Conservative leader, took the ground that there was no right to presume that these people would break the law and if they did there was machinery to deal with them. C. F. Davie, Conservative member for Cowichan-Newcastle, moved an amendment setting forth this view and declaring it not to be in the public interest to take up the time of the House in discussing resolutions having "no practical effect, application or force and in particular such resolutions as are calculated to stir up racial and religious dissension." The amendment was carried by 24 votes to 20, the members of the Government, except Hon. E. D. Barrow, Minister of Agriculture, voting *contra.*

Committee on Insanity. Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee "to investigate the situation regarding the increase in mental defectives and the resulting burden imposed on the Province, and report back to the Legislature." He showed that the Province was caring for one mentally defective person for every 285 of the population and that since 1872 $10,581,000 had been expended in this way. The resolution was adopted and a committee named. Mr. Sloan also secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the co-operation of the other Provinces in demanding from the Dominion Government the right to re-examine persons admitted to Canada by the Federal Department of Immigration.

Brewers' Deal Investigated. Charges made by C. F. Davie, Conservative member for Cowichan-Newcastle, that Attorney-General Manson had given false and misleading answers to questions asked respecting the cost of beer and price arrangements between the Government and the Amalgamated Brewers' Agency were investigated by the Public Accounts Committee. The charges related particularly to an increase in price authorized some time previous to the General Election of June, 1924, it having been alleged by opponents of the Government that the brewers had contributed a part of the increase to the Liberal campaign fund. Mr. Manson stated before both the House and the Committee that at the time of the advance other Provinces were paying more but as British Columbia had been doing a greater volume of business it was reasonable that the price should have been lower. "The price the Government is paying today," he asserted, "is lower than that paid in any Province except Quebec." The Public Accounts inquiry also covered allegations relative to the quality of the beer sold by the Liquor Board and interference on the part of politicians with the granting of beer licences in Vancouver.

Other Legislative Events. On Nov. 26, Mr. Speaker Buckham, Premier Oliver and R. H. Pooley, Leader of the Opposition, welcomed members of the Legislature of the State of Washington who had come from Seattle to observe Parliamentary methods as

practised in Canada.—The desirability of adopting some plan of Old Age pensions for Canada was the subject of a resolution moved on Dec. 1 by R. H. Neelands, Labour member for South Vancouver,—On Nov. 17, Colonel Cyrus Peck, v.c., Conservative member for the Islands, moved an amendment to the address censuring the Government for failing to provide Cabinet representation for the city of Vancouver, which contained practically half the population of the Province and five of whose six members were Government supporters. The amendment was defeated by 24 votes to 20.—Captain Ian Mackenzie, 4th member for Vancouver, introduced a Bill to amend the Notaries and Legal Professions Act which would have deprived notaries public of some of the work they were now permitted to perform and placed it entirely in the hands of lawyers. The Bill was referred to a Special Committee where it was strongly opposed and ultimately withdrawn, the Committee agreeing to recommend that all existing notarial commissions be reviewed and in future commissions be issued only after examination of applicants.

A Minimum Wage Bill applicable to all industries was introduced by Major R. J. Burde, Independent-Labour member for Alberni; was opposed by Attorney-General Manson on the ground that it did not cope with the various conditions of labour in different industries; was withdrawn by Major Burde and a new Bill substituted applicable only to the lumber industry. This Bill which made provision for the adjustment of a minimum wage by a board was endorsed by a majority of the House.—On Dec. 8, R. H. Pooley, Leader of the Opposition, made an effort to block the passage of estimates on the ground that the Government was not entitled to supply because of Premier Oliver's action in issuing a letter promising payment of University accounts. Time and again the Opposition was ruled out of order. On appeal from the rulings of H. G. Perry, Chairman of the Committee of Supply, the chair was sustained by 27 to 19. Mr. Pooley persisted in maintaining that he was in order and the Governwas again sustained by a division in committee of 29 to 19.—An important provision of the legislation repealing the various insurance acts hitherto in operation and substituting a new act aimed at control of insurance clubs and societies. Existing organizations were not affected but all new applications for incorporation would be required to secure incorporation under the Societies' Act and an actuary's certificate of the soundness of the scheme would be essential.

Educational Affairs and Activities of Other Departments.

The outstanding event in connection with educational matters in 1925 was the submission to Hon. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, of a Report by Dr. J. H. Putnam, Ottawa, and Dr. G. M. Weir, Vancouver, educational experts appointed in 1924 to make a survey of the education system of the Province. The recommendation that aroused most interest and received general approval was one favouring the establishment of an intermediate school or junior high school, the curricu-

lum of which would embrace the basic subjects taken up in the senior grades of the elementary schools, with the addition of such subjects as would permit the pupil to specialize along some broad general lines fundamental to vocational, scientific or cultural programmes of study. Pupils would enter at the end of Grade VI, when about 12 years of age, remain for 3 years and at 15 either leave school or attend commercial, technical or senior high school. The elementary, intermediate and high schools would thus cover 12 years instead of 11 years as at present.

Among other features of the Report were the recommendation of a series of objective tests designed to measure not only educational acquirements of pupils but their native intelligence; opposition to the imposition of high school fees; a recommendation that larger salaries be paid to the higher officials of the Department; a recommendation that the Normal school curriculum be revised in the light of modern developments in education and that staffs be strengthened by the appointment of a specialist in educational psychology in each Normal school; advice that more attention should be given to physical education and that no student be admitted to Normal school under 18; a recommendation that a yearly bonus be paid to successful rural teachers remaining in the service of the same school board for more than a year. To increase funds available for educational purposes, the survey recommended (1) a tax of not less than 1 per cent. on the incomes not now taxed of every male and female in British Columbia, such tax, in the case of wage earners, to be collected by the employer; (2) a tax of 4 mills on all real property where no school sections were organized; (3) where the total mill rate in a rural school section was less than 5 mills, the Government to collect a minimum of 5 mills for educational purposes; (4) all "company" towns to rank for school purposes as "assisted" school districts and be assessed on their taxable real property; (5) a re-arrangement of government grants for education on the basis of ability and effort to pay rather than on the number of teachers employed. The commissioners favoured religious instruction but hesitated to recommend its inclusion in the school curriculum; advised that schools in Greater Vancouver area should be brought under a single administration; and suggested that the two great future developments in Vancouver should relate to the building up of a modern technical and vocational school and a system of middle or junior High schools.

Subsequent to the issuance of the Report, the School Board of Vancouver decided to provide intermediate schools; the Parent-Teacher Association approved the re-organization of the school system recommended and in the Legislature Dr. MacLean commented favourably on the Report and stated that many of the recommendations it contained would be adopted. More recently the school boards within the Greater Vancouver area have given consideration to the suggestion of a single administration.

The Public Schools. For 1924-25 the Superintendent of Education reported an enrolment of 97,954 pupils, an increase of 1,750 over 1923-24. Pupils in elementary schools numbered 41,290 in cities; 27,178 in rural municipalities; and 18,870 in rural districts. High school students numbered 7,373 in cities; 2,855 in rural municipalities; and 369 in rural districts. There were 3,115 grade teachers and 179 special instructors employed. 379 students attended the Vancouver Normal School and 252 the Victoria Normal School. There were 81 manual training and 55 domestic science centres with 71 manual and 54 domestic science instructors. 14,224 pupils attended manual training and 11,103 domestic science courses. Technical schools had an enrolment of 1,676 students. Night schools were held in 35 centres with 7,386 students. The total amount spent by the Department of Education for night schools, correspondence work, teacher training and technical education generally, but not including manual training and domestic science, was $108,219.25, of which the Dominion Government paid $54,124.62.

A Summer school for teachers was held in Victoria in July and August with 350 in attendance. The Teachers' Bureau, organized in 1920, continued to give free service to school boards and teachers. For the first time in several years the supply of fully qualified teachers was equal to the demand. The Industrial School for boys at Port Coquitlam continued to operate satisfactorily with an average attendance of 136 per month.

University of British Columbia. The year 1925 witnessed the removal of the University to the new buildings at Point Grey. Classes opened in mid-September and the official opening ceremonies took place on Oct. 15-16. The first of the ceremonial events was an assembly of visitors, faculty and students in the new auditorium on the afternoon of Oct. 15. Dr. R. E. McKechnie, the Chancellor, welcomed the guests and an address was delivered by Sir Arthur W. Currie, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, who emphasized the view that development of character and the making of men and women was a more important purpose of a university than the teaching of general knowledge. At a banquet in the evening, presided over by the Chancellor, Premier Oliver outlined the aims and ideals of the Government with respect to the University and education generally; Dr. H. E. Young, who was Minister of Education when the University was established, detailed the history of the institution: Prof. J. W. Rutherford, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, advised generous financial support of educational institutions; Dr. Henry Suzzalo, President of the University of Washington State, proposed the toast of the evening and Dr. L. S. Klinck, President of the University of British Columbia, responded, expressing the gratitude of all associated with the institution for the generous sentiments they had uttered.

On Oct. 16, the formal inauguration of the new buildings took place. A souvenir key to the library was presented to Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works, on behalf of Messrs. Sharp and Thompson, the architects, and a grand master key of the buildings, to the Minister by Henry Whittaker, supervising architect of the Department of Public Works. The Minister in turn handed it over to Chancellor McKechnie, declaring the buildings open and entrusting them to the care of the Chancellor, Board of Governors and Senate. His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor

W. C. Nichol, spoke of the great advances made by British Columbia since he had first come to the Province 30 years before and declared that of all the changes indicating growth none was more illustrative than the new University. Hon. Dr. J. D. MacLean, Minister of Education, referred to the fact that the Provincial treasury was bearing 80 per cent. of the cost of the University, but that, if it was to function as it should, additional sources of revenue had to be found. In the evening the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on His Honour W. C. Nichol, Sir Arthur W. Currie, Hon. J. D. MacLean, Dr. Henry Suzzalo, Dr. H. E. Young and Dr. Robert E. McKechnie.

Information tabled in the Legislature relative to the University showed that 1,116 students were attending classes in the Faculty of Arts; 196 in Applied Science and 52 in Agriculture. In addition, 34 were taking a nursing course and 49 a teacher training course. Enrolment by years was,—first, 586; second, 292; third, 205; fourth, 173; unclassified, 94; teacher training and post-graduate work, 94. There were 73 professors, 7 instructors, 5 lecturers, 28 assistants and 3 work-shop assistants. Of the 73 professors, 24 were employed in Arts only, 10 in Applied Science only and 14 in Agriculture only. The remaining 25 gave instruction in more than one faculty.

Westminster Hall, which was established as a theological College by the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1908 and which became affiliated with the University of British Columbia in 1922, entered the United Church of Canada on June 10, 1925. Ten students were enrolled in 1925-26. The Rev. Prof. W. H. Smith, M.A., D.D., was President and Rev. J. A. Logan, D.D., Registrar and Secretary.

New Record in Mining. In mineral production, development, exploration and prospecting, new records were established in 1925. The value of production reached $61,492,242, an increase of $12,787,638 or 26.2 per cent. over 1924. The quantity and value of the production was as follows,—

	1924		1925	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	oz.		oz.	
Gold, placer	21,037	$ 420,750	16,476	$ 280,092
Gold, lode	247,716	5,120,535	209,719	4,335,269
Silver	8,341,768	5,292,184	7,654,844	5,286,818
	lb.		lb.	
Copper	64,845,393	8,442,870	72,306,432	10,153,269
Lead	170,384,481	12,415,917	237,899,199	18,670,329
Zinc	79,130,970	4,266,741	98,257,099	7,754,450
	tons		tons	
Coal	1,939,526	9,697,630	2,328,522	11,642,610
Coke	30,615	214,305	75,185	526,295
Building materials, etc.	.....	2,833,672	.....	2,843,110
		$48,704,604		$61,492,242

In his Report to Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist, stated that "the greater production value in 1925 was in large part due to greater quantities of the various metals and minerals being produced and in part caused by higher metal prices." The large increases in lead and zinc production were due to the increased output of the smelter and refinery of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail. The increased production of copper was due to increases from the Granby Company's mine, mill and smelter at Anyox and the Britannia Company's mine at Britannia Beach and to the commencement of operations in August at the Allenby Company's mine and mill near Princeton. The increase in coal came from the Crow's Nest district, where the mines had been closed down during a large part of 1924 owing to labour troubles. "Costs of mining, including wages and supplies, have been pretty well stabilized during the last two years," said

the Report. "So that with good metal prices and reasonable costs the future for metal-mining in British Columbia is most favourable and the industry will undoubtedly have a prosperous year in 1926."

The total production of minerals in British Columbia from 1852 to 1925 inclusive was $920,919,628, of which $77,663,045 was placer gold; $122,808,459, lode gold; $74,111,397, silver; $197,642,647, copper; $89,218,907, lead; $39,925,947, zinc, and $273,048,953, coal and coke. Dividends declared by companies engaged in the mining industry in the Province in 1925 aggregated $6,319,808, besides which substantial sums were set aside from profits to the credit of surplus and reserve accounts.

The Minister of Mines, in taking steps to protect the investing public from "wildcat" promotions won the approval of leading organizations and journals.

Forests and Timber. The year was not one of unqualified success in forest activities, according to the Report of P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester, to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, yet it contained many elements of success. In forest protection, the hazard encountered was fully up to 1922, losses were heavy and expenditure on fire-fighting the highest on record. At the same time the organization functioned well and only 9.6 per cent. of the fires caused damage in excess of $1,000. The cut of forest products exceeded all previous records. Water-borne trade especially showed a substantial increase. Prices however, were unsatisfactory and rather lower than in 1924. Of importance in 1925 was the creation, during the 1925 Session of the Legislature, of the Forest Reserve Fund for "the development and protection of the forest reserves and the planting of denuded areas and maintaining the growth of continuous crops of timber in forest reserves." The fund was formed by payment each year of 3 per cent. of the revenue derived from timber royalties and stumpage. Provincial forests aggregated 4,155,000 acres and in 1925 the first orderly classification and stock-taking of these areas was undertaken. One new forest was reserved in 1925, the Upper or West Thurlow Island Forest of about 30 square miles.

The Forest Branch continued its trade-extension work in Eastern Canada; educational work with regard to B. C. grading rules was continued; the grade exhibit installed in Toronto was maintained; finished specimens of B. C. woods were freely distributed, along with descriptive literature; the bungalow exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition was continued, as also was the exhibit at Wembley, England.

Water-borne trade exceeded 577,000,000 ft., an increase of 9 per cent. over 1924 and a new record. The United States took 361,016,000 ft., an increase of 47,912,000 ft., and also 200,000,000 ft. of rail shipments. Trade with China and Japan fell off but there was increased buying by Australia, Egypt and Europe.

The value of the industry to the Province was estimated at $81,941,000, made up as follows,—

Product	1924	1925
Lumber	$41,800,000	$41,350,000
Pulp and Paper	13,938,000	14,466,000
Shingles	10,000,000	10,000,000
Boxes	2,272,000	2,200,000
Piles, poles and mine props	2,100,000	2,400,000
Cordwood, fence-posts and mine ties	1,400,000	1,800,000
Ties, railway	2,242,000	1,990,000
Additional value contributed by wood-using industry	2,100,000	2,100,000
Laths and other miscellaneous products	550,000	1,617,000
Logs exported	4,300,000	3,870,000
Pulpwood exported	.....	148,000
	$80,702,000	$81,941,000

The cut for the year, as shown by scaling returns, was 2,611,266 M. ft., to which must be added fuel cut for the use of rural population,

estimated at approximately 500,000 cords, or a grand total of 2,861,266 M. ft. Seventy-eight per cent. of this was saw-log material and 22 per cent. minor forest products.

Fisheries. According to the Preliminary Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the value of the fisheries production of British Columbia in 1925 was $22,420,253, compared with $21,257,567 in 1924. These figures represented the value of the fish marketed. The salmon fishery was of chief importance, with an output valued at $14,966,445 or 67 per cent. of the total production. The pack of salmon comprised 1,720,-622 cases valued at $12,385,098, a decrease of 26,883 in the number of cases but an increase of $2,067,106 in value. The average price for all varieties was $7.20 per case, as compared with $5.90 in 1924. Next in importance were the halibut fishery, with an output valued at $3,898,385, and the herring fishery, with an output valued at $1,721,232.

The amount of capital represented by the boats, nets, seines, traps, piers, wharves, etc., engaged in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was $6,830,365, compared with $5,595,494 in 1924. The number of men employed was 9,944, compared with 9,274. The capital invested in fish canning and curing establishments was $14,156,262, a decrease of $154,127. There were 149 establishments classified as follows,— Sixty-five salmon canneries, 2 clam canneries, 70 fish-curing plants and 12 reduction plants. Employment was given to 7,573 persons, compared with 6,906 in 1924 and salaries and wages paid amounted to $3,336,433 in 1925 and $2,791,637 in 1924.

Farm Production and Values. Despite a dry season and a comparatively short fruit crop, due to winter damage to trees and water shortage in irrigation areas, the value of agricultural production in 1925, with a total of $62,555,000, exceeded that of 1924 by $2,525,776. The estimated returns as compiled by the Department of Agriculture, were:—

	1924	1925
Live Stock	$16,790,007	$17,500,000
Meats	1,310,676	1,585,000
Poultry and Eggs	4,232,562	4,590,000
Dairy Products	9,769,549	10,130,000
Fruits	5,419,238	5,020,000
Potatoes	3,368,856	3,730,000
Other Vegetables	3,506,127	3,600,000
Fodder	10,671,692	11,250,000
Grain	4,253,512	4,450,000
Other Products	707,005	700,000
	$60,029,224	$62,555,000

Apple production was 2,289,300 boxes, compared with 2,673,506 boxes in 1924. Pear production fell from 124,413 to 41,950 boxes; crab apples from 135,350 to 112,650 boxes; plums and prunes from 233,894 to 113,380 boxes and cherries from 75,750 to 66,750 boxes. Peaches and apricots, owing to winter injury, were almost nil. In spite of greatly reduced production, the total crop value exceeded the $5,000,000 mark.

The Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association was held in Kelowna in July and was chiefly notable for the adoption of a resolution declaring irrigation projects to be for the general advantage of the Province as a whole, and supporting the view that part of the expense entailed should be borne by the public treasury. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, was not in attendance but stated, on hearing the Convention's stand, that "The policy of the Government has been that those who own and operate and get the direct benefit from the system must pay, and I see no reason to depart from that policy." Later, Major A. R. Mackenzie, Manager of the Vernon Irrigation District, resigned because of lack of funds to make necessary repairs and renewals.

The Government than agreed to make the district a loan not exceeding $27,000, with which to make urgent repairs. Irrigation difficulties were discussed in the Legislature on a motion of Arthur Cochrane, Conservative member for North Okanagan, calling for the appointment of a Commission to make a survey of the situation. To this proposal the Minister of Lands and the Government majority would not agree, the Minister stating that he was perfectly well informed as to irrigation matters. At the solicitation of Mr. Cochrane the Government agreed to give delinquents further time in which to make overdue payments.

The Associated Growers' Limited, the big tree fruit co-operative organization of the interior districts, marketed approximately 75 per cent. of the apples and soft fruits of the Okanagan Valley and Kootenay districts at fairly satisfactory prices. Early in the year a plan for selling directly to the retail trade was formulated but, as a result of a conference with the jobbers in Winnipeg, an agreement was reached to market through the usual jobbing house channels under the *ægis* of a Board of Control, on which the Associated, the independent shippers and the jobbers had representation. The Board was only partially successful and was not reconstituted in 1926. A court decision making it permissible for a grower desiring to break his five-year contract with the Associated to do so by turning his business into a joint-stock company resulted in a number of growers withdrawing, but this did not seriously affect the tonnage handled.

The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association functioned throughout the year to the benefit of the farmers of the Fraser Valley. Steps were taken to increase the number and capacity of by-products plants. The British Columbia Wool Growers' Association increased its membership to include practically all the wool growers of the Province. The British Columbia Berry Growers' Association, however, disintegrated, due in large measure, it was alleged, to faulty organization and poor management. An unsuccessful attempt was made to re-organize on new lines but, apart from some locals of the old organization which were to act on their own behalf, the berry growers, at least temporarily, abandoned the co-operative marketing plan.

The Department of Labour. The total industrial payroll of British Columbia in 1925 was approximately $160,000,000, according to the Annual Report of the Department of Labour. Returns were received from 4,138 firms with payroll of $115,943,238, as against 3,566 firms with payroll of $107,798,771 in 1924. These figures did not include wages paid to railway employees, civil servants, workers employed by wholesale and retail firms and several other lines of activity, aggregating upwards of $42,000,000. The average industrial weekly wage paid to males in 1925 was $27.82, compared with $28.39 in 1924. The average number of weekly working hours fell from 50.59 to 48.26. This was due in part to the operation of the Hours of Work Act, effective at the first of the year and enforcing a legal working day of 8 hours, subject to certain exemptions. Certain of these were set forth in the Act; others were to be provided for by regulations made by the Board of Adjustment composed of J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, chairman; T. F. Paterson and F. V. Foster. The same Board was to administer the new Minimum Wage Act for male workers passed at the 1925 Session of the Legislature.

Fire Losses. The Report of J. A. Thomas, Fire Marshal, for 1925, showed total fires reported, 1,674, with loss of $4,176,841, of which approximately 40 per cent. was covered by insurance. Five adults and four children lost their lives. The year was singularly free of serious fires in mercantile districts, due to the excellent system of inspection. Industrial fires entailing losses of $50,000 and over, occurred in 10 establishments and caused a loss of $1,131,301, most of these being in sawmills and kindred enterprises.

Fire and Life Insurance. J. P. Dougherty, Superintendent of Insurance, reported that 163 companies were transacting fire insurance business in 1925. Net premiums received aggregated $5,534,149; net losses, $3,025,863 and net amount of losses paid, $2,676,071. 38 companies were transacting life insurance. The amount of policies new and taken up was $46,079,611; premiums paid, $9,219,785; net amount in force, $276,280,976; net amount of policies to become claims, $1,865,327; claims paid, including matured endowments, $1,912,812. The amount invested in British Columbia on mortgages was $9,157,039 and on other securities, $20,476,942.

Highways, Roads and Trails.* Aggregate accomplishments of the Department of Public Works in connection with the development of new roads were considerable during the year, although no new records were made, according to Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works. In addition to 250 miles of new trails, over 500 miles of roads of various types were added to highway mileage, which approximated 17,000 miles for the Province.

Liquor Control Board. The three members of the Board originally appointed by the Government retired during the year and the organization became a one-man affair in charge of Hugh Davidson. In his Report Mr. Davidson asserted that much credit was due the retiring members for having created machinery for the sale of liquor that had functioned satisfactorily. An additional liquor store was opened at Hope, bringing the number of stores up to 70. By proclamation dated Jan. 14, 1925, the sale of beer on licensed premises in the electoral districts which voted for beer in the plebiscite of June 20, 1924, was made effective, fees for licences being fixed at a minimum of $150 and maximum of $1,000. Figures tabled by the Board in the Legislature on Nov. 2, 1925, reflected a decrease in the sale of hard liquor all over the Province. This, however, was not ascribed by liquor officials to the opening of the beer parlors since the decline commenced before the beer sale was inaugurated. Liquor sales for the 6 months ended Sept. 1925, were $61,817,304, as against $5,644,089 in the previous half year. During the 5 months beer parlors were in operation, the percentage of hard liquor sold was 51.9 per cent. During the similar 5 months of 1924, the percentage was 64.9.

Provincial Health. That there was an awakening of a very satisfactory proportion of the people to the importance of health-work and its possibilities was the assertion made by H. E. Young, M.D., C.M., Provincial Health Officer, in the Annual Report for 1925 of the Board of Health. While the progress from year to year was not spectacular, an advance was being made in conveying to the people a knowledge of the fundamental principles of hygiene. The tabulated report of infectious diseases during the year ended June 30, 1925, showed an increase over the previous year, especially in whooping-cough, scarlet fever, chickenpox and smallpox.

During the year ended Mar. 31, 1925, 407 patients received treatment in the Provincial institution for the tubercular at Tranquille, near Kamloops, B.C. There were 181 admissions and 172 discharges. The largest number in residence was 237 and the average 221. There was a reduction of 40 cts per day in the gross *per capita* cost, as compared with the previous year and the financial showing of the farm was much more satisfactory. No new buildings were erected. The Sanatarium was under the Department of the Provincial Secretary and A. D. Lapp, M.B., was Medical Superintendent.

Neglected Children. Thomas Menzies, Superintendent of this Department, reported that the Adoption Act, passed in 1920, had proved

* NOTE.—See Chapter on Transportation, page 218, for further details.

very popular. Since its enactment, 542 petitions for adoption had been received, of which only 8 had been refused. The Superintendent paid tribute to the services rendered in the performance of his difficult duties by the Provincial Police, the Municipal Police, the Social Service Leagues, the Child Welfare organizations and the Service Clubs.

Revision of the Statutes. In March, 1925, the 6th consolidation of the statutes of British Columbia came into force by proclamation. Legislation passed since 1912 added 3 bulky volumes to the laws of the Province. The work of revision was done by the Government's legislative counsel and, from a technical standpoint, was reported by the legal profession, to have been an improvement on previous revisions.

Fruit Combine Inquiry and Trial. In July, 1924, Lewis Duncan, Toronto, had been appointed a special commissioner by the Federal Department of Labour under the Combines Investigation Act to inquire into complaints made by the Victoria Hot House Association as to the selling methods of the Nash organization of jobbing and brokerage houses, controlled by the Nash Shareholders Company of Minneapolis. After an exhaustive inquiry the Commissioner stated in a Report issued on Feb. 18, 1925, that "the Nash combination of jobbing and brokerage houses is a combine which is operating and has operated detrimentally to the interests of the Canadian public, including in that term, producer, consumer and trade opposition." Mr. Duncan declared that the combination of jobber and broker was wrong in principle and dangerous and should be declared unlawful.

The Duncan Report revelations excited public attention to an unusual degree but immediate action was not taken by the Federal authorities because the legislation governing the inquiry provided that within a period of three months of the issuance of a report the right to prosecute lay with the Attorneys-General of the Provinces concerned. By the expiry of the three months' period it had been agreed between the Dominion and the four Western Provinces that prosecutions should be laid by the Federal Department of Justice, with the support of the Provinces. Proceedings were accordingly instituted against 42 firms and 11 individuals, members of the Nash organization in Canada, and J. C. McRuer, Toronto, was named Crown prosecutor.

The chief events of the prosecution were as follows. On June 6 the Acme Fruit Co., Limited, Calgary, filed a statement of claim in the Supreme Court of Alberta against the Attorney-General of Canada, the Attorney-General of Alberta, and Lewis Duncan for an injunction restraining Mr. Duncan from proceeding with his investigation and a declaration that the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, was *ultra vires*. This action was not pressed, pending the criminal prosecution. On July 15, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police executed search warrants simultaneously in the offices of 23 of the Nash companies and seized a large number of books and documents required by the Crown. On Sept. 30 a bill of indictment was preferred before the Grand Jury at the Assize Court, Vancouver, Mr. Justice D. A. McDonald presiding. This contained 16 counts against the 53 defendant companies and individuals, charging (a) conspiracy to defraud; (b) offences against the Secret Commissions Act; (c) offences against section 498 (the Combines Section) of the Criminal Code; (d) offences against the Combines Investigation Act. The Grand Jury returned a true bill on Oct. 1. On Oct. 6 all accused individuals appeared in person and accused corporations by counsel, when the arraignment was adjourned until the 12th to enable the defence to consider their position. On that day the defence moved to quash the indictment on several grounds, notably that the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and Section 498 of the Criminal Code were *ultra vires* of the Federal Parliament. As a result of this step, the Crown withdrew the charges preferred under the Act while the counts under the Criminal Code were traversed

to the next Assizes. After further delays, the case under counts (a) and (b) came to trial on Jan. 18, 1926, before Mr. Justice McDonald and a jury. Owing to the large number of challenges to which defendants were entitled, much time was consumed in empanelling a jury and it was not until Jan. 26, after 250 jurors and 800 talesmen had been summoned, that the jury was completed.

The case for the Crown was concluded on Feb. 24 and evidence on behalf of the defence on Mar. 9. The judge charged the jury on Mar. 12. "The biggest principle on which this case stands," he said, "the underlying thought throughout the whole question, is the principle which was laid down by the greatest Teacher who ever lived when he said, 'No man can serve two masters'." The jury retired at noon on Mar. 12 and late in the afternoon of Mar. 13 brought in their verdict, which was that the general manager, J. A. Symington, Minneapolis; S. P. Lloyd, Winnipeg, Supervisor of Credits; Wm. Colquhoun, Regina, Supervisor for Saskatchewan; and W. E. Carruthers, Calgary, Supervisor for Alberta and B.C., together with Mutual (Vancouver) Limited; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Calgary; Mutual Brokers, Limited, Regina and Mutual Brokers, Limited, Winnipeg, were guilty on five of the six counts of the indictment. Judge McDonald sentenced the individuals to a fine of $25,000 each and imprisonment for one day and the corporations to a fine of $25,000 each.

Both individuals and corporations appealed from their convictions and the Crown, in order that the whole case might be reviewed by the Appeal Court, applied for leave to appeal against the sentences imposed, suggesting that they should be more severe. On May 26, however, the defence withdrew its appeal and the Crown's appeal was also withdrawn. Discussing the attitude of the Government towards jobber-owned brokerage houses in the House of Commons on June 7, Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Labour, said, "The Government has decided that it must treat the jobber-broker connection as against public policy. . . . If the law as it stands is sufficient to deal with this question, resort will be had to it should there be any disregard of its provisions. If the law as it stands is not sufficient, such appropriate legislation within the legislative competence of the Dominion will be introduced as may be necessary to give effect to this decision."

B. C. Library Association. At the Annual Meeting of the B.C. Library Association held Jan. 18, 1926, at New Westminster, resolutions were adopted favouring the early appointment of members to fill the existing vacancies on the Library Commission and the appointment of a committee to draft a suitable schedule of salaries for the libraries of B.C. E. S. Robinson was elected president; S. T. Dare, Vice-President; Miss M. Crompton, Secretary, and Miss J. Hotson, Treasurer.

Enforcement of Liquor Act. Some municipalities having protested against a decision of the Government to enforce the Liquor Act by provincial police and to cover the cost from the profits accruing to the municipalities through government sale of liquor, Attorney-General Manson on Jan. 9, 1925, issued an *ultimatum* in which he declared it the clear and unequivocable instructions of the Superintendent of Provincial Police not to hesitate to interfere where a municipality was not satisfactorily enforcing the Act.

New Grazing Area. Discovery of a great grazing area in the interior of the Province was announced on May 17 by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, as the result of an exploration made by T. P. McKenzie, grazing commissioner. The grazing possibilities of this area, located in the northern interior and known hitherto only to wild moose, were reported by Mr. McKenzie to be capable of maintaining 200,000 head of cattle.

Automobile Traffic. Statistics compiled at Seattle in Oct., 1925, by immigration authorities showed that during the year ended June 30, 1925, 1,209,330 automobile passengers to and from Canada were registered at the seven ports of entry on the Washington State-British Columbia border. Of these 616,678 were entering the United States and 591,752 were entering Canada. The larger number entering the U.S. was explained as due to the fact that many of them were people returning from visits commenced in 1924.

The Janet Smith Case. Throughout the year the people of British Columbia were interested, and at times excited, over successive developments arising out of the unsolved mystery in connection with the death on July 26, 1924, of Janet Smith, a Scottish nursemaid, employed in the home of F. L. Baker, Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver. The inquest had resulted in a verdict of suicide. Public feeling having been aroused, Attorney-General Manson ordered an investigation by Provincial police and a second inquest resulted in a verdict of murder. It was decided that a murder charge should be laid against Wong Foon Sing, a Chinaman employed in the Baker home, but in February it was agreed to postpone the laying of the charge in order to sift out further clues. A sensation was created in March when Wong Foon Sing was kidnapped from the Baker home. The kidnapping was done by Oscar Robinson, head of the Canadian Detective Agency, Vancouver, and more or less in collaboration with the Point Grey police, with the avowed intention of making the Chinaman talk. Although subjected to some rough treatment, Wong Foon Sing persisted in saying that he had told all he knew. The Bar Association of Vancouver passed a unanimous resolution condemning the action of the abductors. The grand jury at the November assizes refused to bring in a true bill against the Chinaman. Oscar B. Robinson was, however, tried and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and Verity B. Norton, who pleaded guilty to the charge of abduction, was given nine months. The police officers of Point Grey were declared "not guilty" of complicity. In the Legislature, Attorney-General Manson was criticized by the Opposition for the manner in which the investigation had been conducted but spoke vigorously in his own defence, declaring that "I have tried to maintain the administration of justice untarnished in this Province. I would with all my heart that these pages in our history had not been written."

General Events of Interest in 1925.

On Jan. 12, 1925, in the presence of hundreds of citizens and visitors, Lieutenant-Governor His Honour W. C. Nichol officially opened the new Spillers' Elevator at Vancouver, constructed at a cost of $2,000,000 and with capacity of 2,250,000 bushels.

On Mar. 11, a new wing of the Jubilee Hospital at Victoria was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Premier Oliver formally unlocked the door of the new building.

On Mar. 20, creation of the Northern, Eastern and Western game districts was announced. Under new regulations stringent protection was extended to females of the deer species. Hunters were restricted to only two bucks in one shooting season and close season was established in the Eastern district for fur-bearing animals after Apr. 1st.

Early in the year a trial shipment of B. C. dairy cattle was successfully made to Hong Kong and subsequently shipments of B. C. livestock were made to China.

On Apr. 6, His Honour W. C. Nichol gave five three-year scholarships, each of an annual value of $1,200, for study in France, open to graduates of the University of British Columbia intending to take up teaching as a profession.

The 6th Annual Convention of the B. C. Teachers' Federation was held in April at Penticton, when addresses by prominent educational authorities were given.

On Aug. 11, Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Federal Minister of Public Works, was master of ceremonies at the opening of the Burrard floating drydock, North Vancouver.

In July, J. R. Davidson, for ten years publicity commissioner for Greater Vancouver, presented his resignation in order to take up special studies at Stanford University, California.

Late in July a delegation of the Vancouver Board of Trade, headed by Mayor L. D. Taylor, made a tour of the P. G. E. Railway and Central British Columbia for the purpose of studying the resources and possibilities of the country.

Pacific Northwest Kiwanis, in session at Victoria on Sept. 16, elected Kenneth Ferguson of that city district governor for the ensuing year.

The Annual Convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities was held in Victoria in September and discussed such matters as city managers, the cost of indigent patients in hospitals, building permits and sub-divisions of real estate to prevent overcrowding, etc.

During a visit of Sir Arthur and Lady Currie to Victoria in October, Sir Arthur was tendered a luncheon by various city clubs on Oct. 20.

On Nov. 19, 600 pioneers of British Columbia gathered at the 7th annual banquet of the B. C. Pioneers' Association in Vancouver.

On Dec. 9, L. D. Taylor was elected Mayor of Vancouver for a fifth term, defeating his opponent Louis Rubinowitz by 8,728 votes.

The 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, entitling the winner to an annuity of £250 while studying at any University of Great Britain, was awarded to Archie Fee, Burnaby, a 19-year-old science student of the University of British Columbia.

During the year a $400,000 addition was made to the Woodward Stores in Vancouver and the Hudson's Bay Co. completed the first unit of a large addition to their Vancouver store at a cost of $1,000,000.

An interesting trade development of 1925 was the sale of several car loads of onions, grown in the Okanagan Valley, in New Zealand, a country from which Canada had imported onions previously. The placing of an embargo on the California product gave B.C. an opportunity of which the Associated Growers took advantage.

By a decision given by Judge Cayley in the County Court, Vancouver, Indians ceased to be a privileged class and henceforth two Federal departments were to have authority to regulate fishing by Indians on their reservations. Previously it had been generally conceded that Indians were a privileged class and they were permitted to catch fish by methods barred to white men, on the assumption that they were providing food for themselves and families.

During the Autumn it was announced by George Kidd, President of the B.C. Electric Railway Co. that his Company would spend $13,000,000 within the next 5 years in the development of the first units of one of the continent's largest water powers at Bridge River, 135 miles north of Vancouver on the P.G.E. Railway. Within 15 years, $30,000,000 would be spent on this project.

JOURNALISM

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

Press Incidents of the Year.

The events of the year connected with the Press, if not sensational, were highly interesting. They exhibited a greater degree of prosperity in that the era of amalgamations and elimination of weekly papers was passing away. The independence of rigid party ties was shown to be growing, and the emphasis placed upon birthday celebrations proved that newspapers were rightly proud of their own past as evidence of age and stability. The influence of the Press was well set forth in 1925 by the remark of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, when he said at the luncheon of the Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association in Toronto:

"Canada is a young man's country, in which agriculture and industry are interdependent. There should be no division of effort. We must escape provincialism and localism, and the Press of the Dominion is the greatest agency yet devised for that purpose."

At many conferences, provincial and national, of publishers and editors, the note of enlightened patriotism was heard in speeches and resolutions, and the co-operation for business purposes of publishers was shown to promote prosperity in order that independence could be preserved.

The Toronto *Telegram* marked its jubilee by a special illustrated issue. Founded Apr. 18, 1876, by the late John Ross Robertson and continued in vigour and usefulness by his successor John R. Robinson, the paper's career had been one of uninterrupted success. The *Ottawa Journal* celebrated its fortieth anniversary, Dec. 14, 1925, by a family reunion of publisher, editors and employees affording a fine display of respect for Mr. P. D. Ross. The Montreal *Gazette*, one of the oldest newspapers in the world, issued Vol. CLIV, No. 312, on Dec. 30, 1925, from its new building, 100 St. Antoine Street, a striking evidence of continuity and influence built up, first by Richard White and Thomas White and maintained by their descendants. The *Orange Sentinel*, started Apr. 15, 1875, by Messrs. Kerr and Bailey, continued later by Edward F. Clarke, M.P., and now issued by H. C. Hocken, M.P., celebrated fifty years of progress as the organ of organized Protestantism. The Quebec *Chronicle*, established in 1764 as the Quebec *Gazette*, under the auspices of Governor Murray, united July 1, 1925, with the *Telegraph*, the combined papers, the sole English daily surviving in the city of Quebec, being under the management and editorship of Hon. Frank Carrel, M.L.C., whose father was the founder of the *Telegraph*.

The Toronto *Globe* was much in the public eye during 1925 and 1926 by its declaration of independent Liberalism and its refusal to endorse all the policies of the King Government during the General Election; by the resignation of its chief editorial writer, John Lewis, owing to grounds of difference of opinion on this attitude, and his subsequent elevation to the Senate; and by the resignation, in April, 1926, on account of failing health, of its veteran editor, Stewart Lyon, whose connection with the paper extended over 37 years. Many tributes to Mr. Lyon were paid in the Press of Canada. His successor was Mr. Harry W. Anderson, an experienced and talented member of the Toronto Press, and for many years on the *Globe* staff.

In *Willisons Monthly* for October, 1925, Sir John Willison, one of the foremost figures in Canadian Journalism and public life, thus commented upon the unusual character of two Senate appointments:

"There is satisfaction among journalists over the appointment of Mr. John Lewis of Toronto, and Mr. W. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge, to seats in the Senate. Although Mr. Lewis has been connected with many newspapers, he has been singularly loyal to his own convictions and all his writing has been distinguished by extreme moderation in statement and a high sense of equity. It is certain that he never deliberately misrepresented an opponent nor struck a foul blow in any controversy in which he was ever engaged. He has always sought to prevail by sober appeal to reason and by a presentation of facts which could not be challenged. In his writing, there is ease and distinction; in statement, he is clear and direct; in temper, he is gracious and tolerant. Of Welsh stock, his opinions have the flavor of Welsh Liberalism and he has been forever at war with every species of jingoism and every pretension of privilege. It can be said with simple truth of John Lewis that he has been 'always looking for the best in others and always trying to give the best he had.' In the Senate he will not be aggressive or obtrusive, but it is certain that he will be true to his convictions and that he will command the affection of those who share his political faith and the respect of those to whom he will be opposed. As for Mr. Buchanan, he has achieved distinction among Western journalists and during his term of service in the House of Commons fully established his right to a place on the front Liberal benches. Journalists have no greater claim to seats in the Senate than those of other callings and professions, but the great body of newspaper writers will be grateful to the Government for recognizing two fellow-workers who have such undoubted qualifications for parliamentary service as Mr. Lewis and Mr. Buchanan possess."

The appointment of Hon. P. B. Tremblay, of *La Presse,* Montreal, to a seat in the Legislative Council of Quebec, was the occasion of a dinner in his honour by the Montreal Press Club, Jan. 12, 1925, and tributes were paid to him as an ornament of the Fourth Estate. The same organization, on May 9, 1925, dined three distinguished members of the Club, Oswald Mayrand, chief editor of *La Presse,* Leopold Houle, news editor of *La Patrie,* and Eugene Beaulac of *Le Canada,* who had been created *officers d'academie* by the Government of France, a coveted honour by French literary men. Alonzo Cinq-Mars of *L'Evenement,* Quebec, was appointed, Feb. 9, 1925, translator of Parliamentary debates at Ottawa.

The Press lost by death during 1925-6, a number of notable writers and publishers: John McNaughton, formerly of the London

Advertiser, passed away in New York, where he had resided for 15 years, Jan. 7, 1925; Captain Ernest Cinq-Mars, a member of the staffs of several French papers in Quebec Province and long a member of the Ottawa Press Gallery, Jan. 31; Archibald McNee, prominent in newspaper life in Manitoba and Ontario, died at Windsor, Ont., Mar. 27, at the age of 80; H. Dean Cameron, a talented writer of the Toronto press, Apr. 25; Col. Ernest Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, editor of the *Canadian Parliamentary Guide*, one of the Press censors during the War and for many years associated with the Montreal daily press, died suddenly, May 12; on May 28, Tremanheere Passingham of the Montreal *Gazette* and formerly a well-known Toronto writer; J. Murray Lawson, of the Yarmouth *Herald,* a son of the founder of that paper, on May 28; on July 11, Miss Laura Durand, for years the writer of the Toronto *Globe's* department for young people and latterly associated with the work of the Ontario Bird Protection Society; A. D. Decelles, the scholarly Librarian of Parliament, author of books and, before 1885, a prominent Quebec Province journalist, Oct. 6; and on Nov. 8, Thomas H. Preston of the Brantford *Expositor,* who in Winnipeg, in the Ontario Legislature, and in the columns of his own journal, performed many public services and was much respected throughout the Dominion. In 1926, W. E. Smallfield, an influential member of the weekly Press of Ontario, for many years editor and publisher of the Renfrew *Mercury* and a former President of the Canadian Press Association, died at Guelph, Apr. 21; Charles Frederick Paul, Managing Editor of Toronto *Saturday Night*, passed away in his sleep, Apr. 30, 1926, after 17 years of control of that journal. By birth an American he had served for 13 years on the staff of the Montreal *Star* and had attained a recognized postion in Canadian journalism by his qualities of courage, kindliness and character. Hector W. Charlesworth, the well-known dramatic critic ("Touchstone"), and brilliant writer, was appointed his successor as chief editor of *Saturday Night*. A window in Knox Presbyterian Church, St. Thomas, was unveiled, Apr. 27, 1925, to the memory of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, who before embarking in journalism, first as founder of the *Westminster* Magazine and then as editor of the *Globe,* succeeding Sir John Willison, was minister of that church. George Henry Ham of the Canadian Pacific Railway who died in Montreal, Apr. 16, 1926, in his seventy-ninth year, will be remembered, not alone by his old confreres of the Press, but by thousands of friends and acquaintances on both sides of the Ocean, for his constant kindness and brilliant wit.

The Imperial Press Conference. The third Imperial Press Conference was held during 1925 in Australia, five years having elapsed since the second meeting held in Canada. The British delegation, to the number of about forty, headed by Lord Burnham, the President of the Empire Press Union, journeyed *via* Canada, and sailed from Vancouver on July 29 in company with the Canadian delegation, numbering seven: J. H. Woods of the Calgary *Herald,* Chair-

JAMES HOSSACK WOODS

Chairman, Canadian Delegation to Imperial Press Conference, 1925.

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

Appointed Editor of "*Saturday Night*," 1926.

JOHN W. DAFOE, LL.D.

Managing-Editor, *Manitoba Free Press.*

man of the delegation; Grattan O'Leary of the *Ottawa Journal;* John Bassett of the Montreal *Gazette;* W. A. Craick of *Industrial Canada* and the Weekly and Periodical Press and Secretary of the Canadian delegation; J. W. Dafoe of the *Manitoba Free Press;* C. F. Crandall of the British United Press; Hugh Savage of the Cowichan *Leader,* and the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association. The members of the Conference assembled in Sydney, September 1st, and spent the next two months in travelling throughout the Commonwealth, each state being visited in turn.

The actual Conference was held in Melbourne, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. The deliberations of the Conference had to do with various matters of Imperial concern. The presidential address by Lord Burnham dealt largely with the question of inter-Imperial communications. The recent reduction of one and a half pence in the press rate to Australia was taken as an earnest of still better things. A series of resolutions dealing with inter-Imperial communications were adopted. These declared it a matter of "Urgent public importance that there should be an adequate system for the cheap and rapid transmission and distribution of news throughout the British Empire"; commended the duplication of the Pacific cable and urged the Imperial Government to lay a new loaded cable across the Atlantic; and strongly suggested that in the wireless service by the new beam process "the rates should have regard to the lower capital cost of installation and maintenance charges." The grievance of the Australian Government against the British Post Office department over its refusal to let Australia build and control its own beam wireless station in Great Britain was ventilated. The Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, in his address to the Conference, sharply criticized the attitude of the British Government, and the Conference adopted unanimously a resolution supporting Australia's claim.

Australian delegates brought up the matter of alleged inadequacy of Dominion news in the newspapers of Great Britain. Sir Hugh Denison of Sydney suggested that the Australian newspapers should agree to deliver a thousand words daily of Australian news in London if the papers there would agree to publish it. Other Australian delegates complained that when in London they never got news of Australia except reports of droughts or labour trouble. The British newspapers were defended by the British delegates who claimed that an increasing amount of space was being given to Dominion news which got all the consideration that its value warranted. It was a question, Lord Burnham said, "not of money but of values." British newspapers could not accept the proposition of Sir Hugh Denison. "Pooled news was of very little value." A resolution was adopted pledging the members to "use their utmost effort to see that more Dominion news than is now used is published in their respective papers in the future."

The Conference showed considerable concern about the growth of the wireless broadcasting of news. "It may be," said Lord Burn-

ham, in his Presidential address, "that we have at last found our real rival and contestant for public favour. We had better realize that news and newspapers are no longer necessarily one and the same thing." Sir Percival Phillips of the London *Daily Mail* foresaw serious competition in some form of broadcasting, perhaps from stations under direct government control. The British Broadcasting Company, which was a quasi-monopoly, was already insisting upon having its own news service, over which it should have full control. The Conference decided that the Empire Press Union should appoint a watching committee to keep the newspapers of the Empire informed about developments of this character.

A resolution calling for penny postage throughout the Empire and for a newspaper and periodical rate that "should not exceed the lowest rate in force between any foreign country and any part of the Empire," passed unanimously. In the discussion there was hearty commendation of New Zealand, which still had domestic and Imperial penny postage.

Representatives of the British periodical press advocated stricter copyright laws. They complained of the extent to which the weekly and monthly publications of Great Britain were drawn upon without compensation by newspapers. Under the British law damages had to be proved before payment could be recovered for the unauthorized use of material. They suggested that the United States law, which "provides that a fixed sum must be paid for every copy of a publication containing the unauthorized use of copyright matter," would afford greater protection. There was a lively discussion about this, the predominant opinion being that a reasonable right of quotation should be safeguarded, while making provision against the abuse of the custom. A Queensland delegate said that the eight hundred and fifty rural papers of Australia were one-man shows and that the restriction of quotation from British papers would deprive their readers of "Empire-building information." A committee to consider the question further was recommended. A resolution of the Conference invited the newspaper Press from all parts of the British Empire "to take all possible measures to promote the interests of inter-Imperial trade and to impress its importance upon the reading public in the respective countries." A companion resolution called upon the Press of the Empire to "publish full, accurate information of the advantages afforded by the Dominions to settlers from the United Kingdom." These two resolutions gave rise to extensive discussions on questions of inter-Imperial trade and migration within the Empire, in which the need of co-operation to forward these ends was stressed. Major Astor of the London *Times,* who moved the trade resolution, said in his speech: "The Empire stood at only the beginning of Imperial preference. Public opinion in Great Britain must inevitably continue to move to the point of view of the Dominions. Britain was enmeshed in economic difficulty, the only escape from which seemed to be the fostering of Imperial trade. Tariff preference was

not the only method; there was also the preference of good-will. All were agreed upon the value of preference of good-will and that the Press must arouse the Empire conscience of the people."

The Conference re-elected Lord Burnham to the Presidency of the Empire Press Union and decided that the next meeting should be held in 1930 in London.

In Canada, the aftermath of the Conference, included interviews and articles on the work done and on subjects of Imperial interest, bearing upon Australia and New Zealand. Among these, a valuable series of papers on constitutional and political questions in the Dominions and States at the Antipodes, was contributed to his paper by John W. Dafoe of Winnipeg, who was also invited to address the Empire Club, Toronto, and the Canadian Club, London, Ont., on the trend of constitutional development in Australia and its future place in the Empire. J. H. Woods, who acceptably acted as Chairman of the Canadian delegation, was interviewed by the Vancouver *Province,* on his return to Canada, Nov. 2, 1925, and who said, among other things:

"As for the Conference itself, it probably was the most successful of any yet held. There were representatives from Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Malta, the Straits Settlement, Rangoon, as well as Australia. The Conference took definite steps to urge upon the Cable Board of Great Britain a six-cent rate for the dissemination of news, a most important step, which I believe will be well received. Another subject of importance with which the gathering dealt was toward the consolidation of the use and control of the radio in connection with the Press. In the light of the rapid development of this great new force, it is bound to have a natural influence on cable rates. The meeting spent fully half its time in discussion of Imperial trade and migration and how they could be promoted best by the Press of the Empire."

At a Conference convened in London, June 29, 1926, by the Empire Press Union, in the hall of the Institute of Journalists, Tudor Street, the President, Lord Burnham, and Major Astor, M.P., the Hon. Treasurer, said the purpose of the meeting was to carry out the resolution adopted in Melbourne urging the Press throughout the Empire to publish information promoting Overseas settlements. On motion of Sir Campbell Stuart, seconded by Sir Neville Pearson, a standing committee was formed, to be styled the Joint Migration Committee of the Empire Press Union, to act in an advisory capacity to the Council of the Union, and a connecting link between the Press of the Empire and the migration authorities.

Other Journalistic Affairs. A party of distinguished British journalists, including John A. Buist, Glasgow *Herald;* Hugh Martin, London *Daily News;* W. D. Renton, London *Daily Chronicle;* H. S. Read, Cardiff *News;* James F. Chapter, *Westminster Gazette;* Charles J. Jory, London *Telegraph;* R. A. Colwill, Plymouth *News;*

John Sayers, Belfast *Telegraph;* F. G. R. Peterson, London *Times,* and Captain Altham, London *Post,* toured Canada in the Autumn of 1925 as the guests of Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In an important action before the Montreal Courts, May 4, 1925, *La Patrie* won in the suit for $25,000 damages for libel taken by Alphonse L. de Martigny. Chief Justice Martin, in charging the jury, declared that a newspaper, in reporting public proceedings with general accuracy was discharging its duty, and that an error, made by accident and afterwards corrected and not inspired by malice, was not liable for damages.

On the marriage of his daughter and only child, June 18, 1925, Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal *Star,* gave the sum of $250,000 to charity, and to his thousand employees double pay for the week.

In a summary of the work of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, Louis J. Ball, Manager, reported the number of weekly and semi-weekly journals in Canada as about 750, and the membership of the Association as over 500. The Annual Meeting took place in Quebec, June, 1926. J. A. MacLaren of the Barrie *Examiner,* was elected President.

The officers elected for the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association for 1926 were Hon. Frank Carrel, Quebec, President; E. H. Macklin, Winnipeg, Vice-President; N. T. Bowman, Toronto, Treasurer; and Arthur Partridge, Manager and Secretary, Toronto.

The Canadian Press secured its Act of Incorporation from the Dominion Parliament as a non-profitmaking organization without share capital and with a membership of about one hundred daily newspapers, including practically all the Canadian dailies. Its work is carried on without Government or party aid and by means of assessments on its members approximating a sum of $500,000 annually. The following officers elected for 1926-27 were:

Honorary President, E. H. Macklin, *Manitoba Free Press;* President, J. H. Woods, *Calgary Herald;* First Vice-President, John Scott, Montreal *Gazette;* Second Vice-President, F. B. Ellis, St. John *Globe;* General Manager and Secretary, J. F. B. Livesay, Toronto; Directors: G. Fred Pearson, Halifax *Chronicle;* H. Gagnon, Quebec, *Soleil;* E. J. Archibald, *Montreal Star;* E. Norman Smith, *Ottawa Journal;* W. J. Wilkinson, Toronto *Mail and Empire;* W. B. Preston, Brantford *Expositor;* W. J. Taylor, Woodstock *Sentinel-Review;* Arthur R. Ford, London *Free Press;* M. E. Nichols, Winnipeg *Tribune;* Burford Hooke, Regina *Leader;* and C. Swayne, Victoria *Colonist.*

LITERATURE, HISTORY, ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA

By

Hector Charlesworth

Progress of Canadian Literature; The Canadian Authors' Association.

The year 1925 proved an encouraging one not only in the number and quality of Canadian books issued but in the support according them by the book buying public—the latter circumstance being, perhaps, a natural corollary of the first-named condition. The Fifth Annual Convention of the Canadian Authors' Association took place at the Manitoba Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on June 25, 26 and 27, 1925, with an attendance of delegates from all parts of Canada except the Maritime Provinces. The retiring President, Lawrence J. Burpee, of Ottawa, in his annual Address defended the Association against charges that it was a parochial organization which endorsed the cult of mediocrity, and had no concern with questions other than such material interests as copyright. He said it would have been impossible for the organization to have survived five years and have attracted so eminent a group of delegates as those present if this were true. Nevertheless he pointed out that criticism should be an impetus to their membership to jealously consider their ideals. He reviewed the progress of copyright legislation before the House of Commons as embodied in a Bill, introduced by E. R. E. Chevrier, M.P. (Ottawa), and promoted by Louvigny de Montigny of the Ottawa branch, especially as it related to the "Licensing Clause," whereby a Canadian publisher could issue a book or serial by a Canadian author without the latter's consent if the said work had been already printed in some other country. Reports subsequently received from Messrs. Chevrier and de Montigny showed that the question had been shelved on the recommendation of a Mr. O'Halloran, who had made a "Confidential" report to the Government on the question.

Resolutions subsequently adopted by the Convention demanded the publication of this report and after considerable discussion reaffirmed the opposition of the Canadian Authors' Association to the "Licensing Clause" *in toto* and rejected a compromise whereby it should operate with regard to stories published serially in other countries.

The Convention also heard reports on the growing practice of broadcasting literature by radio and the international movement in connection therewith. Reports from the various local branches showed that the C. A. A. was still vital in most civic centres. The Montreal branch had been particularly active in promoting literary production through prize competitions. The report of

the National Treasurer showed receipts of $3,772.56 (of which $3,555.39 was in annual dues leaving a balance over disbursements of $1,421.69, the largest in the history of the Association.) The National Officers elected for 1925-6 were all residents of Winnipeg: President, Prof. W. T. Allison; Secretary, Prof. Watson Kirkconnell; and Treasurer, Robert Watson. Hon. C. F. Delage was elected President of the French Canadian section, and in addition to a strong National Council the following regional Vice-Presidents were chosen: Maritime Provinces, Prof. Archibald McMechan, Halifax; Quebec (French), Judge-Adjutor Rivard; Montreal (French), Edmond Montet; Montreal (English), Judge E. Fabre Surveyer; Ottawa, Dr. E. E. Prince; Toronto, Prof. Paul A. L. Wallace; Western Ontario, Dean Sherwood Fox (London); Winnipeg, Dr. A. W. Crawford; Saskatchewan, W. A. McLeod (Regina); Edmonton, Rev. W. E. Edmonds; Calgary, Mrs. Nellie McClung; Vancouver, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay; Victoria, Mrs. A. de B. L. Shaw. It was decided that the 1926 Convention should be held at Vancouver, on Aug. 5, 6, and 7.

In May, 1926, the Government of the Province of Quebec announced its cash prizes for literary achievements of 1925 as follows: Sir Andrew Macphail, $700; Arthur St. Pierre, $500; Marius Barbeau, $300; Helen A. Williams, $300; Mary A. Weegen, $100; I. A. Bernard, $800; L. P. Geoffrion, $500; Robert Choquette, $500; Paul de Montigny, $500; Harry Bernard, $500; total $5,000. This sum is annually disbursed among writers of that province under the advisement of a competent board of adjudicators headed by Hon. L. A. David.

Early in 1925 a branch of the P.E.N. an international association of writers was formed at Toronto with affiliations in other centres, to supplement the branch already formed in Montreal. At the International Convention in Paris in the Summer of 1925, Canada was represented by Miss J. G. Sime of Montreal, a well-known novelist. The Canadian Poetry Society was also formed at Toronto with affiliations in all parts of Canada to promote the study of verse forms. Its first President was Prof. Pelham Edgar of Victoria College.

The quality of Canadian books published in 1925 went far to substantiate the claim of the Canadian Authors Association that it seeks a progress not exclusively material. Under trade conditions Autumn is the most fruitful period of production in Canada. Surveying the output of the closing months of 1925 for the Saturday Review of Literature (New York), William Arthur Deacon was able to report fifty mentionable books of Canadian origin published between August and December. The growing favour shown toward Canadian authors in other countries was also evidenced in many quarters—the chief demand being for "nature" stories.

In a review like the present volume it is necessary to include not merely works specifically published in Canada, but works by Can-

adians first published elsewhere, and works on Canadian subjects by authors not native.

Most important among the latter was "The Life of Sir William Osler," by Dr. Harvey Cushing, the early chapters of which deal with the great physician's birth, education, and professional apprenticeship. Critics in all countries admitted that Dr. Cushing had written a masterly biography, of interest to the lay public as well as the medical profession, and a work worthy of its subject. The field of history and biography was developed in diverse ways. Edna Kenton re-edited "The Jesuit Relations" in a manner that has made them more available to those interested in the story of the first contacts of Europeans with the red man and the Canadian wilderness. John J. Wynne's "The Jesuit Martyrs" tells vividly the tragedies of these early missionary efforts. Sir Andrew Macphail published the first of a series of volumes designed by the Department of Militia to cover the "History of the Canadian Forces, 1914-19." Sir Andrew's subject was the Canadian Army Medical Service, but the controversial tone of the book led to its condemnation in some quarters as falling short of the function of impartial historical narrative. John S. Ewart published a scholarly and exhaustive survey in two volumes entitled "The Roots and Causes of the Wars, 1914-1918." A carefully written and extensive "Life of Thomas D'Arcy McGee," by Isabel Skelton synchronized with the celebration of the centenary of the birth of the Irish-Canadian statesman which occurred in April, 1925. A short biography with the same title by Alexander Brady also proved useful in preserving the memory of one who played an eminent part in bringing the Canadian Confederation into being. "Canadian Portraits" by Adrian Macdonald put in accurate, succinct and readable form the lives of fifteen of the earlier nation-builders of this country. "Candid Chronicles" by Hector Charlesworth, a quasi-historical record touching on many eminent Canadians of the last century was favourably received because of its intimate portraiture and anecdotage. Vilhjalmur Stefansson's "The Adventure of Wrangel Island"—his personal narrative of a tragic fiasco intended to vindicate himself and in the opinion of many went far to exculpate him from responsibility for the deaths of his young companions. A unique contribution to the early history of Canada was C. B. Crompton's "Life of Lahontan," a young French officer who served in Canada from 1683 to 1692 and left a vivid record of his experiences. "My Windows on the Street of the World" in two volumes by the late Prof. James Mavor gave reminiscences of experiences in many lands, and the Canadian chapters were of unique interest.

"The History of the Munitions Supply in Canada," by David Carnegie with a preface by Sir Joseph Flavelle, BART., proved a valuable record of Canadian industrial effort. "The United States as a Neighbor," by Sir Robert Falconer, gave permanent form to certain lectures which had won much attention in Great Britain and

the United States. "The Canadian Provinces," by John Nelson; "On the Roof of the Rockies," by Lewis B. Freeman and Byron Harmon; "Beautiful Canada" (reminiscences of the Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen, reported by Vernon Quinn); "Canada's Great Highways," by J. H. S. Secretan; "The Romance of the Canadian Pacific Railway," by Rev. R. G. MacBeth; "The Far West Coast," by V. L. Denton; "The Book of the West," by Howard Angus Kennedy, were all additions to the already extensive historico-geographical literature of Canada. A truly Canadian book of a more intimate type was "A Horseman and the West," by Beecham Trotter and Arthur Hawkes, racy recollections of the beginnings of Western development.

The most important contribution to *Belles Lettres* during the year was "The Greek Point of View," by Principal Maurice Hutton of the University of Toronto, notable for its scholarship, beauty of style and breadth of outlook.

Non-fiction works of a miscellaneous character were numerous. Important among these was the detailed and sympathetic biography "Marjorie Pickthall, a Book of Remembrance," by Dr. Lorne Pearce. In style and accurate information John Daniel Logan's "Thomas Chandler Haliburton" was another notable contribution to Canadian biography. William Henry Moore's book of Essays, "The Commandments of Men," proved a healthful, exilarating work, written in vigorous prose and a corrective to national egotism and hypocrisy. "Henry James," by Prof. Pelham Edgar, was a careful and discerning analysis of a profound interpreter of human life. "Our Flag," by Charles Band and Emilie L. Stovel, related things the public should know as to what its symbols stand for. "Canadian Federation," by Reginald George Trotter; "The British Commonwealth and Its Unsolved Problems," by C. M. MacInnes, and "National Problems of Canada," by various authors attached to McGill University, were new growths in the extensive literature of our constitutional development. "In the Heart of Canada," by W. King Baker, contained an Englishman's observations of the West and East during a considerable period. "The True Story of Hiawatha," by Leon Hatzan, threw new light on a poetic hero who was geographically Canadian if he existed at all. Two charming and intimate volumes of Ontario farm life, "Around Home" and "Familiar Fields," by the late Peter McArthur, were among the best and most popular books of the year. The same service for the rural life of Quebec was rendered in "The Chopping Bee," by M. Victorin, translated by James Farres. "Old Province Tales," by Archibald McMechan, was an exceilent and finely written selection of the romances abounding in the history of Nova Scotia. "The Presbyterian Church in Canada," by John Thomas McNeill, was a valuable record of the achievements of a great religious organization identified from the outset with British settlement in this country. "Sir Arthur Currie, Soldier and Man," by Owen McGillicuddy, was a contribution to the literary war records

of Canada. "The School Theatre," by Roy Mitchell, was a contribution to educational literature of international utility. "The Fine Arts in Canada," by Newton McTavish, with many illustrations, was the most beautiful gift book of native origin produced during the year.

Works of fiction, as they should, covered a wide range of interest. "The Rector of Maliseet," by Leslie Reid, an Englishman resident in Canada, though purely English in theme, won general attention because of its fine, imaginative style. "The Glorious Apollo," by "E. Barrington" (Mrs. L. Adams Beck of Victoria, B.C.), introduced Lord Byron to the pages of fiction once more in no very desirable light, and several of the earlier books of the author were reprinted as a result of her growing international fame. "The Way of the Stars," a new tale published under the author's real name, was a mystical story of reincarnation. "Running Special," by Frank L. Packard, and "Power," by Arthur Stringer, were the annual novels of Canadian writers who command a wide audience in the United States. "Day Before Yesterday," by Fred Jacob, won favour by its veristic reproduction of small town life in Ontario a generation ago. "Wild Geese," a prize-winning novel by Martha Ostenso, was a powerful and dramatic study of life in the foreign settlements of Manitoba. "Settlers of the Marsh," by E. P. Groves was another able novel of similar character. The discoverer, La Salle, was the hero of Sir Gilbert Parker's latest novel, "The Power and the Glory," but in narrative interest it did not equal his earlier works. A most serious and accurate contribution to the growing shelf of Canadian historical fiction was "The Scarlet Sash," by John M. Elson, dealing with the War of 1812-14 on the Niagara Peninsula, with which the author has an intimate acquaintance. "The Trail of the Hurons," by M. Bouchier Sandford, presented history sweetened with a conventional love-story.

L. M. Montgomery's "Emily Climbs" was a pleasant tale of feminine interest and Ralph Connor's "Treading the Winepress" was in the spirit of his earlier works. An interesting romance of the unworked field of New Brunswick was provided by G. Frederick Clarke's "The Magic Road." "The Land of Afternoon," by Gilbert Knox, a *pseudonymous* novel satirizing Ottawa political and social life, provoked some controversy. Though hardly so severe as countless satires on British and American politics it represented a new step in Canada. Pierre Coalfleet's "Hare and Tortoise," told in an interesting way the experiences of a cultivated family of settlers in Western Canada. Frederick William Wallace's latest sea tale was "Captain Salvation." "The Judgment of Solomon," by Flos Jewell Williams, was the *debut* as a fiction-writer of a young Calgary writer. Other novels of Canadian authorship were: "The Golden Galleons of Caribbee," by Gordon Hill Grahame; "Painter Fires," by Nellie McClung; "The Cure of St. Michel," by Maurice Caron; "The Red Headed Kids," by A. M. Chisholm; "Alturlie," by H. Rosswood Cook; "Mates of the Tangle" and "Brains, Ltd.," by Archie P.

McKishnie; "The Frontier Riders," by James McGillivray; "Juline," by Harriet T. Comstock, and "The Laughing Birds," by Archibald Sullivan, a clever collection of short stories. As a boy's book, "The Living Forest," by Arthur Heming, with vivid and able illustrations by the author, was the success of the year, and other works of juvenile fiction were "Chris In Canada," by G. Frederick Clarke; "Judy's Perfect Year," by Ethel Hume Bennett; "The Only Girl," by Emily P. Weaver; Archer Wallace's "Stories of Grit," "The Sunset Express," by Francis Marlowe; "Silent Scot," by Constance L. Skinner; "The Shaman's Revenge," based on the Arctic diaries of V. Stefánsson, by Violet Irwin; and "Girls on the Gold Trail," by E. E. Cowper.

One of the most charming collections of poetry published during the year was also intended to appeal to juniors. It was "Flight Commander Stork," by Marian Osborne. The most important metrical volume was "Far Horizons," in which Bliss Carman revealed the undiminished lustre of his inspiration. Some of the most charming of Marjorie Pickthall's lyrics were collected under the title of "Little Songs." "Songs of a Bluenose," by Rev. H. A. Cody, showed that this well-known novelist also is a vigorous balladist. "The Sea Wall," by Lyon Sharman, based on Chinese themes was of singular charm. "The Sweet o' the Year," by Charles G. D. Roberts, was a slight but attractive book. Other contributions to poetry were: "Book of Verse," by R. F. Kernigan (The Khan), an analist of Canadian farm life; "The Fragrant Minute for Every Day," by Wilhelmina Skitch; "A Far Land," by Frederick Niven; "Pillar of Smoke," by John Crichton (Norman Guthrie); "Pattering Feet," by Arthur S. Bourinot; "Wayside Gleams," by Laura Goodman Salverson, and several antholgies by various editors. Publication of dramas is a rare experiment in Canada, but a series of one-act plays, by Fred Jacob, published under the title "A Third of the Bill," and "Low Life," by Mazo de la Roche, won deserved attention. The most important Canadian anthology of the year was "Highways of Canadian Literature," by John D. Logan, PH.D., and Donald G. French.

Centenary of Thomas D'arcy McGee; The Champlain Memorial; Other Historical Incidents.

The year 1925 was marked by several historical celebrations of more than usual significance, which aroused general public interest. One of the most important was the celebration of the centenary of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was born in April, 1825, and after a troubled career in Ireland and the United States as a poet and orator of the "Young Ireland" party, settled in Montreal in the late fifties, resolved to forget the old world quarrels and aid in building up the land of his adoption. Through his natural abilities, he soon became a member of the Canadian Parliament as it existed under the old Act of Union; and was one of the most active aides of Sir John Macdonald in educating the people of the British North American colonies to the idea of Confederation,

He was a member of the first Government of Canada, and in 1868 fell a victim to a Fenian assassin. The revival of interest in his memory in connection with his centenary was due to the initiative of Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General of Canada, and the actual celebration was preceded by reviews of McGee's career and services in many Canadian newspapers from coast to coast, and the publication of two biographies alluded to in the section devoted to Literature.

The official celebration took the form of a banquet in the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa, held on the anniversary of McGee's birth, and attended by six hundred guests, at which eulogistic addresses were delivered by Mr. Murphy, Hon. W. L. M. King, Prime Minister, Hon. Arthur Meighen in behalf of McGee's political party, Hon Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Justice Latchford, E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Martin Conboy, President of the New York Bar Association. John J. McGee of Ottawa, a surviving brother of the famous leader, was unable to attend owing to his advanced age but heard the speeches by radio.

Another event of the highest importance was the commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the coming of the white race to Upper Canada, through the enterprise of the great French explorer, Samuel de Champlain. In 1614-5 Champlain, with ten companions, made the toilsome journey up the Ottawa River, and across Lake Nipissing to the shores of Georgian Bay; then southerly to the mouth of what is now known as the Severn River, and up its waters to Lake Couchiching, landing and making a permanent camp near the present site of the town of Orillia. It was originally intended that the celebration should take place in 1915, but the Great War interfered with the project so that it was delayed ten years after the three hundredth anniversary of the coming of Champlain to the inland waters of what is now Ontario. The occasion was signalized by the unveiling of a magnificent monument in red bronze and white granite, designed by the celebrated English sculptor, Vernon March of Farnborough, Kent, England, and executed at the March family's works there. It was located on a site on the town part of Orillia, overlooking the waters of Lake Couchiching, and was paid for jointly by the Governments of Ontario and Quebec and the town of Orillia. At the unveiling which made the occasion of a demonstration of unity between the two chief Canadian races, a magnificent historical oration was delivered by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. The event took place on July 1st (Dominion Day), and thousands of visitors from many centres were present. In the evening a banquet was held at which the speakers were: Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, Sir George Foster, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. G. S. Henry (representing the Government of Ontario), Hon. E. Fabre Surveyer and Dr. P. H. Bedard (representing the Government of Quebec), and Prof. Stephen Leacock on behalf of the citizens of Orillia. During the Summer the monument was

visited by many thousands of tourists from all parts of Canada and the United States. In connection with the celebration an historical pageant was given under the direction of Roy Mitchell in which more than three hundred took part.

On June 21, a celebration in honour of the Jesuit martyrs, Fathers Breboeuf and Lalement, murdered in 1649 at the Huron Mission on the banks of the River Wye, near Midland. The ruins of old Fort Ste. Marie were consecrated as sacred ground and a commemorative granite tablet was unveiled by Colonel Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist. The donors of the memorial were Messrs. James Playfair and W. J. Sheppard, two wealthy citizens of the Georgian Bay region and the principal speakers were Father Burke, Father Fillion and Father Cadot, S.J.

Another event of historical interest in the Georgian Bay region was the unearthing in the mouth of Nottawasaga River of the "Nancy," a small war vessel sunk by the Americans during the War of 1812.

There was much activity in the unveiling of War memorials during the year. A handsome granite shaft was dedicated in the orchard country of Creston, B.C. A great shaft, 75 feet high, with a beacon light, was erected at Aurora, Ont. At Simcoe, Ont., the fallen of the county of Norfolk were commemorated by a beautiful memorial tower with carillon of 23 bells. Arrangements were made for a *replica* of the cross of the 44th Battalion at Vimy Ridge to be erected at Winnipeg. A Cross of Sacrifice was unveiled at Guelph, Ont.; a very handsome memorial was unveiled with very impressive ceremonies at St. John, New Brunswick, in June.

One of the most important of the War memorial ceremonies occurred at Victoria, B.C., in July, where the city's memorial, designed by Vernon March and located in Parliament Buildings Square, was unveiled by Field-Marshal Lord Haig of Bemerside, who also dedicated the Civic Cenotaph at Toronto during the same month. Another monument unveiled in July was at Chesley, Bruce county, Ont., of Scottish design. At Woodstock, Ont., a unique monument was completed and dedicated, at the instance of the I.O.D.E.; at Stettler, Alberta, in August, Lord Byng unveiled a handsome marble shaft; at Plaster Rock, N.B., a memorial was unveiled by Rev. W. J. Clark, a relative of the late Earl of Ypres; at Bowmanville, Ont., a monument was erected in the middle of the town, and at Port Credit, Ont., a handsome memorial was also consecrated.

Abroad, Canadian effort in the War was commemorated by the opening of the Canadian Vimy Memorial Church at Lens. The tablet stating the purpose of the church was unveiled by Hon. Phillipe Roy, Canadian Commissioner to France.

A felicitous event was the restoration to the city of Quebec of an historic shield taken from one of the gates of the city after its capture by Wolfe in 1759, and presented by General Sir George Murray,

first English Governor of Canada, to the town of Hastings, England. The latter corporation willingly consented to restore the shield as an act of courtesy and the restoration was personally made by Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, who negotiated the arrangements. A portrait of Admiral Charles Saunders, the naval officer who co-operated with Wolfe at Quebec, was presented to the Dominion archives by Sir Leicester Harmsworth.

The Canadian Historical Association held its third Annual Meeting at Montreal on May 21-2-3 ,1925, under the Presidency of Lawrence Burpee of Ottawa and had a considerable attendance. Papers were read by Prof. G. M. Wrong, Toronto; Gustave Lanctot, Ottawa; Prof. Leacock, Montreal; Prof. Archibald McMechan, Halifax, and many others. Tablets were unveiled on the site of the ancient settlement of Hochelaga, and also at Cambly. The following officers were elected for 1925-6: President, Senator Thomas Chapais, of Quebec and Ottawa; Vice-President, Prof. George M. Wrong, of the University of Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, C. M. Barbeau, of the Victoria Museum, Ottawa. A directional and educational committee was constituted with Lawrence Burpee, the retiring President, as Chairman, consisting of C. M. Barbeau and of the French and English editors of the Association, Major Gustave Lanctot, of the Dominion Archives, and Prof. Duncan McArthur, of Queen's University. The following were elected as members of the Council: Dr. A. G. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, Dr. A. Fauteux, Curator of the Saint-Surplice Library, Dr. E. H. Oliver of the University of Saskatchewan, Prof. Basil Williams of McGill University, Judge F. W. Howay of British Columbia, and Dr. J. C. Webster of Shediac, N.B. James Cunningham, of Ottawa, was re-appointed the Auditor of the Association.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association took place at Ottawa, May 17 and 18, 1926. There was a gratifying attendance of members from all parts of the Dominion, the Maritime Provinces being especially well represented. The President, the Hon. Thomas Chapais, opened the meeting by a brief address in French and English. The Chairman of the Management Committee then read his report on the activities of the past year, and the Secretary-Treasurer presented the financial statement. These reports indicated that the affairs of the Association were in a healthy condition. The academic side of the programme began with an address by Dr. A. G. Doughty, describing a new device—still nameless—for the reproduction of documents. This invention, which is an improvement on the photostat, makes it possible to produce exact copies of historical texts in any quantity, and the copies may be so reduced in size that a whole number of *Punch* is contained on a single page of paper. The text may then be read by means of a magnifying glass, or may again be enlarged to any size desired. Dr. Doughty suggested several ways in which this important device might be used to facilitate research. "The First St. Lawrence Deepening Scheme" was the

theme of a valuable paper on the development of that waterway, delivered by George W. Brown of Toronto. Major Gustave Lanctot gave a very clear and succint account of the organization of the courts under the *ancien régime*. The question of celebrating the Wolfe Bicentenary was again raised by Dr. J. C. Webster, and it was decided that the Association should continue to support the project. Col. William Wood concluded the programme by discussing the possibility of a pictorial treatment of history for educational purposes.

The David Thompson Memorial Fund, which at the end of the year 1924-5 stood at $525.00, reached in 1926 the sum of approximately $800.00. A design for a grave-stone, submitted by the committee in charge, was approved by the Association. This design consists of a fluted column surmounted by a sextant, which with the base will stand about nine feet in height. Thompson's remains lie in an unmarked grave in Mount Royal cemetery, Montreal, and it was hoped to raise sufficient funds to ensure perpetual care of the lot.

The following were elected for the year 1926-27,—President, George M. Wrong, Toronto; Vice-President, Arthur G. Doughty, Ottawa; Chairman of Management Committee, Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa; English Secretary and Treasurer, Charles N. Cochrane, Toronto; French Secretary, Gustave Lanctot, Ottawa; Auditor, Col. J. F. Cunningham, Ottawa.

The United Empire Loyalists Association held their Annual Meeting at Toronto in January, 1926, reporting many small activities during the year. The following officers were elected: President, Major M. S. Boehm; Recording Secretary, H. W. D. Foster; Corresponding Secretary, Major V. Maclean Howard; Treasurer, E. H. H. Lester.

The Champlain Society met under the Presidency of Prof. George M. Wrong, in October, 1925, and decided to continue the publication of rare Canadian historical documents. The Ontario Historical Society met at Welland, early in July, and many papers relating to early settlement were read. W. H. Breithaupt of Kitchener was re-elected President, and A. F. Hunter, Toronto, Secretary. In Nova Scotia, the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal carried on its usual activities and a tablet was erected commemorating the institution of the baronets of Nova Scotia.

Art Progress in Canada; The National Gallery.

The season of 1925-6 was an unusually active one in connection with the fine arts, and much progress was made in awakening popular interest. In this work the Canadian National Gallery, with Eric Browne as Director, naturally played a considerable part. The deaths of several of the veteran trustees, in 1924 and 1925, brought about an almost complete reorganization of the Board by the appointment of three new members, all well-known patrons of Art: Hon. Vincent Massey, Toronto;

Norman MacKenzie, K.C., Regina, and J. O. Marchand, Montreal. One of the former Trustees, Dr. F. J. Shephard, Montreal, was created Chairman in place of the late Sir Edmund Walker.

To supplement the important purchases of 1924, the Gallery acquired several new works of importance. Among the purchases which attracted international attention was that of "The Dead Christ," by Paul Veronese. Other valuable additions to the gallery were: "Portrait of Mary Neville," by Hans Eworth (Flemish school), and "Baptism of Christ," attributed to Benedetto Castiglione. Modern works acquired were "The Toilet" (pastel), by Henry Tonks, a portrait of Lord Byng of Vimy, by the late John S. Sargent, R.A., and one of Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, by Ambrose McEvoy. The heirs of the late Sir Edmund Walker donated Jean Baptiste Perronneau's "Portrait of a Gentleman." Among the Canadian works acquired were: a celebrated landscape by Homer Watson, R.C.A., "The Flood Gate," *"Joie des Nereides,"* a large gallery piece by the late Blair Bruce, together with several of his smaller works, and a collection of three oil paintings, nine sketches and twelve panels by the late James Wilson Morrice, R.C.A. Several prints of first importance were also purchased, including the "Christ at Emmaus," and "The Lion Hunt," by Rembrandt, and pieces by Anthony Van Dyck, J. M. W. Turner, Martin Schongauer and Hendrick Goltzius.

Among the activities of the National Gallery during the Spring and Summer of 1925, was the bringing to Canada of a very choice collection of works by modern British artists which were exhibited in the chief Canadian cities. The Gallery also made extensive loans of its possessions for display in smaller Canadian cities including Halifax, N.S.; Guelph, Ont.; Walkerville, Ont.; Fort William, Ont.; London, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Moose Jaw, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.; Prince Rupert, B.C., and New Westminster, B.C. An important function of the National Gallery was the management of the Canadian section of Fine Arts at the continued British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. A new collection of Canadian works was assembled by the same jury as in 1924, and one of its members, Clarence A. Gagnon, R.C.A., went to England to assist in hanging the pictures. British critics were again very favourably impressed, and there were many requests that the pictures be sent on tour for display in the leading provincial cities of England.

The Royal Canadian Academy held its Forty-seventh Annual Exhibition at the Galleries of the Montreal Art Association in mid-November, with nearly three hundred and fifty exhibits on the walls, including a very considerable showing of works by the younger and more experimental painters. At the Annual Meeting, Hebert Raine, etcher, Montreal, and Charles W. Jefferys, painter, Toronto, former Associates, were elected full Academicians. In the Painters' section, Florence H. McGillivray, Ottawa, and Robert W. Pilot, Montreal, were elected Associates. In the Architects' section six Associates were elected, filling vacancies caused by death—H. G. Jones, Hugh

Vallance, J. O. Marchand and Ernest Cormier, all of Montreal, and John M. Lyle and A. T. Chapman of Toronto. The former officers were re-elected as follows: President, G. Horne Russell, R.C.A., Montreal; Vice-President, Henry Sproatt, R.C.A., Toronto; Treasurer, Charles W. Simpson, Montreal; Secretary, E. Dyonnet, Montreal.

The Ontario Society of Artists held its annual exhibition at the Toronto Art Galleries throughout the month of March, 1926. The display numbered slightly more than two hundred pieces and was of more than average excellence in all respects. There were many examples of portraiture of a high standard. A tragic incident was the sudden death of R. F. Gagen, R.C.A. (aged 78), Secretary of the O.S.A. for several decades. Death occurred in the gallery while he was revising proofs of the catalogue. At the Annual Meeting, Herbert S. Palmer, a well-known animal and landscape painter was appointed Mr. Gagen's successor, and the following officers were elected:—President, F. S. Haines; Vice-President and Treasurer, T. W. Mitchell; Secretary, Herbert S. Palmer. The Executive Council was composed of: A. J. Casson, F. H. Brigden, Alfred Howell, J. W. Beatty, F. S. Challener, Mary Wrinch Reid, and A. G. Jackson; and Representatives of the Canadian National Exhibition: G. A. Reid and C. W. Jefferys.

The Women's Art Association of Toronto continued its usual activities holding several small shows of arts and crafts. The following were elected officers for 1925-6: President, Mrs. F. D. Mercer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. Wilson Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. L. Parsons; Assistant Secretary, Miss Evangeline Bradford; and Treasurer, Miss F. L. Lindsay.

The most important event of the art year was the opening of the new wing of the Toronto Art Gallery on Jan. 29, 1926. The cornerstone for this extension was laid on May 26, 1925, by Lord Byng of Vimy, and the work was rushed forward to completion by a very energetic committee of art-loving business and professional men, under the presidency of R. Y. Eaton. The completed gallery is the most extensive, tasteful and conveniently laid-out structure of its kind in Canada and on parity with the leading public galleries of the United States. A part of the building was the donation of H. H. Fudger, of Toronto, as a memorial to his son, the late Richard Barry Fudger, and the cost of the rest was privately raised by donations from well-to-do citizens. To signalize the opening the most widely representative exhibition ever assembled in Canada was held, embracing loans from the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, the Canadian National Gallery, the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and many municipal galleries in the United States. There were also loans of priceless old masters by Sir Joseph Duveen and of modern French art by Durand-Ruel, as well as choice works lent by other famous international art dealers. Among the permanent acquisitions displayed for the first time was a collection of twenty-five

pictures chiefly of the Barbizon School collected by the late Senator George A. Cox, and donated by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cox; and a collection of rare prints donated by the heirs of the late Sir Edmund Walker. The interest aroused among the general public was unprecedented, attendance running close to 150,000 during the month of February.

During the year the Toronto Art Gallery was also the scene of exhibitions by the Graphic Arts Society, the Canadian Society of Water Color Painters and the Toronto Camera Club. There were also displays of work by the modern French painters, Jac Martin Ferrieres and Robert Mahias, and of United States painters of the "East Coast Group" and the "New Mexico Group," representing the latest developments in American art.

The 42nd Annual Spring exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal held in 1925 was unusually large with an entry of over seven hundred pieces. Despite the lavish extent of the display the average of excellence was praiseworthy, and included works by several guest exhibitors from abroad.

An important event in Montreal was the memorial show in November, 1925, of the works of the late Helen G. McNicholl, A.R.C.A., who died in Swanage, England, in 1915. Miss McNicholl at the time of her death was recognized as one of the most promising of Canadian painters, and her fellow countrymen had the first opportunity of realizing the full wealth of her talent.

Another interesting memorial exhibition held at Toronto in June, 1925, was that of the works of the late Florence Carlyle, A.R.C.A., a native of Woodstock, Ont., who died in Crowborough, England, in May, 1923. Miss Carlyle was widely recognized in Europe as a painter of rare gifts and was a pupil of the late Paul Peel. The memorial display was a complete collection of her work in various periods of her adult career which lasted for three decades.

Among important "one-man" shows during the year were those by Maurice Cullen, R.C.A., Montreal, of landscapes painted in the Far North, and by Franz H. Johnston, A.R.C.A., Toronto, of Rocky Mountain studies.

The British Columbia Art League developed great activity during the year 1925-6 and with the co-operation of the educational authorities established a school of Decorative and Applied Arts at Vancouver with an attendance of 270 students. The League's main energies were directed toward the erection of a suitable art gallery, and promises of donations were secured totalling $100,000. During the year an important exhibition of the finest works of many modern British painters was held. The officers of the League were: Hon. President, W. C. Nichol, LL.D.; Hon.-Vice-Presidents, Bernard McEvoy and Mayor Taylor; President, George Kidd; Vice-President, Jonathan Rogers; Secretary-Treasurer, Flora A. Wood.

The Arts and Crafts Society of Victoria, B.C., reported satis-

factory progress during 1925, having secured an excellent gallery in Crystal Gardens, the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at which several interesting loan exhibitions were held. A feature of the society's work was the collection and display of the hand-made pottery and other crafts of the Coast aborigines. Its gallery was the recipient of many handsome gifts. The officers were: Hon. President, His Honour W. C. Nichol, LL.D.; President, F. B. Pemberton; Treasurer, J. R. Simons; Secretary, J. S. McMillan.

During the year the Federal Government opened a competition for a hundred thousand dollar War memorial to be erected on Parliament Hill, Ottawa. The award finally went to the English sculptor, Vernon March, a designer of the Champlain Monument at Orillia.

An interesting development at Regina, Saskatchewan, was the discovery of a painter of very high talent in the person of a local letter carrier, David H. Payne. Mr. Payne was an art student before the War and came to Canada in search of health. His interpretations of prairie landscape are especially fine and were a feature of an exhibition of works by a number of Saskatchewan painters held at Regina.

The Canadian painters and etchers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Armington won decided attention by their exhibition in Paris where they reside, and subsequently won much praise by exhibiting the same collection in New York and other cities of the United States.

An addition to the artistic beauties of Stanley Park, Vancouver, B.C., was a Harding memorial monument of unique design, erected by the United Kiwanis Clubs of America on the spot where the late Warren G. Harding, President of he United States, made the last public address before his sudden death.

The annual art display at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, held in the late Summer, 1925, was unusually rich in famous British masterpieces loaned by the municipal corporations of Great Britain as well as in private loan displays by British, Canadian and Russian painters.

An important award captured by a Canadian painter was the $1,000 prize for a mural painting at Camden, New Jersey, to celebrate the career of the poet, Walt Whitman. It was won by Robert E. Johnston, a native of Toronto in competition with 52 entrants. Another decorative work which attracted much attention was a design for a vast mural picture of the Enthronement of the Virgin, installed at Reading, Pa., and executed by Berthold Imhoff, who in addition to being a painter, operates a 1,200-acre farm at St. Walburg, Saskatchewan.

A distinguished honour was conferred on two Toronto architects, Henry Sproatt, LL.D., R.C.A., and Ernest Rolph, A.R.C.A., who were elected Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects, an honour very sparingly bestowed. It was granted in recognition of their achievements as architects of Hart House, and the Memorial Tower at the University of Toronto.

Musical Activities in Canada 1925-26.

Music continued to flourish during the season of 1925-6, and there were evidences of development in many centres in the form of new organizations of a choral and orchestral character.

The extension of interest in the more artistic forms of music through the activities of Women's Musical Clubs in the smaller cities was a notable factor. Though no attempt was made to revive the Ontario Competition Festival, similar events in the four Western provinces proved to be as vital and well supported as in the past. Toronto was the centre of many musical activities. In March, 1925, the Mendelssohn Choir, conducted by Dr. H. A. Fricker, the senior singing organization of the Dominion, gave five concerts in co-operation with the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski, the principal choral and orchestra works performed being Bach's B Minor Mass and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius." This festival series marked the parting (temporary perhaps) between the two organizations, after nine seasons of collaboration. For the festival concerts of 1926 the Mendelssohn Choir secured an alliance with the Cincinnati Orchestra, under the noted conductor, Fritz Reiner, formerly of Dresden. The concert of unaccompanied music which for several years has been the opening event of the series was abandoned by Dr. Fricker. The principal works performed were Wolf-Ferrari's beautiful setting of Dante's "Vita Nuova" (The New Life) and Bach's "Peasant Cantata"; in addition many shorter works were beautifully sung. Mr. Reiner introduced to Canada modern orchestral compositions of unique interest by Stravinski, Casella and Ravel. Subsequently the Mendelssohn Choir visited Cincinnati as the guests of the management of the orchestra and gave two successful concerts, the feature work being Beethoven's Ninth (Choral) Symphony, conducted by Mr. Reiner. Comments of Cincinnati critics were in the highest degree laudatory.

The National Chorus of Toronto, which since its inception in 1903, has maintained steady artistic progress under its conductor and founder, Dr. Albert Ham, gave its annual concert on Jan. 28, 1926. As in the past, special prominence was given to British music and important works by Purcell, Stanford, Parry, and Holst were features of the programme.

One of the important choral and orchestral events of the season was the Lenten performance at Convocation Hall, under the auspices of the University of Toronto, of Bach's great work the "Matthew" Passion. The conductor was Dr. Ernest Macmillan, one of the faculty of Music of the University, who had won fame by his previous presentations of the work in less impressive surroundings. As in the past Dr. Macmillan was successful in securing the co-operation of many of Toronto's most eminent musicians, including Richard Tattersall, Dr. Healy Willan, Frank Blachford, Campbell McInnes, and Alfred Heather. The success of this performance led to proposals for the establishment of a permanent Bach Choir at Toronto.

The Eaton Choral Society continued its activities under a new conductor, T. J. Crawford, choirmaster of St. Paul's (Anglican) Church, Toronto; and the Toronto Male Chorus, a Masonic organization, gave its annual concert under its founder, Ernest Bowles. The Canadian Operatic Society, conducted by Reginald Stewart and directed by George Stewart, gave two full-week productions of standard British operettas, "The Mikado" and "San Toy."

The New Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Luigi von Kunits, a commonwealth organization, gave ten afternoon concerts in Massey Hall between Oct. 1st, 1925, and Mar. 31, 1926, and enjoyed the most successful season since its foundation three years ago. Its qualities of tone and expression showed a distinct advance, and several new works of importance were played for the first time in Canada. It also enlisted the services of a number of Canadian soloists of international distinction, including Ernest Seitz, pianist, and Madame Elizabeth Campbell, Madame Jeanne Dusseau, and Athens Buckley, vocalists.

The Hart House String Quartette (1st violin, Geza de Kresz; 2nd violin, Harry Adaskin; viola, Milton Blackstone; violoncello, Boris Hambourg) carried the fame of their home city far afield by their fine performances of both ancient and modern chamber music. In addition to ten local concerts they made appearances in New York, Boston, Rochester, and the leading cities of the Canadian west and the Maritime Provinces. In all cities their artistry was lauded by musical critics. In addition to the Hart House Quartette, several Toronto artists of eminence made successful tours of the Canadian West, including Ernest Seitz and Reginald Stewart, pianists, and Dr. Ernest Macmillan, organist.

There was much regret over the disbandment of the Toronto Oratorio Society, after more than ten seasons, under the direction of Dr. Edward Broome, an organization which had kept works like "Messiah" and "Elijah" alive in Toronto. Its last concerts were given in midwinter, 1895, in co-operation with the Cleveland Orchestra under Nicolai Sokoloff, and early in 1926 it was announced that Dr. Broome had accepted an important appointment at Calgary.

The Pageant Chorus of more than 1,600 voices (the largest choral organization in America) continued its popular programmes at the Canadian National Exhibition in September, 1925, under the direction of Dr. H. A. Fricker.

Edward Johnson, the greatest of contemporary Canadian singers, paid his usual visits to Canadian cities, after winning triumphs in Japan and the Orient during 1925. He also maintained his position as the leading creative artist for tenor *rôles* at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Florence Easton, another internationally famous singer of Canadian training, also continued with that institution and was leading soloist at the Worcester Festival. Evelyn Tierney, a young Toronto *coloratura* soprano, who adopted the professional name of Mlle. Nada, was enthusiastically received in many British

cities. Elizabeth Campbell, a Canadian contralto, gave successful song recitals in the leading cities of France. Maya de Cortez, a young Toronto soprano, whose real name is Harris, won a distinguished success in lyric *roles* in the chief Italian cities and also made two appearances in her native city. Earle Spicer, a New Brunswick baritone, who has won fame in Great Britain and France, made his first appearances in the chief Canadian cities early in 1926 and made a successful *debut* in New York in March. Two Canadians, William Tong, baritone, a native of Brantford, and Winnifred Bambrick, harpist, a native of Ottawa, won plaudits throughout America as soloists with Sousa's concert band. Reginald Stewart, Canadian pianist, was one of the chief soloists at the Bournemouth (Eng.) musical festival under Sir Dan Godfrey and made other appearances in Great Britain. Eva Gauthier, the Canadian song interpreter, continued to win favourable attention in London and other capitals by her interpretations of Javanese and other exotic songs. Hyde Auld, a brilliant Canadian baritone, native of Guelph, Ont., made a successful *debut* in song recital in New York. Mona Bates, the gifted Canadian pianist, gave recitals in Prague, Vienna and Budapest, which were highly praised by leading critics, and was warmly received at a recital given on her return to her native Toronto in February, 1926.

A retrospective event was the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the public *debut* of a veteran Toronto musician, Mrs. H. M. Blight, which took the form of a concert and presentation at the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church on Nov. 5, 1925. Later in the month Dr. A. S. Vogt, Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music was the guest at a banquet in Hart House tendered him by three hundred friends and colleagues on the staffs of the Conservatory and the University of Toronto.

The Annual Convention of the Canadian College of Organists took place at Toronto during the first week of September, 1925, and was attended by delegates from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, St. Catharines and other cities. The National Association of Organists of the United States was represented by Arthur Kraft of Cleveland, Ohio. The following officers were elected Patrons: Sir Hugh Allen, Royal College of Music, London, and Prof. Joseph C. Bridge of Durham University, England; Hon. President, Dr. Albert Ham; President, Dr. H. A. Fricker; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Wheeler and Richard Tattersall; Secretary, H. G. Langlois.

The Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, an organization of national scope, having its headquarters in Toronto, inaugurated a series of 26 prizes open to school children in various grades for the best essays on the influence of music. The majority of these prizes were won by contestants in the Province of Quebec.

At Montreal the Metropolitan Choral Society, conducted by G. Vanderpoll, comprising 64 voices, gave an interesting concert in cooperation with the Montreal Little Symphony Orchestra under J. J.

Gagnier in the spring of 1925. Montreal's third annual music week was celebrated early in April, 1925. A great many small concerts were given in halls and school-houses throughout the city at which the aggregate attendance was very large. The Grenadier Guards' Band, under J. J. Gagnier, was one of the important factors in the festival. There was much felicitation in Montreal over the fact that the King's Birthday honours elevated Madame Albani to the position of a Dame of the Order of the British Empire. Sara Fischer, an eminent Montreal singer, was a participant in a testimonial concert tendered Madame Albani in London, in connection therewith. A benefit concert for Madame Albani was organized by *La Presse* and given at the St. Denis Theatre, Montreal, on May 28, 1925. It was largely attended, and the chief guest was Hon. W. L. M. King, Prime Minister of Canada. Madame Donalda, another Canadian *prima donna,* native to Montreal and now in retirement in Paris, re-visited her native city after a long absence. During her visit she selected a young soprano, Loretta McEwen, for a scholarship in France under her tuition. The Canadian Operatic Society of Montreal opened new quarters at 3774 St. Denis St., and the inaugural was marked by a concert under the direction of Prof. Jean Goulet and addresses by Hon. Rodolphe Monty, K.C., its President, and others.

The Montreal Elgar Choir, under the direction of B. E. Chadwick, gave three concerts during the season of 1925-26. The Montreal Mendelssohn Choir, under Harold Eustace Kay, rendered "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," by Coleridge Taylor, with the assistance of the Little Symphony Orchestra and J. J. Gagnier. The Dominion College of Music of Montreal which conducts examinations among a great number of the Roman Catholic educational institutions reported a large number of candidates, and growing enthusiasm for the higher forms of music in many sections of the Province of Quebec. The Conservatorium of Music in connection with McGill University had a large enrolment of students, and its orchestral concerts were a special feature of the season's activities.

At Ottawa, Gladys Ewart, a pianist native to that city, who had won critical approval in European centres was warmly greeted at a recital in October, 1925. The Ottawa Temple Male Choir provided the chief choral event of the season. The Canadian Conservatory of Music, Ottawa, H. Puddicombe, Musical Director, reported good attendance and a satisfactory balance sheet. The Halifax Conservatory of Music, in connection with Dalhousie University, reported a successful year and maintained an orchestra in connection with the institution.

The Elgar Choir of Hamilton, Ont., one of the senior choral organizations of America, continued its activities under the direction of W. H. Hewlett and gave two concerts in March, 1926, with Edward Johnson, tenor, and Florence Austral, the Australian soprano as soloists. It was assisted by the Hamilton Symphony Orchestra,

under the direction of I. W. Lomas. The Hamilton Conservatory of Music of which Col. C. R. McCullough is President, and W. H. Hewlett, Director, reported an increased interest in its examinations and a staff of fifty-one teachers actively employed. The London, Ont., Conservatory of Music reported continuous progress under a new principal, William Caven Barron. In many of the smaller Ontario cities, especially London, Brantford and Kitchener there was considerable choral activity.

In far Western Ontario the Fort William Ladies Choir sprang into sudden fame by capturing many important awards at the Manitoba Music Festival. Musical persons from other cities who have heard this organization at its local concerts in 1925 and 1926 pronounce it one of the most perfect choirs in tone and expression to be heard on this continent.

Local effort in Winnipeg continued to be stimulated by a very fine musician, Hugh Ross, whose direction of the Winnipeg Male Choir had already won international fame. In 1925 Mr. Ross built up a mixed choir known as the Philharmonic Society which won much admiration by its tonal quality, expression and the high order of its selections. Other active organizations, in addition to the two just named, were the Winnipeg Choral and Orchestral Society, the Winnipeg Orchestral Club, and the Ukranian Choir and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra (conducted by Mr. Ross). The latter organization distinguished itself in December by a performance of the Cesar Franck Symphony. Several notable concerts were given by visiting soloists and, everything considered, Winnipeg was the most active musical centre in Canada with the exception of Toronto. The Manitoba Competition Festival held in May, 1925, with Dr. James Lyons of London, England, and other distinguished musicians as adjudicators, proved of continued interest. Nearly all the classes were well contested with entries from nearly every centre of the Province.

In Regina the chief local activities were carried on by the Regina Male Choir. The Saskatchewan Competition Festival was in 1925 divided into two parts; a Southern festival was held at Regina during the last week of May, followed by a Northern festival at North Battleford, the same adjudicators officiating. The classes were well contested, and it was decided to continue the dual system in 1926.

The Alberta Competition Festival was held at Lethbridge during the second week of May, and in the chief events there was keen competition among choirs from Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge. The aggregate of entries was 261, and the adjudicators commented on the high standards maintained. Early in January, 1926, a conference was held at Calgary at which delegates representing the managements of the competition festivals in all four Western Provinces were present. Arrangements were struck for schedules of dates which would avoid overlapping and facilitate the movements of adjudicators, and uniform rules for various classes of

entries were drafted. The British Columbia Competition Festival was held at Vancouver in the first week of June, 1925, with upward of eighty classes fairly well contested. The Vancouver Musical Council instituted plans to extend interest in music and urged the establishment of a Chair of Music in the University of British Columbia. The Vancouver Choral and Orchestral Society conducted by John Borthwick, gave an excellent production of "Messiah" at Christmas, and a mixed concert of short works in March. Many recitals were given under the auspices of the Vancouver Women's Musical Club. Two young Vancouver pianists captured scholarships of an extra-territorial character. Arthur Lloyd, a sixteen-year-old boy, won the Percy Grainger scholarship at Chicago in competition with many more experienced pianists from all parts of America. Barbara Custance, a fifteen-year-old girl, won the only scholarship granted in Canada by the Royal Academy of Music, London.

The Community Theatre in Canada

Canadian Drama; Community Theatres.

The Drama season of 1925-6 in Canada was remarkable for community theatre and *quasi*-amateur effort in many centres. The aims of nearly all these organizations were high, and they made a serious effort to interest the public in a better quality of drama. In all Canadian cities, inability of the commercial theatre, directed by New York lease-holding syndicates, to provide a steady supply of good dramatic entertainments was apparent; and this fact gave a new stimulus to community enterprise. In Toronto alone, more than thirty productions of plays of more or less distinction were given under local direction, several of them running to fifteen or more presentations.

The lead was taken by Hart House Theatre (University of Toronto), which signallized its seventh season by no less than sixteen productions during the eight months, between Oct. 1st, 1925, and June 1st, 1926. Earlier in 1925 it gave several important productions, including Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale," J. M. Synge's "Rider's to the Sea," Andreyev's "The Sabine Women," Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound" and "The Freedom of Jean Guichet," a tragedy in a French-Canadian setting, by a gifted young graduate of the University of Toronto, Louis A. Mackay, M.A. Early in the Autumn, Walter Sinclair, an Englishman who had already won an international reputation as Director of the Hong Kong (China) Community Theatre, took over the management, and under his direction many important plays were presented, including "The Ship," by St. John G. Irvine; "Turandot," a Chinese fairy spectacle; Thackeray's "The Rose and the Ring" (adapted); Stephen Phillips "Paola and Francesca"; John Masefield's "Good Friday"; "The Mask and the Race" (adapted from the Italian by C. B. Fernald); and "The Toy Cart" (adapted from the Hindu by Arthur Symons). In

addition several recent English comedies of a lighter character were produced. A feature of the season was a Canadian bill of three one-act plays of Canadian life by Fred Jacob. The most important was a study of rural newspaper conditions, "Man's World." Two famous guest directors also contributed to the interest of the Hart House season. Jacob Ben-Ami staged and acted in Sen Lange's "Samson and Delilah"; and B. Iden Payne directed Galsworthy's "The Silver Box." Roy Mitchell, a former director of the theatre, revived the beautiful "Chester Mysteries" at Christmas. Music under the direction of the brilliant Canadian conductor, Dr. Ernest Macmillan, was a feature of many of these productions. Needless to say these activities could not have occurred, but for the existence in Toronto of a vast reserve of acting talent created by several years experience in the higher order of drama; and the same was true of productions other than those of Hart House. The resource and skill of Canadian stage decorators was demonstrated also.

A new and important factor in Toronto community effort was the establishment of a commodious "Little Theatre" in connection with The Margaret Eaton School, of which Bertram Forsyth, for four years director of Hart House Theatre, became director in September, 1925. He announced a policy of producing outstanding works of dramatic art, both classical and modern, and among the plays presented during the season 1925-6 were Bernard Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra"; Galsworthy's "The Little Man"; Housman's "A Fool and His Money"; Andreyev's "Love of One's Neighbour"; Tchekov's "Cherry Orchard"; Ibsen's "Wild Duck"; Kaufman and Connelly's "Beggar on Horseback"; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"; Handel's "L'Allegro"; and Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne." A special Christmas feature was an original fantasy, "The Shepherdess without a Heart," by Bertram Forsyth. Much amateur talent of a high order was enlisted in these productions and the Theatre had an able musical director in Dr. Healy Willan.

At the Christmas season, three large productions of pantomime in the commercial theatres of Toronto were created largely from the work of local song composers, scene painters, dancers and actors. At the Easter season four different Passion plays, by local actors, were staged. Among the lesser events of 1925 was the presentation in May of three one-act plays by members of the Toronto Women's Press Club, Virginia Coyne Knight, Annie Gray Caswell and Louise R. Rorke.

Montreal suffered from a paucity of serious drama owing to the closing for the greater part of the season of its leading legitimate theatre and a resultant cancellation of bookings. There was however some local activity. A prize competition instituted by the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association brought forth several promising one-act plays and four were produced by the Trinity Memorial Hall Players. They included "Low Life," by Mazo

de la Roche, and "Coincidence," by T. M. Morrow, as well as sketches by Mary Wallace Brooks and Pauline B. Perrigard. An effort to revive the Montreal Community Theatre proved unsuccessful but better things in future were assured by the announcement that a theatre of considerable dimensions would be built in connection with McGill University as a memorial to Prof. Charles Ebenezer Moyse, for many years Dean of the Faculty of Arts, to be known as the Moyse Demonstration Theatre. The necessary funds were donated by Lord Atholstan.

The Ottawa Drama League, under the Presidency of Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, closed its third season in March, 1926, and reported that it was the most successful since its inception. The League continued to give productions in a Little Theatre, provided by the Dominion Government and located in the Victoria Memorial Museum. The organization, which is affiliated with the British Drama League, had during its brief history produced Canadian plays by Donald Guthrie, Lloyd Roberts, Stephen Leacock, Merrill Denison, Marian Osborne and Duncan Campbell Scott. Its productions during the past season included notable works by modern dramatists including Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound"; Galsworthy's "The Pigeon"; Lonsdale's "Aren't We All"; Anatole France's "Man Who Married a Dumb Wife"; and a new one-act play "Q," by Stephen Leacock and Basil Macdonald Hastings.

The fifth season of the Community Players of Winnipeg showed it to be well established in public favour with a comfortable auditorium of its own. It gave four productions of high artistic importance, including Bernard Shaw's "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" and Anatole France's "Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" (double bill); Ibsen's "Ghosts"; Lennox Robinson's "The White-Headed Boy"; and Miles Malleson's "Conflict." The four productions were directed by different members of the organization and the acting talent revealed, especially in the Ibsen tragedy, aroused much local enthusiasm.

The Regina Community Players, established in 1922, and under the Presidency of J. R. C. Honeyman during the season of 1925-26, were active in the study of the drama, and in giving dramatic readings. They staged two productions: Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" in which a large number of senior students from local schools and colleges took part, and Sutton Vane's "Outward Bound."

The Vancouver Little Theatre Association reported a large supporting membership, and in the season of 1925-6 staged "Outward Bound" and Ian Hay's "Tilly of Bloomsbury." The New Westminster Little Theatre Association, which devotes itself to private study of the drama and social activities, gave five public productions including two plays by members of its own organization, Aubrey Goodall and R. A. McLellan. The complete list was:—"Mr. Pim Passes By," by A. A. Milne; "Over the Hills," by John Palmer; "The Master of the House," by Stanley Houghton; "The Red Hen,"

by Charles McEvoy; "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory; "The Jessamy Bride," by Aubrey Goodall; "Luiffy," a Scotch Comedy, by Andrew P. Wilson; "More Deadly," by R. A. McLellan; "My Lady's Lace," by Edward Knoblock; "Snowed Up With a Duchess," by A. C. Davis; "The Admirable Crichton," by J. M. Barrie.

In the professional field, both in Great Britain and the United States, Canadian talent contained to win recognition. Though there were no outstanding new achievements, the continued success of Julia Arthur in "Saint Joan" (in which she paid her first visit to the Canadian West) was noteworthy. Raymond Massey, a Canadian, now associated with Everyman's Theatre, London, won praise for the artistic quality of his productions. A new Canadian actress of distinction won favour in England in the person of Eleanor Nichol, a native of Montreal. Two other Canadians, Beatrice Lillie and Margaret Bannerman, continued to grow in the favour of the London public.

The theatrical obituaries included the death of Clara Morris on Nov. 20, 1925, in her seventy-ninth year. She was a native of Toronto and fifty years ago was recognized as the greatest emotional actress born on this continent up to that time.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1925

By

George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D.

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THE CHURCHES IN CANADA

By

Hector Charlesworth

Consummation of Church Union; The Church Property Commission.

The chief religious event of 1925 so far as Canada was concerned was the final consummation, on June 10, of the Union of the Methodist, Congregational and a major part of the Presbyterian bodies in one denomination known as the United Church of Canada. The new organization came into being by virtue of Federal legislation enacted at Ottawa in 1924, which left many minor matters of detail to be cleared up in local districts and Provincial Legislatures, but fixed the general outlines of its polity. Under the regulations set by the Dominion Senate, balloting continued in the Presbyterian Church—the only one of the three contributory bodies which was not unanimous for Union—throughout the early months of 1925. Encouragement was given the Unionists in the first week of the New Year, when the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, Truro, N.S., the oldest Presbyterian Church in Canada, announced on Jan. 4 that in a vote of eighty per cent. of its adherents, 611 had voted for Union and 43 against. Early in the year efforts were also made by Rev. S. D. Dyde, D.D., LL.D., Principal of Queen's Theological College, Kingston, Ont., to secure a cessation of the rancorous interchanges of views which had characterized discussions in the Presbyterian body for a considerable period, and effect what he termed a "talking-truce." Though the proposal seemed to be indifferently received at the outset, it soon became accepted as the policy of all interested parties.

During the first five months of 1925 embarassments were also experienced in certain Presbyteries owing to their divided nature. Under the Federal Act the actual Union did not come into effect until June, but, in the meantime, certain clergymen who had favoured Union but whose congregations had voted to retain connection with the continuing Presbyterian Church of Canada found themselves in an anomalous position, and placed their resignations in the hands of their district Presbyteries, which in turn were not unanimous. The difficulties thus created were in most cases evaded for the time being by tabling the resignations and leaving matters for settlement until the United Church of Canada should become a living entity.

The most important legislative business left over from the previous year related to the Union Bill, that had been presented to the Ontario Legislature at the Session of 1924 and which had been withdrawn after the Private Bills Committee refused to adopt it as it

stood. Shortly after the opening of the Legislature a revised Bill, sponsored by A. M. Rankin, M.P.P., (Frontenac) was introduced. It made provision for the transfer of the properties of concurring Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches to the United Church of Canada, and gave protection to the interests of congregations which had voted against entering the new church. The most controversial part of the Bill related to the disposition of the educational institutions of the three denominations affected. It provided that Knox College, Queen's Theological College, the Ottawa Ladies' College, Victoria College, Albert College, and the Ontario Ladies' College should stand in the same relation to the United Church as they had previously stood toward the respective churches with which they had been connected.

Shortly after the publication of the details of this Bill, Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, sent out a circular letter to all members of that denomination in Ontario suggesting that the resolve of the Methodists to refrain from public controversy as to Church Union, might have left the impression that they were indifferent as to the details of the measure before the Legislature, and urging all local Quarterly Boards to communicate to their representatives in the House a demand that the Rankin Bill be passed as it stood. When the measure was taken up in the Private Bills Committee, non-concurring Presbyterians refused to accept its provisions and proffered a Bill embodying their conception of their rights. The main point of difference was with regard to the disposition of Knox College, federated with the University of Toronto, and of which both sides claimed possession. After several conferences in which deadlock at times seemed imminent, a solution was obtained by the Attorney-General of Ontario, Hon. W. F. Nickle, with reference to the future of Knox College, which was finally adopted by the Private Bills Committee, and later, by the Legislature, but not without emphatic protests from Presbyterians. Hon. Mr. Nickle's *précis* provided for a Property Commission, to deal not only with Knox College endowment funds but other matters in dispute throughout the Province. It was further provided that the buildings and land of Knox College proper were to be vested in the non-concurring Presbyterians, and that the Principal's house and vacant lands surrounding it should go to the United Church. Possession was to be given both parties on June 10, 1925. Portraits and pictures were vested in the United Church, with the *proviso* that any copies the continuing-Presbyterian Church might desire were to be made at the joint expense of both parties. The right to the use of the name of Knox College was granted the United Church. The Library was vested in trustees for joint use of both bodies, the non-concurring organization to be responsible for upkeep. Minor provisions covered the appointment of small committees to expedite the work of the Property Commission and made provision for temporary accommodation for the educational work of the United Church.

Subsequently Hon. W. F. Nickle, appointed John D. Falconbridge, K.C., Toronto (Chairman); W. H. Wardrope, K.C., Hamilton, and R. S. Cassels, K.C., Toronto, to serve as the Ontario Commission on Church property as specified in the Bill. The terms of the Commission and its subsequent activities will be found in a summary prepared by the Chairman and published as an appendix to this section.

Preparatory to merging its existence in the United Church the Methodist body made arrangements in February to have a complete record of its properties completed by June 10 (if possible) together with a statement of loans and other liabilities.

The honour of forming the first United Church under the Federal legislation of the previous year went to the City of Ottawa when Westminster Presbyterian Church and the First Congregational Church merged their congregations and held their first services as a United body on Feb. 22, 1925. Throughout the Winter months voting by Presbyterian congregations, which had delayed balloting, continued, the poll supporting Union, in a majority of instances, though in Ontario most of the more populous churches favoured non-concurrence.

At meetings of non-concurring bodies organized as the Presbyterian Church Association, held in various parts of Canada, it was arranged that the new General Assembly of the Continuing Presbyterian Church should hold its first meeting at Toronto on June 10, on the same day that the United Church of Canada came into legal existence. Early in May it became apparent that of 333 missionaries in the service of the Presbyterian Church, at least 314 would elect to serve the new United Church.

Dates of the twelve Methodist annual conferences traditionally held in June were set at earlier dates in order that business might be completed and delegates elected to be present at the first meeting of the General Council and the inaugural services of the United Church at Toronto on June 10. It was decided that election of officers and stationing of ministers should proceed as in former years, leaving no *interregnum* in discipline.

In the Methodist preliminaries to a merging of interests one of the most important steps taken was that of discontinuing *The Christian Guardian,* the most historic religious publication in Canada, and publishing in its stead a weekly to be known as *The New Outlook* with which was merged the *Presbyterian Witness* and which was issued to the people of Canada for the first time on June 10. A proposal laid before Western conferences that these should establish a Union organ of their own was voted down.

The Union controversy in Canada was carried across the Seas when both Unionists and non-concurrents sought recognition from the parent body of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. Finally recognition in a modified form was accorded to each side. The General

Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in England decided to send Rev. Joseph Rorke, D.D., of Bayswater, London, to convey fraternal greetings to the United Church at Toronto on June 10. The Presbyterian Church of Ireland decided to send Rev. K. K. Hanna of Belfast on a similar mission.

At the end of May the Provisional Committee of the United Church announced through the various subsidiary bodies then in session throughout Canada that a fund of four million dollars would be required to carry on the work of the new church. Of this total it was agreed that the Methodists and the Presbyterians should each raise $1,970,000 and the Congregationalists $60,000.

On June 3, 630 Commissioners composing the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (as formerly constituted) met at Toronto in College Street Presbyterian Church and elected as their Moderator, to serve in the *interregnum* between that date and the election of officers by the United Church, Rev. George Campbell Pidgeon, D.D., minister of Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and one of the most active advocates of Union. The new Moderator was challenged by dissidents headed by Rev. Banks Nelson to report actual figures as to the standing of Unionists and non-concurrents in the Presbyterian ranks, but said that this was not possible as balloting was not completed in all sections of Canada, especially Manitoba and New Brunswick where voting would not be completed until after June 10. The proceedings closed with a formal acquiescence in the principle of Union by the majority of those present, and the filing of a protest of dissent by Commissioners representing 700 congregations and seven provinces where voting had been completed. Voting subsequent to June 10 in the two provinces showed substantial majorities for Union.

The final meetings of the Congregational Union of Canada prior to its absorption were held at Bond St. Congregational Church, Toronto, on June 8 and 9, 1925. During the last five months of its denominational existence there were no events of importance to record. At these meetings Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., Chairman of the Union, presided. The report of the Executive Committee showed a total membership of 12,299 and church assets of $322,401.

The actual birth of the United Church was celebrated by three services, held morning, afternoon and evening, in the Toronto Arena, and each was attended by audiences numbering at least 8,000. The honour of announcing the actual union fell to Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., retiring Superintendent of the disappearing Methodist Church of Canada, who was in charge of the morning service. The afternoon service was presided over by Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., Moderator of the merging section of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and the evening service was conducted by Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D., Chairman of the former Congregational Union of Canada. The musical features of all the services by massed choirs under distinguished conductors were a notable attraction and congratulatory

speeches were made by many noted pulpit orators who outlined a magnificent future for the new body as one created by God to meet the needs of the present generation. One American visitor, Rev. Dr. Morrison, Editor of *The Christian Century*, stated that the eyes of the religious world were turned on Canada, and that the union of the three churches was an example for all Christendom. Delegates from Great Britain and from various parts of the United States were equally enthusiastic.

At subsequent meetings the Basis of Union, as originally placed before the House of Commons, was accepted and it was decided that the head of the new United Church of Canada should bear the title of "Moderator" according to the Presbyterian usage. When the election of this high official was reached the names of Rev. Dr. Chown, and Rev. George C. Pidgeon were placed in nomination. Rev. Dr. Chown surprised many of his friends by stepping aside in favour of Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, thus avoiding a contest that, in the nature of things, would have created a division at the very outset. Dr. Chown's self-sacrificing attitude was highly lauded on all sides. Rev. T. Albert Moore, of the Methodist body, was elected Secretary of the Executive Committee of the new Church. The committees of the organization affirmed their views on prohibition and other social questions along the lines adopted by them as several bodies in previous years.

A discordant note was created by the fact that on the eve of the consummation of Union the Presbyterian General Assembly had voted to continue its corporate existence and had turned over its charter and temporalities to the United Church. It was later announced that the United Church would appeal to the Civil Courts and to Parliament to prevent the continuing Presbyterian body from using the name Presbyterian under any circumstances. This announcement caused protests throughout Canada, and a *quietus* was put on the proposal by the refusal of the Secretary of State, Hon. A. B. Copp, with whom authority in the matter of corporate nomenclature lay, to consider the proposal. There were also bitter protests from the continuing Presbyterian Churches of Montreal against the action of the United Church in taking over the name and seals of the Montreal Theological College, a course which was denounced by some ardent opponents as "brigandage."

Co-incident with the consummation meetings at Toronto, services of rejoicing over union were held in many other Canadian centres and continued well into July. On July 2, Moderator Pidgeon, as head of the United Church, issued a message to its membership affirming the unity of the new body and its dedication to Christian progress, and urging the need of funds to support its national objects and its activities in foreign mission fields. The actual membership, according to a statement issued on July 1st, 1925, by the Associated Press, was 652,000, including 414,000 Methodists, 226,100 Presbyterians and 12,200 Congregationalists. At that time it numbered 8,806 churches and ministerial forces of 4,467.

An innovation in practice was the calling of Autumn conferences in many sections of Canada, though it was understood that thereafter the annual conferences should take place during the Spring of each year. In these conferences much enthusiasm over the prospects and economies of the new movement was enunciated. In his message to these conferences Moderator Pidgeon said he looked to see the Union already achieved, become wider yet. In the Autumn of 1925 there was also much activity in collecting the fund of four million dollars named as necessary to the effective life of the new body.

The report on Methodist properties to be transferred to the United Church was not completed until November, 1925, and showed a grand total of $66,669,509, an increase in values of over $7,000,000 since 1922. The sum raised during the last financial year of the Methodist Church's existence for general purposes was $9,423,702. It was arranged that the legal transfer of the properties to the United Church should take place in June, 1926. At a meeting of the General Council held in Toronto in December, 1925, gratifying progress in the actual organization work of the new Church was reported and it was decided that the next meeting of the Council should take place at Montreal on June 10, 1926. It was also decided that the financial year of the Church should begin Apr. 1st, and end on Mar. 31, annually. Measures were taken to acquaint local branches with the budgeting expected of them.

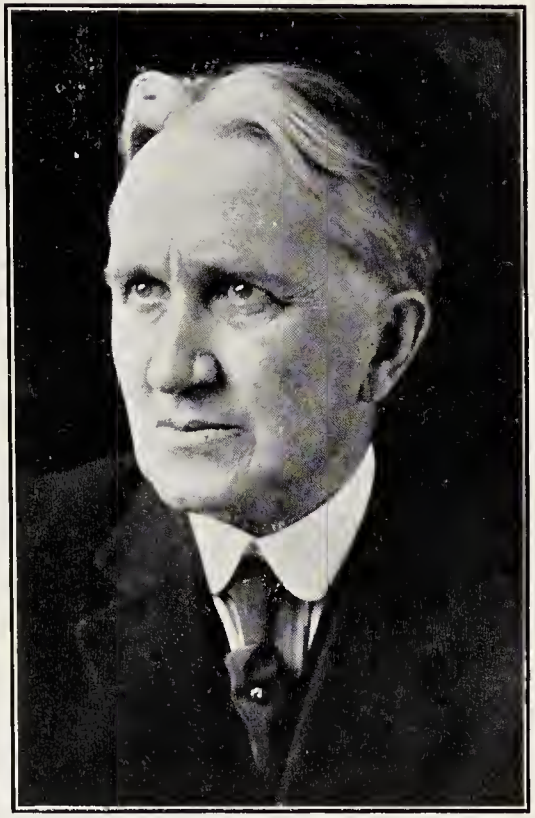
The Annual Meeting of the General Board of Religious Education of the United Church was held in April, 1926, when encouraging reports were received from field workers in all parts of Canada. Progress in Standard training for Sunday School Teachers was an important feature of the year's activities. The Executive of the General Council announced in April, 1926, that one hundred and one Home Missionaries would be sent abroad forthwith under the Methodist Board of Missions still operating as a separate body, followed at an early date by a group possibly as large, operating under the Presbyterian and Congregational Boards. The Women's Mission Societies of the three uniting Churches met in September and made arrangements for a merger of all interests and activities to be completed by June, 1926. Five mission periodicals, previously issued by the Societies were amalgamated in a new 64-page magazine *The Missionary Monthly,* which was first issued in September, 1925.

In April, 1926, the Executive of the United Church chose eleven delegates to represent that body at "The World Conference of Faith and Order," to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927. Those named were Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Dr. A. H. Perfect, Toronto, representing the laity, and the following nine cleergymen: Rev. G. C. Pidgeon, D.D., Moderator, and Rev. T. Albert Moore, Secretary; Rev. J. Endicott, D.D., Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. R. J. Wilson, D.D., Rev. Principal Gandier, Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., Rev. W. T. Gunn, Rev. D. L. Ritchie, D.D. At the same meeting representatives were appointed from the former Methodist and Congrega-

tional Churches to co-operate in the completion of the work of the Committee on Church Praise, appointed by the Presbyterian General Assembly, prior to Union. It was decided that the enlarged body should constitute a Committee on Church Worship.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada. On June 10, 1925, the same day as that on which the United Church of Canada was inaugurated, the non-concurring Presbyterians made official affirmation of their continued existence as an historical church by meeting for re-organization at St. Andrew's Church, Toronto. At the Fifty-first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held at College St. Church, Toronto, in the first week of June, 1925, an emphatic protest was made against the assumption that the Presbyterian Church in Canada would pass into control of the United Church on June 10 and a Solemn Covenant was entered into by the protesting ministers and elders to maintain and continue the Church unchanged in Doctrine and Polity. On June 10, they adjourned to St. Andrew's Church, as above stated, elected Rev. Ephraim Scott, Moderator, and there completed the foundations of a continuing church composed of those congregations which had voted (or might in future vote) not to enter the United Church of Canada, together with many new congregations formed from minority groups in unionized churches. With representatives from every Province in Canada present, they re-affirmed the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church in the following terms: "That on this occasion—the Jubilee year of the Presbyterian Church in Canada—after she has passed so gloriously through the crisis which recently befell her, this Assembly desires publicly to re-affirm its faith in our ancient and historic standards:—The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms." This was carried unanimously by Standing Vote. Energetic steps were taken at once to reorganize the Church in every department.

Statistics furnished on May 1st, 1926, showed that the Presbyterian Church in Canada comprised 8 Synods—Maritime; Montreal and Ottawa; Toronto and Kingston; Hamilton and London; Manitoba; Saskatchewan; Alberta; and British Columbia. There were at that date 41 Presbyteries. 793 congregations voted before June 10, 1925, not to enter the United Church in Canada. Later a large number of Minority Groups were organized into Congregations. At the end of 1925, statistical reports showed over 1,100 Congregations and Preaching Stations and a reported membership of over 153,000. The Women's Missionary Society as reorganized showed rapid growth. The numbers recorded were:—6 Provincial Societies; 35 Presbyterial Organizations; and the total number of branches, 1,100. A School Home was purchased at New Liskeard, Ontario, with accommodation for 20 children; as well as the South Porcupine Presbyterian Hospital. The W.M.S. reported the publication of a new magazine called *The Glad Tidings*..



W. T. Allison, M.A., PH.D.

President of The Canadian Authors' Association, 1925.

Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D.

Appointed Moderator of the General Council of the United Church in Canada, 1925.

John D. Falconbridge, M.A., LL.B., K.C.

Appointed Chairman, Ontario Church Property Commission, 1925.

The officers for 1925-26 were chosen as follows: Board of Administration—Chairman, Thomas McMillan, and Secretary, Rev. J. W. MacNamara, of Toronto; General Board of Missions—Convener, Rev. N. H. MacGillivray, and Secretary, Rev. A. S. Grant, D.D., of Toronto; Committee on S.S. and Y.P.S.—Convener, Rev. W. M. Kannawin, D.D., Hamilton; Board of Education—Convener, Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., Montreal; Women's Missionary Society—President, Mrs. D. T. L. McKerroll, Secretary, Miss B. MacMurchy, of Toronto; Board of Publications—Convener, Rev. J. D. Cunningham, D.D., Welland; and, *Presbyterian Record*—Editor, Rev. E. Scott, D.D., Montreal. The new General Assembly met in Knox Crescent Church, Montreal, Que., on the first Wednesday in June, 1926, with the following officials: Moderator, Rev. Ephraim Scott, D.D., Montreal; Joint Clerks, Rev. J. W. MacNamara, B.D., Toronto, and Rev. T. W. Taylor, PH.D., Vancouver, and Treasurer, E. W. McNeill, Toronto.

The Ontario Church Property Commission.* Of the several Provinces of Canada which in 1924 or 1925 passed Acts for the purpose of supplementing the Dominion United Church of Canada Act of 1924, Ontario was the only one which made any provision for relief for congregational minorities (though in 1926 Ontario's example was followed by Quebec).

The Ontario Act of 1925 appointed a Commission consisting of John D. Falconbridge, K.C., Dean of the Osgoode Hall Law School, Chairman, William H. Wardrope, K.C., representing the United Church, and Richard S. Cassels, K.C., representing the non-concurring Presbyterians.

The Act provided for four different classes of applications to the Commission, as follows:

(1) *Section 9, clause (f)*: Where there are two or more congregations of the same parent church situate in the same community or locality, but not including a city having a population in excess of 50,000 according to the last Dominion census, and each of them has voted to enter The United Church or each of them has voted not to enter The United Church, as the case may be, and the Commission finds on an application being made to it as hereinafter provided that there is no other church building in the community or locality where the minority of such congregations might reasonably be expected to attend and that such minority is large enough to constitute a separate congregation, then the Commission may determine and order that one of such church buildings shall belong to and be vested in trustees or otherwise set apart for the use and benefit of such minority as a congregation upon and subject to such terms and conditions as the Commission may deem proper and if there is any manse, burying ground or glebe land used by or in connection with either or any of such congregations, the Commission may make such order with respect thereto as it may deem proper.

(2) *Section 9, clause (g)*: Where any property is held by or in trust for or to the use of two or more congregations of the same parent church for any common purpose and one or more of such congregations has voted

* The above memorandum was prepared by John D. Falconbridge, K.C., Chairman of the above-named Commission.

to enter The United Church, and one or more not to enter The United Church, the Commission may apportion or otherwise deal with such property so as to render substantial justice having regard to all the equities, and may make such order with respect thereto as it may deem proper.

(3) *Section 9, clause (h)*: Where complaint is made to the Commission that irregularities have occurred in the vote taken under the Act of Incorporation or under this Act, or in the declaration of the result of the vote, the Commission may inquire as to such irregularities and may declare the result of such vote insofar as it affects congregational property and such declaration shall be final and binding and shall not be open to question in any court.

(4) *Section 10*: Where representations are made to the Commission by or on behalf of the minority members of any congregation that as a result of the vote they are left in a position of extreme hardship and a request is made of the Commission to use its good offices in an endeavour to remedy such hardship, the Commission may in an advisory capacity inquire into the matter and make such recommendations and suggest such adjustments and plans the adoption of which would in the opinion of the Commission provide a remedy for such hardship.

It was also provided by *Section 9, clause (i)* as follows: Applications to the Commission for the purposes of this section may be made within three months after the 10th day of June, 1925, and shall be determined and disposed of by the Commission within nine months after the expiration of the time for making applications and no proceedings shall be taken in any court to direct, prohibit or interfere with the consideration and determination by the Commission of any such application.

During the three months allowed for the filing of applications the Commission met for organization, appointed A. C. Clark as Secretary, and issued a circular indicating the information required to be furnished by applicants. In all 155 applications were received on or before Sept. 10, 1925, the greater number being made on behalf of the non-concurrent Presbyterians. Beginning on Sept. 25 and ending on Mar. 5, 1926, the Commission sat every week (generally on Friday, frequently on Friday and Saturday) in a convenient city or town and received applications from the surrounding country. In this way all the applications were heard. In the course of their peregrination the Commissioners travelled about 7,000 miles, going as far as Sarnia and Chatham to the West, Ottawa and Cornwall to the East, and Sudbury and Port Arthur to the North-west.

Many applications were made under clause (f) of Section 9, but this provision of the Act proved to be ambiguous in several respects, and, especially as to the meaning of "community or locality," gave rise to great diversity of opinion as shown in the arguments of counsel and sometimes in the reasons of the Commissioners. In each of a few cases the Commission made an order granting to the applicants a church for the purpose of serving a district some miles in extent in which as a result of the vote on Church Union the minorities of two or more congregations had been left without a church, but in most cases the Commission felt obliged to refuse an order either on the ground that the churches in question were not in the same "community or locality" or on the ground that the granting of an order would impose an undue hardship on the majority.

Clause (g) of Section 9 proved to be a useful provision, and either

by amicable arrangement or as the result of the order or suggestion of the Commission, a reasonable apportionment was frequently made in cases in which two congregations, which used the same manse prior to Church Union, voted one to enter and the other not to enter the United Church. In the absence of agreement as to the proportion of the respective interests, the Commission usually adopted as a test the amounts contributed by the respective congregations to the original cost and subsequent capital expenditure, and in default of purchase by one congregation of the interest of the other, ordered the property to be sold and the proceeds divided accordingly.

Many applications were made under clause (h) of Section 9. In most cases the applications were not seriously pressed or the evidence failed to disclose any irregularities affecting the result of the vote. In several cases, however, the Commission had to pass upon interesting questions as to the voters' lists, and in some cases found irregularities and recommended that new votes should take place. (In these last-mentioned cases the Ontario Act of 1926 ordered that new votes should be taken.) In only one case did the Commission, upon a recount, find that the result of the vote was different from that which had been previously declared. The procedure prescribed by the Dominion Act was complicated and sometimes mistakes were made; in certain cases the rolls of communicants were carelessly kept; charges of undue influence were sometimes made, which the Commission did not feel at liberty to consider; but on the whole it appeared to the Commission that the records had been kept with a reasonable degree of care and that the voting was conducted honestly and in good faith. One interesting question which the Commission had to pass upon was the validity of a vote by signed voting paper. The majority of the Commission (the Chairman dissenting) held that this method of voting was irregular. Another interesting and important question was as to the result, for voting purposes, of the fact that a Presbyterian and a Methodist congregation had prior to the vote adopted the "plan of co-operation" authorized by the negotiating churches. The majority of the Commission (Mr. Wardrope dissenting) held that the two congregations remained separate voting units and therefore that their voting as a single unit was irregular.

Most of the applications were made under Section 10, asking for relief on the ground that the minority had been left in a position of extreme hardship. The result proved on the average disappointing to the applicants, partly because there was a wide-spread impression that the powers of the Commission were larger than they really were. Under Section 10, unlike clauses (f), (g), and (h) of Section 9, the Commission had no power to make any binding order and could merely intervene in an advisory capacity, and frequently after discussion of the situation the Commission had simply to say that it could do nothing. In a considerable number of cases, however, as a result of the recommendations of the Commission or of the discussion which took place before the Commission, some relief was afforded to minor-

ities in various forms, as for example, by giving them the partial or exclusive use of a church or assistance in money or land, or by giving them an opportunity to buy a church on advantageous terms.

The Roman Catholic Church. The year 1925 was one of world events in the Roman Catholic Church, naturally participated in by the faithful in Canada. At the close of 1924, the year 1925 was solemnly proclaimed by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, the twenty-third Jubilee Year of the Church, and the ceremony of opening the Holy Door in the Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome, performed only once in every 25 years, was marvellously impressive. During 1925 many Canadian Catholics made pilgrimages to Rome and were received by His Holiness. Among those present at the ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door was Archbishop Gauthier, Administrator of the Diocese of Montreal who returned from Rome early in January bringing the Papal benediction to be extended to members of his diocese.

The celebration of the third anniversary of His Holiness' elevation took place on Feb. 12, with appropriate magnificence. The first Holy Year pilgrimage of nearly five hundred persons, headed by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, U.S.A., and including a large number of Canadians was received by His Holiness.

On May 17 occurred the first of the Jubilee Year canonizations, when a French nun, Sister Therese of the Child Jesus was raised to sainthood. Many thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the world were present and among the Canadian prelates who participated in the ceremony were Right Rev. Patrick Chiasson, D.D., Bishop of Chatham, N.B., and Right Rev. E. A. Le Blanc, D.D., Bishop of St. John, N.B. They were received by the Pope on May 25 and in June returned to Canada bearing the Papal benediction.

A ceremony of more direct interest for Canadian Catholics was the beatification of the eight Jesuit martyrs slain by the Iroquois at the Huron Mission, in the Georgian Bay region, between 1642 and 1648. On May 31, Father E. J. Devine and Father R. P. G. Artus sailed from Montreal bearing with them bones of these martyrs which had been preserved in Quebec for 276 years. The beatification took place at Rome on June 21st, and on the same day a celebration, at old Fort Ste. Marie, near Midland, Ont., where the Jesuit order had established a shrine.

The Holy Year also marked the sixteenth hundreth anniversary of the Council of Nicea, which was opened on June 10, 325, A.D. This was the first Ecumenical Council of the Christian Church, and the anniversary was celebrated by Catholic Churches in Canada as elsewhere.

In July, pilgrims under the direction of Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, O.M.I., Bishop of London, and Right Rev. D. J. Scollard, D.D., Sault Ste. Marie, also visited London, England, and were entertained by His Majesty King George at a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

In September, His Holiness received a French Canadian pilgrimage composed of 60 members of the Society of Artisans of Quebec, headed by Mgr. Lepailleur, Almoner of the organization. The Pontiff imparted the Apostolic blessing and expressed his pleasure that the pilgrims intended to repair to Florence to lay a wreath on the tomb, at St. Miniato, of a Canadian, Sebastien Falardeiu, a former President of the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence. In October, His Holiness received 100 Canadian pilgrims headed by Right Rev. William Forbes, D.D., Bishop of Jolliette, Right Rev. Michael J. O'Brien, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough and Right Rev. J. E. Limoges, D.D., Bishop of Mont Laurier. The pilgrims presented the Pontiff with a book containing the lives of the Jesuit Martyrs. After a brief address His Holiness blessed Canada in its entirety, its Episcopate and clergy. The Bishop of Joliette was subsequently received in private audience.

The last party of Canadian pilgrims sailed in the first week of December, headed by Right Rev. A. O. Gagnon, auxiliary Bishop of Sherbrooke, in order to reach Rome to witness the final ceremony of the closing of the Holy Door, on Christmas Eve.

On Nov. 30, it was announced that immediately on the completion of the latter ceremony the Pontiff would publish a Bull extending the Jubilee indulgence to the whole world. At the close of the year His Holiness issued a message recording the success of the Holy Year, which had brought at least one million pilgrims to Rome. He also decreed a new Catholic festival to be known as the Feast of the Kingdom of Christ to be observed each year on the last Sunday of October. The Encyclical proclaiming this feast stigmatized civil governments formed without the participation of the Church and recognition of the Kingdom of Christ as "The pest of the world."

The active life of the Church in Canada was evidenced in many events of diocesan and even wider importance. Jan. 26 was marked by the celebration of the two-hundreth anniversary of the solemn approbation by Pope Benedict XIII of the Christian Brothers (Brothers of the Christian Schools) founded by Saint John Baptist De La Salle. In July, Very Rev. Brother A. Charles, Superior-General of the Order, came from France on a visit to Canada accompanied by Rev. Brother Philip, Assistant General for the United States.

In January it was announced that a new Archbishop's palace for the diocese of Ottawa would be erected on St. Patrick Street, in that city, beside the Basilica, at a cost of $700,000.

On Feb. 4, Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, performed the initial ceremony of breaking ground for a new half-million dollar seminary for the education of priests in his diocese, to be erected in Sunshine Park in that City.

On Feb. 12, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration as Bishop of Right Rev. Timothy Casey, Archbishop of Vancouver, was celebrated in a large non-sectarian gathering. A cablegram from

Cardinal Gasparri at Rome announced that the Apostolic benediction had been bestowed upon His Lordship. Another jubilee ceremony took place on Feb. 18, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Most Rev. A. A. Sinnott, D.D., first Archbishop of Winnipeg, was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral. The apostolic benediction was pronounced by Rev. John T. McNally, Bishop of Hamilton.

On Feb. 16, His Grace, Archbishop Emard of Ottawa, presided at the investiture of L. Phillippe Pelletier, President of St. Joseph's Orphanage, with the Pontifical Order of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great, conferred in recognition of Mr. Pelletier's indefatigable charitable activities.

On Feb. 21, the announcement was cabled from Rome that Right Rev. J. T. Kidd, D.D., LL.D., President of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, had been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Calgary. Consecration took place at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on May 6, in the presence of the Papal Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Pietro di Maria, D.D., and of bishops and clergy from many parts of this country and the United States. His Excellency himself performed the consecration ceremony. The arrival of Bishop Kidd at Calgary on May 13 was the occasion of an impressive non-sectarian welcome. The installation ceremonies were presided over by Most Rev. A. A. Sinnott, Archbishop of Winnipeg. Rev. Mgr. J. A. Sullivan, Rector of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, and Chancellor of Hamilton Diocese, was on June 1st appointed President of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, to succeed Bishop Kidd. Rev. Leo O'Reilly, D.D., was appointed Vice-President.

On Apr. 30 a new foundation of the Institute of the Sisters of the Precious Blood (a Canadian order founded at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, in 1861) was established at Rome. New Canadian foundations were opened during the year at Edmonton, Alta., and Alexandria, Ont.

An important event in the development of Catholicism in Western Canada was the consecration in April, 1925, of a new Cathedral at Edmonton, to be known as St. Joseph's, at which Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Most Rev. Archbishop Casey, of Vancouver.

Catholic dignitaries from coast to coast were present at the consecration of Bishop E. A. Deschamps as auxiliary to Archbishop Gauthier of the Diocese of Montreal, which took place at the Basilica of St. James, Montreal on Apr. 23. On May 3, Bishop Deschamps performed the consecration ceremonies in connection with the first church for the use of Chinese Roman Catholics to be established in the Province of Quebec.

On June 10, His Eminence Cardinal Bégin celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination at Quebec when he was the recipient of personal congratulations cabled from His Holiness, as well as innumerable other messages of good-will. The death of His Emin-

ence not long after this event cast a gloom over the entire Canadian Church by whom his piety and virtue were greatly esteemed.

Announcement was made from Rome early in September that Hon. N. H. Meagher of Halifax, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and Emile Gadoury, French Consul at Halifax, had been made Commanders of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The Investiture ceremonies were performed by His Grace Archbishop McCarthy. It was also announced from Rome that investigations looking to the possible beatification of Mgr. Laval, the first Bishop of Montreal, were in progress.

On Oct. 4, the new Basilica at Quebec, to replace the edifice destroyed by fire in Dec., 1922, was formally consecrated. Right Rev. Bishop Langlois, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, performed the Pontifical Mass and Mgr. Camille Roy preached the inaugural sermon. On Oct. 17, the corner-stone of a new Carmelite Monastery to be erected at Toronto, was laid by Vicar-General, Mgr. Whelan.

In October the office of Protonotary Apostolic was conferred on Mgr. Z. H. Marois, Administrator and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Regina, by His Holiness. In December it was announced that Rev. Dean Kelly of Trout Creek, Northern Ontario, had been created a Domestic Prelate of the Papal Household.

On Nov. 24, His Grace, Mgr. Leonard, Bishop of Rimouski, tendered his resignation to the Holy See on account of ill-health, caused by his labours in the large territory under his jurisdiction.

A ceremony which marked a new step in missionary effort took place at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Dec. 13, when the first band of missionaries from St. Francis Xavier Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ont., established by Rev. Father Fraser, to train men for the China mission field, were honoured prior to their departure for the Far East. The Seminary itself was established by the efforts of Father Fraser, who returned to Canada in 1918, after a long period of service in China. In going back to his field he took two missionary priests with him, and delivered addresses en route to awaken the Catholic faithful to the necessity of bringing Christianity to the Chinese.

The Catholic Truth Society of Canada held its Annual Convention at Renfrew, Ont., on Nov. 10, and was attended by many prominent members of the clergy and laity. It was shown that during the year the previous year's deficit of $4,000 had been wiped out largely through the energetic labours of the President, Rev. Father O'Sullivan of Port Hope. The officers were elected as follows: Spiritual Director, each Bishop in his own diocese; Honorary President, Sir Bertram Windle, M.D., F.R.S., K.S.G.; President, Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan, Port Hope; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. B. C. McCann, President, C.W.L., London; R. A. Jeffery, State Deputy K. of C., Arnprior, Ont.; Mr. Justice Beck, Edmonton, Alta.; C. J. Gillooly, Toronto,

Ont.; A. R. W. Plimsoll, Montreal, Que.; Honorary Secretary, J. F. Boland, Toronto, Ont.; Honorary Treasurer, Thomas Costello, Toronto, Ont.; Executive Secretary, M. S. Keilty.

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association was held at Ottawa in the last week of August and its finances were reported to be in an excellent condition. Officers were elected for the ensuing three years as follows: Grand President, F. J. Curran, K.C., Montreal; Grand Vice-Presidents, W. E. Farrell, Fredericton, N.B., and J. P. Landry, Truro, N.S.; Grand Secretary, J. E. M. Howson, Montreal; Grand Treasurer, W. J. McKee, Windsor, Ont.; Grand Trustees, N. E. R. Stock, Toronto, C. A. Pariseault, Montreal, and U. J. Sutherland, Smith's Falls, Ont.

The Archdiocesan Union of the Holy Name Society (Diocese of Toronto) held its Annual Convention at Toronto on Jan. 17th, 1926, and reported rapid growth in all towns of the diocese.

The Officers elected were as follows: President, George MacDonald; Vice-Presidents, Joseph Horay, St. Catharines, and E. D. O'Byrne, Barrie.

The Church of England in Canada. Changes in connection with the Episcopate were the most notable events in the affairs of the Church of England in Canada, during 1925. In its general activities the Church was affected, as were all other denominations carrying on mission work in China, by the Chinese Student Rebellion.

The first episocopal event was the consecration of Rev. John Hackenly, B.A., D.D., as Bishop Coadjutor of Nova Scotia which took place at Halifax on Jan. 6, 1925.

The death early in the year of Right Rev. W. R. Clarke, Bishop of Niagara left a vacancy in that See, and the Synod met at Hamilton, Ont., on May 14, 1925, to elect a successor. The attendance of delegates was the largest in the history of the diocese and the election was conducted by Most Rev. George Thorneloe, D.D., Archbishop of Algoma and Metropolitan of Canada. The votes necessary to secure an election were 43 clerical and 38 laity. On the first ballot Rev. Derwent T. Owen, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, received 48 votes from the clergy and 44 from the laity and was declared elected. A considerable number of other candidates figured in the balloting, the principal names supported being: Venerable Archdeacon Perry and Venerable Archdeacon Renison. Bishop Owen, a native of Twickenham, England, has lived in Canada from boyhood. Consecration took place at Hamilton on June 24, 1925.

On May 14 delegates to the newly created Synod of Cariboo, met for the first time at Kamloops, B.C., and proceeded to elect a bishop. On the sixth ballot, the choice fell to Rev. Walter R. Adams of Croydon, England, who had led in the five preceding ballots. Bishop Adams first came to Canada as a missionary supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury's Western Canada Fund and was assigned to the diocese of Qu'Appelle, where he shortly afterward became organ-

izing secretary of the diocese. He was subsequently recalled to England and at the time of his election was serving as inspector of Church schools in the Diocese of Southwark. On Sept. 29, 1925, he was consecrated at Kamloops as the first Bishop of Cariboo.

There was widespread sorrow over the death on May 12, 1925, in his eighty-second year, of Right Rev. W. D. Reeve, D.D., latterly Assistant Bishop of Toronto, but for many years Bishop of the missionary diocese of MacKenzie River, and the second man to be elected to that episocopate after its original foundation.

On Nov. 16, Rev. Dr. Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of all Canada, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. At a banquet organized in his honour over 1,000 guests were present including visitors from every section of the vast diocese over which he originally presided.

A case without precedent in connection with the episcopate of the Church of England arose in the first week of August when it was disclosed that Right Rev. E. J. Bidwell, Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario of which the See House and Cathedral are situated at Kingston, had two months previously expressed, in a communication to the Executive Committee of his Synod, the wish to resign his office. The reason given for this step was that some months previously his wife had become a convert to Roman Catholicism, and His Lordship feared that under the circumstances his usefulness as an Anglican prelate might be impaired. Bishop Bidwell and his wife were at that time on a visit to England, and after considering the matter in all its phases the Committee decided to forward the Bishop's request for permission to resign to the Metropolitan, (Archbishop Thorneloe) with a recommendation that it be accepted. Public disclosure of the proposed resignation at once provoked much newspaper discussion of no direct bearing on the issue. It was stated that one reason for the Committee's action was the large proportion of members of the Orange Order in the population of the Diocese of Ontario, and that Bishop Bidwell had already offended that Order by the wording of a letter to a British publication. It was also charged that Bishop Bidwell represented the Anglo-Catholic branch of opinion and practice in the Church of England. With regard to the conversion of Mrs. Bidwell to Roman Catholicism it was revealed that it had taken place some months previously while she was still in Canada. Authorities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kingston, announced that there had been no efforts at proselytization on their part and that they had even gone so far as to advise Mrs. Bidwell against any public steps which might unduly embarrass her husband, though they made it clear that they were in duty bound to accept the submission of anyone sincerely seeking admission to their fold.

The Metropolitan refused to take any action in connection with the suggested resignation until it had been laid before the House of Bishops, the real issue involved being the unprecedented questions whether any clergyman could be held responsible for the theological

views of his wife; and whether a Synod committee was justified in recommending acceptance of the resignation of an ecclesiastic, who neither in doctrine nor conduct had violated the canons of his church, and who enjoyed a reputation of high efficiency in the discharge of the duties of his office.

On Aug. 30, after his return to Canada, Bishop Bidwell preached a sermon in St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, in which he stated that he was a Catholic in the sense in which the great dignitaries of the Church of England, from Archbishop Laud to Bishop Gore, had been so, and proclaimed his spiritual devotion to that Church. He also stated that his views with regard to the Orange Order had been misinterpreted and coloured by other events. The utterance of which complaint had been made was intended to defend the Order from a charge promulgated in England that in Canada it exercised an undue influence over doctrinal teaching in his Diocese.

On Sept. 14, Bishop Bidwell presided over the Council of Social Service of the Church which met at Ottawa, of which he was Chairman, and was given a warm welcome by delegates, many of whom urged him to reconsider his intention to resign. On Sept. 21st, the House of Bishops of the Province of Ontario met at Ottawa and after a private discussion unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That, having given careful consideration to the whole question, the House decided that the resignation of the Bishop of Ontario be not accepted."

This resolution involved a mandate to Bishop Bidwell to continue in office and the matter rested until Oct. 6 when the Executive Committee of the Synod of Ontario again met at Kingston to consider the matter. They were presented with a communication from Bishop Bidwell stating that the decision of the House of Bishops left two courses open to him; either to endeavour to continue his work as Bishop of the diocese, or to adhere to his original resignation. He had, he said, decided to adhere to his intention to resign but would consent to remain in office until Easter of 1926, and had so informed the Primate in another letter of resignation. The Executive Committee of the Synod decided to agree to the second resignation of their Bishop, and passed a resolution expressing deep appreciation of his twelve years of administration. While expressing feelings of sincere regret, the Committee stated that it felt itself obliged to admit, in view of the state of feeling created throughout the diocese by his wife's change of religious allegiance, that His Lordship had chosen the wisest course.

No action was taken by the Primate on Bishop Bidwell's second letter of resignation and at Easter 1926 the matter stood for later decision by the courts of the Church. In December, 1925, Bishop Bidwell performed the official ceremonies of consecration in connection with the new St. George's Cathedral at Kingston, erected to replace the edifice destroyed in 1899, and which had been cleared of

debt. The celebration marked the centenary of the foundation of St. George's.

The General Synod met at Ottawa in September and chose the following officers: President, His Grace, Archbishop Matheson of Rupert's Land, Primate of All Canada; Secretary (Upper House), Rev. H. O. Tremayne, M.A.; Assistant Secretary, Rev. R. H. Ferguson, M.A., D.D.; Prolocutor (Lower House), Very Rev. J. P. Llwyd, M.A., D.D.; Deputy Prolocutor, Ven. Archdeacon Heathcote; Assessors, J. A. Worrell, K.C., Chancellor Campbell, K.C.; Clerical Secretary, Rev. F. H. Hartley; Lay Secretary, Francis H. Gisborne; Assistant Clerical Secretary, Ven. Archdeacon McIlheran; Assistant Lay Secretary, James Nicholson; Treasurer, L. A. Hamilton; Auditors, Lansing Lewis, R. J. Carson; Registrar, Francis H. Gisborne; Custodian of the Book of Common Prayer, Venerable Dean Armitage, PH.D. The Executive Council of the General Synod was requested by the Canadian National Women's Christian Temperance Union to submit a resolution to the main body expressing official disapproval of military training in schools and colleges. The suggestion was unanimously rejected. Arrangements were made for the celebration of the sixteenth hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the Council of Nicea in October, 1925.

At the annual convocation of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, it was announced by Right Rev. J. C. Farthing that it would be necessary to raise $200,000 to enable it to properly carry on the work it had conducted for 52 years.

At the meeting of the Provincial Synod of Ontario a proposal for the establishment of Anglican Separate Schools was submitted and rejected, though a resolution was passed favouring the teaching of religion in all schools. It was also decided that the Church should lend its aid toward the promotion of British immigration to Canada, by reporting vacancies in parishes suitable for such newcomers and that in all its activities the church should endeavour to guide immigrants along the lines of loyalty to British institutions.

In April, 1925, an official delegation from the Church of England in Canada was sent to the Mother Church in England, consisting of Right Rev. Bishop Bidwell of Kingston, Ont., Canon Vernon, formerly of Halifax, W. G. Styles, Regina, Sask., and George B. Woods, Toronto, to discuss the subject of British immigration to Canada. The delegates presented the advantages of Canada to the clergy of Great Britain. On his return to Canada, Canon Vernon, Secretary of the Council for Social Service, announced that plans had been matured whereby co-operation would be effected with the Council of Overseas Settlement in bringing suitable settlers to Canada.

The first Diocesan Demonstration School and Training Centre for Sunday School Work to be established in Canada was opened in Christ Church Cathedral Memorial Hall, Victoria, B.C., at the end of August.

Among the new fields of mission activity opened up in the course of the year was a mission at Panguntung, Baffin Land under the direction of Rev. C. H. Jenkins of Winnipeg, a graduate of Wycliffe College, Toronto.

The Baptist Church in Canada. The organization of the Baptist Church in Canada is in three sections: The Maritime Provinces are organized in one Convention with Rev. F. H. Beals, Wolfville, N.S., as Secretary; Ontario and Quebec with Rev. C. E. McLeod, Toronto, as Secretary, and the Western Provinces with Rev. M. L. Orchard, Winnipeg, as Secretary. The 23rd Annual Convention of the Ontario and Quebec division was held at Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 16 to 22, 1925, with Albert Matthews, Toronto, as President. Satisfactory reports were received of the various mission activities of the Church and it was resolved to raise the Social Service Committee to the status of a Board.

The only controversial subject before the Convention was raised by Rev. T. T. Shields of Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, who introduced an amendment designed to bring about an investigation of a protest made by him earlier in the year against the action of the Senate and Board of Governors of McMaster University in engaging the services of Rev. L. H. Marshall as a Professor of Theology. He alleged that Prof. Marshall was a thinker with "modernist" views in contradiction to the historic teachings of the Baptist Church. After much discussion an amendment, which constituted a vote of confidence in the Senate and Board of Governors of McMaster University was moved by Rev. C. R. Duncan of Brantford, and seconded by Rev. O. U. Chapman of Windsor. On a vote by ballot, taken at the request of Dr. Shields and his friends, the amendment was carried by 399 to 159.

Rev. R. W. Merrill then drew attention to an attack made in 1925 by Rev. T. T. Shields on Rev. A. L. McCrimmon assailing his sincerity and honesty as Professor of Christian Ethics at McMaster University, and moved a resolution of confidence in Dr. McCrimmon. This resolution was seconded by Rev. F. Burrell and carried by a large majority on a standing vote. Officers were elected as follows: President, Prof. J. H. Farmer, LL.D., Toronto; First Vice-President, W. C. Senior, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Rev. H. C. Newcombe, Simcoe, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. C. E. McLeod, Stouffville.

In presenting the Report of McMaster University, Chancellor Whidden reported that nothing had been decided as to the proposal to remove the seat of the University to Hamilton, Ont., and urged an earlier decision on the matter on financial grounds.

At a convention of the Inter-provincial body of the Baptists Young People's Union, held at Toronto in May, 1925, it was decided that the time had come to separate from the Baptist Young People's Union of America and form a purely Canadian union of national scope. Plans were formulated to organize such an all-Canadian

body which would hold its first national convention at Winnipeg in 1927.

The Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board held its annual meeting at Toronto on Nov. 4, and the Annual Report was regarded as one of the best in the history of the Board. It has now in India and Bolivia 121 active missionaries and many native assistants, with a total membership in their care of 18,833, an increase of more than 9,000 in ten years. Not only religious teaching but medical mission work is well organized in these countries.

The annual meetings of the Western Convention and the Maritime Convention also reported a satisfactory year in all the branches of the church's activities.

Other Religious Organizations. The Salvation Army reported that at the close of 1925 all its departments of service were meeting with excellent success. The visit of Mrs. Bramwell Booth, wife of the Supreme Command, to Canada in the Autumn of 1925 was attended by campaigns in Toronto and Winnipeg which were marked by much enthusiasm. In Eastern Canada the Army had (May, 1926) 295 corps, 234 outposts, and 55 social institutions with 1,384 officers and employees; in Western Canada, 210 Corps, Societies and Outposts with a personnel of 500 officers, cadets and employees.

The report of the Children's Aid Society, for 1925 showed that its work had been increased by the withdrawal of aid formerly received from the Soldiers' Aid Commission. On Sept. 30, 1925, the Society had 1,052 under its care in various parts of the country. Its total expenditure for the financial year ending that date was $60,162.43, leaving a bank overdraft of $5,971.81.

Extension of the activities of the Canadian Bible Society in Western Canada, by sending colporteurs to many new settlements in remote districts was carried on under the direction of Rev. F. Salter, Superintendent and Archdeacon McIlheran of Winnipeg.

The diamond Jubilee Convention of the Ontario Religious Education Council was held at Hamilton, Nov. 3 to 6, 1925, when interesting addresses were given by several speakers who represented new ideas for increasing the interest of Sabbath schools. The following officers were elected for a General Board of Management: Chairman, Theron Gibson; Vice-Chairman, Dr. H. N. Wilkinson; Secretary, R. B. Ferris; Treasurer, J. J. Eaton, all of Toronto; the President of the Council was W. S. Gordon, Tweed; Vice-President, J. B. Clark, Chatham; 2nd Vice-President, E. E. Reid, London; Recording Secretary, Miss M. V. Royce, Toronto.

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

By

George A. Cornish, B.A.

Garnet Wheat; Other Biological and Medical Research.

Nothing of outstanding importance occurred in the field of science in Canada during 1925-1926, but nevertheless solid progress was made in practically every branch.

In the field of biology the announcement of the genesis of garnet wheat caught the imagination of the people as they saw in it a means by which the wheat area of the Prairie Provinces would be widened and thus a new story built on the north of Canada. Marquis wheat had meant many millions of dollars to the people of Canada, but even *it* was often blasted by the early frosts of Autumn. L. H. Newman, cerealist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, after years of patient testing, evolved a new variety of wheat, called garnet, on account of its dark red colour, which was expected to be of the greatest value to the Prairie Provinces. It was formed by crossing a Russian and Canadian variety, and besides producing a hard grain of excellent quality, it is from six to fourteen days earlier in maturing than Marquis wheat, the standard grain of the Prairies. As it is not quite so heavy a yielder as Marquis wheat, it is not likely to replace the latter generally but only in dry parts and parts likely to have early frosts. In one other respect it is inferior to Marquis,—its flour has a slight tinge of yellow. For the first time in the Spring of 1926 it was being sold as seed to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces.

Prof. William T. MacClement of Queen's University was engaged during 1925-26 in solving the mystery of the life history of the blister rust that is destroying the white pine forests of Ontario and Quebec. With his microscope he discovered that a lowly fungus growth is the cause of the disease and that it lives a dual life, at one stage sapping the life from the pines and at another on the leaves of the wild currant bushes. In this respect it is similar to wheat rust, which alternates between wheat plants and barberry bushes. But the whole mystery of this plant was not unravelled, for Prof. MacClement found that in the Ottawa Valley, although the currant bushes are abundantly infected, the white pine is apparently free. Another indefatigable worker on the fungi was Professor A. H. Buller, D.Sc., PH.D., of the University of Manitoba, who for many years studied the methods by which fungi discharge their spores, and had produced three volumes on the subject, the last of which appeared during 1925.

In the Spring of 1925 the Department of the Interior decided to

ship 2,000 of the 12,000 head of buffalo in Wainwright Park, Alberta, to the northern park where the wood buffalo lived wild. Beginning in June two hundred were shipped each week by rail to the Athabaska River and then transported by scows down this and the Slave River to their destination. So successful was the undertaking that by the end of August, when the operation was complete, only eight had died in transit. As the two groups were of different varieties, the northern being the wood buffalo and the southern the plains buffalo, there was some doubt as to how the plan would work. However, the union was quite successful and preparations were made in July, 1926, to transport further numbers of the plains buffalo to the north.

After numerous searches by the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior a small herd of antelope—42 in number—was found near Nemiskam in Southern Alberta. A wire fence was built around the herd without in the least disturbing them, making them captives, though with space to roam. The forty-two thus enclosed in what became Nemiskam National Park thrived until they had increased to 235 by 1925, no less than 55 being born during that year.

The efforts of the Dominion Government were not confined to saving from extinction the larger mammals. The establishment of ten bird sanctuaries along the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where thousands of sea birds, such as puffins, eider ducks, and terns, which had almost vanished as the result of indiscriminate slaughter by sailors and fishermen, can in perfect security rear their young on the rocks, was, in 1925 an event of importance.

For over a century the run of sockeye salmon in the Fraser River had been large every fourth year, followed by three years of lean runs. In 1913, the year of the big run, a land slip in the Fraser River at Hell's Gate prevented the swarming millions of fish from reaching the lakes above to spawn. That destroyed the big run for that year and those of 1917 and 1921. During 1925 there was a very heavy run and many reached the spawning grounds. It was hoped this incident was a forecast of the restoration of the big runs.

From a scientific standpoint one of the most valuable insects, and one of the strangest, was discovered by Prof. E. M. Walker, B.A., M.B. of the University of Toronto in 1925, in the mountains near Banff. This remarkable creature, called Grylloblatta, found near glaciers where the temperature is at or near the freezing-point, is apt to die immediately if placed in a warm temperature as on the palm of the hand. Miss Norma Ford, PH.D., also of the University of Toronto, brought to Toronto over seventy of the living specimens packed in ice in the Summer of 1925 and studied the creatures' habits and life history during the Winter of that year. Dr. Walker published several papers on the anatomy of this insect, which seems to combine in its structure characteristics found in several insect groups. Its careful study is bound to have a radical effect on the classification of insects.

The Treaty* for the preservation of the halibut-fishery of the North Pacific Ocean was ratified on Oct. 21, 1924. The members appointed to the Commission created by this Treaty were W. A. Found and John P. Babcock (Chairman) for Canada and Henry O'Malley and Miller Freeman for the United States. They met at Seattle and appointed a director to organize a scientific staff, who assumed his duties in February, 1925. The work called for under the Treaty was begun during the remainder of the fiscal year 1924-25 and was continued during 1925-26. The Commission held quarterly meetings, appointed a scientific advisory board, and kept closely in touch with its scientific staff. The Treaty called for an annual close season of three months, to be modified or suspended upon the recommendation of the Commission after the expiration of the third such season. Provision was made also for a "thorough investigation into the life-history of the Pacific halibut," and the Commission was to make "recommendations as to the regulation of the halibut-fishery of the North Pacific Ocean." The Commission was faced by a most serious and difficult task; constant trial and alteration of regulations will be necessary before the object of the Treaty is attained. There must be a basis of biological and statistical knowledge of the halibut life-history and of the fishery, upon which future recommendations can be based. Data of vessel landings since 1916 have been practically collected; these give the amount landed in pounds, divided into trade categories according to size; also the dates of sale, and frequently the bank the vessel hailed from. For records of abundance, the staff collected a great many vessel logs by personal inquiries, some of which covered many years and were splendid records of the course of the fishery. Increase in abundance to the westward was apparently in direct correlation with, and caused by the cost of operations. With progressive depletion of near-by banks the longer trips became more profitable, and in this was found the reason for expansion. Tagging operations to study the amount of migration had been carried on by the use of the "Seamaid," a vessel chartered for the purpose. Rewards were given for the return of tagged fish recaptured by the fishermen. A complete analysis of the tagging experiments must await more work and the passing of more time for the return of the tags. The results showed that there were no visible directive migrations, as the halibut seemed to move as readily in one direction as another. It seemed, however, that the schools remained a unit in the same locality. Materials for age studies were collected during the tagging operations and during the collection of racial measurements, but this work has barely begun. Owing to the failure of financial plans for studying the spawning season during the Winter of 1925-26, when spawning was under way, nothing was accomplished to add to the already-existing knowledge of spawning habits, consequently work of this character will be necessary during the Winter of 1926-27. At that time also, a study of the

* NOTE.—See p. 117 this Volume.

direction and duration of the early drift of the eggs and larvæ will be undertaken to supplement what is known as to the rate of movement of the adults.

The famous bird lover, Jack Miner of Kingsville, Ontario, during the Spring of 1926 devised a trap made of a tent of netting open at both ends. This was used to attract crows by placing the carcase of an animal near the trap. Each day the carcase was moved closer until finally it rested under the network. Then by pulling a string the ends of the trap closed with five hundred crows within. The Canadian newspapers were besieged with letters attacking and defending this wary bird. Though no final conclusion was reached, the weight of evidence was strongly against the crow.

Exploration. A number of important exploring parties during 1925-26 added greatly to the knowledge of Northern Canada. Undoubtedly the most daring and spectacular was the attack on Mount Logan, the highest peak in Canada, the second highest in North America, and probably the most massive in the world. This giant mountain is in the southwest corner of the Yukon Territory and close to the Alaskan border. The expedition was led by Albert H. MacCarthy of Witmer, B.C., who was accompanied by H. F. Lambett of the Dominion Geodetic Survey, Andrew Taylor of MacCarthy, Alaska; Norman Reed of Texas; Allen Carpe representing the American Alpine Club; and Colonel W. W. Foster. Before 1925 no man had ever set foot on Mount Logan. The climb occupied twenty-three days; all the outfit had to be carried on the men's backs; all suffered from frostbite and fierce blizzards, but at eight o'clock in the evening of June 23, 1925, the party reached the top of the roof of Canada. The complete outfit for the expedition was made in Canada, and every part of it worked satisfactorily.

Several expeditions, sent out by the Canadian Government in 1925 awakened new interest in the North. F. D. Henderson, D.L.S., surveyed areas at six points in the Arctic islands, one of them within 750 miles of the north pole. The steamer "Arctic" left Quebec on July 1, 1925, to patrol Baffin Bay and to take supplies to the Royal Mounted Police stationed at six points along the coast to enforce law among the Eskimoes and whalers fishing in Canadian waters. All the posts were visited, and after being held in the ice of Davis Strait for twenty days she returned safely to Quebec on Oct. 10. George P. Mackenzie had charge and the veteran captain, J. E. Bernier, was the chief navigating officer.

Perhaps Major L. T. Burwash, exploratory engineer of the North-West Territory Branch of the Department of the Interior, undertook the most courageous exploration of the year. In the Spring of 1925 he descended the Mackenzie River to its mouth, and on Aug. 5 left Aklavik on its delta for a two-years' journey eastward along the Arctic coast and among the Arctic islands. He was entirely alone and expected to employ Eskimoes to assist him. Besides surveying

the wild life and making magnetic observations he was to take a census of the Eskimoes. By Sept. 1st he was expected to reach King William Island, one thousand miles to the east. There he intended to spend the Winter. No further word had been received from him up to June, 1926.

The Canadian Topographical Survey sent two exploring parties into Northern Canada. One headed by C. S. Macdonald, D.L.S., and B. H. Segre, traversed the Churchill River to Reindeer and Wollaston Lakes, which they carefully explored. Wollaston Lake is of unique interest since one outlet flows into Lake Athabaska and thence to the Arctic Ocean and another into the Churchill River and thence to Hudson Bay. The other expedition in charge of G. H. Blanchet explored the almost unknown region to the south-east of Great Slave Lake. Their search was rewarded, since they discovered a large lake over 150 miles long, and explored the sources of three large rivers of the north, the Thelon, Snowdrift, and Taltson.

It should be mentioned in connection with these explorations of Northern Canada that the region, called "Barren Lands" since the days of Samuel Hearn, has been now traversed so frequently that the nature of its surface is fairly well known. Every recent traveller has described it as anything but barren. Hanbury, who traversed it twice, said that "no land can be called barren which bears wild flowers in profusion, numerous heaths, luxuriant grass, in places up to the knee, and a variety of moss and lichens." The Geographic Board of Canada, who gives the official decision as to the proper names of places, has decided that the name "Barren Lands" was to be changed to Northern Plain, and it is by this name that this region is to be known in future.

Natural Phenomena. Undoubtedly the most interesting natural phenomenon of the year was the total solar eclipse of Jan. 24, 1925. South-western Ontario was in the region of totality. Through the scholarly articles of Prof. C. A. Chant, which appeared in the daily Press, interest reached a high pitch, and early in the morning of that day it is safe to say that almost a million people in Ontario, armed with coloured and smoked glasses, were gazing at the sky. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable and in most parts dense clouds cut off the wonderful spectacle. The only evidence of the eclipse was the rapid disappearance of daylight and its just as sudden return. At St. Mary's and Stratford the clouds parted just for a moment and the corona surrounding the black disk of the sun shone out in all its glory. Instruments were placed in position at Long's Corners near Hamilton by the scientific departments of the University of Toronto under the direction of Professor Chant. After two week's preparation in the raw cold of unheated huts it was heartbreaking to have the sky screened by murky clouds.

At 9.19 o'clock p.m. of Saturday, Feb. 28, 1925, Canada was shaken by the most severe earthquake experienced during the present

generation. The tremors were felt as far west as the Mississippi River and as far south as Virginia, and every seismograph in the world recorded the vibrations. It was most severe in Quebec Province from Three Rivers to a point one hundred miles or more east of Quebec. The greatest damage was done in Quebec city, Shawinigan Falls, and some small towns east of Quebec. Stone churches were cracked and other stone and cement structures, not reinforced with steel, were more or less shattered. The centre of disturbance was along a crack or fault that passes through Laurentide Park and crosses the River St. Lawrence eighty miles east of Quebec City. A sudden rise on the northeast side of this fault due to the slow elevation of the Atlantic coast sent the quiver through the earth, which shook down pictures, swayed book cases, and knocked down chimneys as far west as Toronto. This movement has probably relieved the present strain, and it is likely to be many years before the stresses have again accumulated to such intensity as to seek relief in another upthrust.

At about 5.25 on the evening of Dec. 29, 1925, a most remarkable meteor was seen in Eastern and Southern Ontario and Western Quebec. Unlike the ordinary shooting star that crosses the sky like a rocket and is gone in a few seconds, this brilliant fireball moved slowly forward and left in its trail a luminous path, which lasted for many minutes and lit up the landscape for several miles of South-eastern Ontario, South-western Quebec and adjacent parts of the United States. As in Ottawa and other parts of Eastern Ontario it was seen in the south-west; in Hamilton and Grey County in the south-east; and in New York in the north-west it is evident that just south of Lake Ontario it could have been seen directly over head and moving northward.

Discoveries in Medicine. The tremendous impulse given to medical research in Canada by the discovery of insulin by Banting bore important results during 1925. One of the most outstanding discoveries was made by Prof. J. B. Collip, M.A., PH.D., of the University of Alberta, one of the young scientists who worked with Banting on insulin. The glands of the body are divided into two classes, the ductless and those with ducts. The latter have tubes by which their secretion is discharged, and their functions are well known. But the functions of the ductless glands were for long a mystery, as apparently they discharged no secretion. During recent years it was found that by passing secretions through their cell-walls directly into the blood some of them regulate certain nutritive functions of the most vital importance. Four of these ductless glands, no bigger than peas, are embedded in the tissues of the neck. They are called the parathyroid glands, because they are near the thyroids. Dr. Collip added greatly to our knowledge of their function. He found that by secreting into the blood certain products, called hormones, they regulate the distribution of lime and phosphorus in the body, just as insulin regulates the distribution of sugar. By giving extracts of these glands

through the mouth the amount of lime and phosphates is increased in the blood. By means of this discovery he was able to treat successfully children inflicted with a rare disease, called tetany.

One of the most dreaded of all diseases is that of high blood pressure, which in old age snuffs out so many lives. Dr. W. J. Macdonald of St. Catharines, Ontario, read a paper before the Toronto Academy of Medicine on Dec. 1st, 1925, on his work in reducing blood pressure. By means of the extract of liver, first injected into the veins, and later by means of an hypodermic needle he had markedly reduced the blood pressure in over thirty patients. Up to June, 1926, it had not been proven that the reduction was permanent. Dr. Macdonald's announcement led to a rather bitter controversy as to whom the credit for the discovery should be given. Drs. A. A. James and N. B. Laughton of the University of Western Ontario claimed priority. The following seems to be a statement of the facts: The London doctors as early as January, 1924, found that liver extract lowered blood pressure in rabbits. This work was revealed to Dr. Macdonald while he was carrying on research in the London institution. Macdonald on his return to St. Catharines decided to experiment with patients instead of rabbits and was the first to work out this phase of the work. Later he went to the physiological laboratory of the University of Toronto, where its splendid facilities were opened to him, and for seven months great progress was made in purifying the liver extract. It is yet to be proven that a cure for high blood pressure has been obtained as the liver extract treatment is still in the experimental stage.

During the year 1925 progress was made in the knowledge of cancer by two Toronto medical men who published their work in the *Canadian Lancet* for March, 1925, but who did not claim to have discovered the cause of cancer, much less the cure. Drs. Julian Loudon and J. M. McCormack of the staff of St. Michael's Hospital obtained from the blood of patients suffering from carcinoma (cancer) of the lip, tongue, palate, stomach, intestine, kidney, breast, and uterus an identical bacteria. This led these men to believe that this micro-organism is always present in the blood of patients inflicted with this terrible disease.

Two new anaesthetics were more or less perfected during 1925 by three Toronto scientists, Prof. V. E. Henderson, University of Toronto, and Drs. W. Easson Brown, and James H. Cotton. Unlike ether and chloroform, both these new anaesthetics, ethylene and propylene, which are gases, can be given with oxygen,will not produce fatal results, aand will have no deleterious after effects. While ethylene, in 1926, had passed the experimental stage and was being administered in hospitals, propylene had to be more completely studied before it could be used in regular practice.

Engineering Science. Some excedingly interesting, accurate, and important work in surveying was accomplished during 1925 by

different Government departments. The Topographical Survey of Canada, with the assistance of the Royal Air Force, took the lead in surveying from the air. For this purpose a camera was used, and from a height of about five thousand feet either vertical or oblique photographs were taken, until the whole area under survey was covered. By working over these photographs, maps were drawn showing not only hills, rivers, and lakes, but also bush areas, openings, swamps, houses, ploughed land, soil types, and many other features necessary in order to value the land for mining, lumbering, or settlement. Such surveys were carried out during 1925 and 1926 in every part of Canada. Over 47,000 square miles were surveyed in Eastern Manitoba and Western Ontario alone. To indicate how quick and accurate this method is, it is only necessary to state that although the rush to the Red Lake mining area did not begin till well on in the Winter of 1925-1926, by April the Department of Mines at Ottawa had issued a complete map of the district on a large scale. This map showed every creek, river, pond, and lake of any size, almost none of which were named, so absolutely unknown was the region before. In June, 1926, the Province of Quebec began a complete aerial survey of the whole northern part of the Province.

The elevation of any point is indicated as so many feet above the level of the sea. A rough approximate of this level is obtained at places distant from the ocean by means of a barometer, but accurate altitudes can be obtained only by working from the ocean to the point. The Geodetic Survey of Canada was engaged during the years 1920-1924 in carrying a line of levels, and G. E. B. Sinclair had the distinction of having surveyed the longest line of levels ever measured by one person. His survey covers a line 1,252 miles long extending from Rennie in Manitoba to the sea level on the St. Lawrence River. Since he constructed 557 bench marks, or permanent monuments with levels on them, any one of these can be used as a starting point for obtaining levels in adjoining parts of the country.

The Geodetic Survey of Canada accomplished another feat of accuracy during 1925. They started a survey by triangulation from near Montreal, and went along the St. Lawrence River to Anticosti, down, near the coast of New Brunswick, and finished at the head of the Bay of Fundy. From the same point near Montreal another survey was carried through the United States and along the Bay of Fundy to terminate at the same point. The discrepancy for the 1,860 miles survey was only 42 feet, which averaged about one quarter of an inch per mile. When the unusual difficulties of high winds, poor visibility, and errors due to refraction and attraction are considered the accuracy is almost marvellous.

Industrial Research.* Research work was carried on at almost every university in the Dominion of Canada during 1925. Each provincial university stressed the problems of chief interest to its own

* NOTE.—For other research work by the Universities of Canada see sub-section "Scientific Societies," pages 603-6.

province. While in British Columbia research into lumbering, mining, and fishing held the field, in the University of Alberta investigations connected with coal and tar sands received much attention, and in Saskatchewan and Manitoba the fungous parasites of wheat and how to combat them were attacked with vigour.

At the recently established Atlantic Experimental Station at Halifax, in charge of Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director of Atlantic stations for the Biological Board of Canada, it was proposed to investigate various economic problems, one to be stressed at a time. The one under most intensive study in 1925 was the different processing of fish, such as drying, salting, smoking, canning, and refrigerating. Some of the keenest minds of the Canadian universities devoted the Summer of 1925 to the working-out of better methods of preparing fish for market.

By the co-operation of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the Forests Products Laboratories of the Dominion Government, and McGill University, in the Spring of 1925, a determined effort was made to have one of the greatest research institutions on the continent for investigating wood and cellulose products. The Pulp and Paper Association contributed twenty thousand dollars annually; the Dominion Government thirty-five thousand annually; and McGill University intended to use two hundred thousand dollars, bequeathed by the E. B. Eddy estate in 1921 toward the furtherance of the plan. The work was to be under the joint control of representatives of the three bodies, and every phase of work, both theoretical and practical, was to be carried out in the laboratories, already erected in the grounds of the University. In October, 1925, McGill University appointed Dr. Harold Hibberd, professor of cellulose and indusrial chemistry, who took charge of the theoretical side of the work.

During the last twenty years rust on wheat caused the enormous loss of twenty-five million dollars per year. In 1916, when the most disastrous epidemic occurred, the loss was estimated at two hundred million bushels. To overcome this annual disaster, for it is nothing less, a joint attack was launched in 1924 by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the National Research Council, and the universities of the three Prairie Provinces. Their efforts were centralized in 1925 by the formation of the Dominion Rust Research Laboratories, located at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Nine research experts worked on every phase of the rust problem. The chief endeavour was to obtain, by crossing, a variety of wheat that, besides having all the good qualities of Marquis wheat, ripens earlier and has a strong resisting power to, or better, is entirely immune from the attacks of rust. Seven promising crosses were being grown through a second generation in 1926.

The cinema assisted research chiefly by allowing the study in detail of complex motions that are too rapid for the eye to be able to separate into their constitutent parts. Professor E. T. Haultain and F. G. Dyer, of the University of Toronto, used this method to study

what takes place in one of the machines used in ore dressing. After ore has been broken into small pieces by crushers of various kinds, it is put with iron balls into a horizontal rotating cylinder, called a ball mill. The balls rubbing against the ore grind it to a fine powder. These scientists were able to take a film of the process within the cylinder, and then by giving the film a slow motion the exact grinding action of the balls could be easily studied. So great was the interest in this film that Professor Haultain was requested to show it to many of the engineering schools in the United States.

Helium was discovered in the atmosphere of the sun before it was found on the earth. It has been found in the atmosphere of the earth and also issuing from gas wells, but usually the percentage of helium in natural gas is very low. In three gas wells at Inglewood, Ontario, however, the percentage is very high, and as the gas is rare and may prove of great utility, the Ontario Government, on the advice of Professor J. C. McLennan of the University of Toronto, took possession of the wells in December, 1925, and turned them over to the University for research work.

The cause of the aurora borealis or northern lights has proven a mystery to scientists. It is known that electrical phenomena play a part, but the complete explanation has not been forthcoming. Professor J. C. McLennan and Dr. G. M. Shrum, however, were able to throw some light on the subject by researches which were explained to the Royal Society of Canada at its June meeting, 1925. By means of the spectroscope the component gases of even the sun have been identified. In the spectrum of the aurora there is a green line, that is different from any obtained in the laboratory up to 1925. These scientists, however, studied the spectra of gases at temperatures three and four hundred degrees below freezing and reproduced the green line of the aurora by analyzing light that passed through a mixture of helium and oxygen. They, therefore, concluded that at a height of sixty miles where the aurora occurs there is an atmospheric layer composed of very much rarified helium with traces of oxygen and nitrogen in it.

Scientific Societies. The National Research Council was reorganized by the Research Council Act, 1924, which came into effect in July, 1924, and increased the membership from eleven to fifteen. To faciltate matters all the members who composed the Councll when the new Act came into force resigned. They were re-appointed, together with three new members, leaving one vacancy. The Annual Report of the Honorary Advisory Council for the year ending Mar. 31, 1925, was issued in February, 1926, by the President, H. M. Tory, M.A., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S. Five meetings of the Council were held during the year. Fifteen associate Committees, with a total membership of 178 eminent scientists and business men, gave their time and experience, without remuneration, to the furtherance of the work of the Council. Forty-six grantees of National Research

Council Scholarships carried on work under the careful supervision of university professors, whose co-operation to this end had been enlisted by the Council. Fifty-four researches to which financial assistance had been given by the Council were in progress at fourteen Canadian universities, in nineteen departments of science. Since the establishment of the Council in 1916 the total amount expended in the assistance of research work in Canada was $304,669, of which $154,425 was to assist investigations in progress during 1924-25—a considerable total of this had been expended before that year in connection with researches which extended over more than one year, but $50,972.25 was actually expended in this service during the year ending Mar. 31, 1925, which is more than 42 per cent. of the total appropriation for all phases of the work of the Council.

The special investigations or assisted researches included: the possibility of developing a strain of corn which would retain the true dent characteristics, by Professor H. F. Roberts, University of Manitoba; the cultivation of drug-yielding plants in British Columbia, under the direction of Prof. J. Davidson and Prof. R. H. Clark, University of British Columbia; the development of winter hardiness in crop plants, under the direction of Prof. R. Newton, University of Alberta; the action of inorganic salts on plant cells, directed by Prof. G. W. Scarth, McGill University; determining whether plants might become a commercial source of insulin, directed by Prof. J. B. Collip, University of Alberta; determining the bacterial content of haddock, under the direction of Principal F. C. Harrison, Macdonald College; study of shale as a possible source of oil, directed by Prof. A. E. Flynn, Nova Scotia Technical College; investigation of the deposits of bituminous tar sands in Northern Alberta as a potential source of oil, directed by Prof. A. Lehmann, University of Alberta; the preservation of concrete from the destructive action of alkaline waters, by Prof. T. Thorvaldson, B.A., PH.D., University of Saskatchewan; researches on the constitution and treatment of rubber, directed by Prof. G. S. Whitby, McGill University; the measurement of light affecting life processes, by Prof. A. B. Klugh, Queen's University; investigating radio inductive interference, by Prof. T. R. Rosebrugh, University of Toronto; research in the field of low temperatures, by Prof. J. C. McLennan, of the same university; researches on detecting unseen objects at sea, and on ultrasonic beams, by Dean R. W. Boyle, University of Alberta; the action of ball paths in tube mills, and finding ways of economizing in rock-crushing, by Prof. Haultain, University of Toronto; the electrical conductivity of solutions, by Prof. A. N. Shaw, McGill University.

The work assigned to standing associate committees, comprehended valuable inquiries from both scientific and economic standpoints. Among the subjects covered were: cereal grain rust, tuberculosis, helium, the fox industry, reforestation, food research, aeronautical research, destruction of docks by worm-borers, and radio. The Report showed an annual outlay of $121,011. For fellowships,

studentships and bursaries, $40,102 was spent. Among other charges against the annual income were salaries, $17,989; travelling expenses, $6,074; grants to approved researches, $50,972; administration, $2,447; library, $1,415.

The following were the Members of the Council appointed for 1925: President, H. M. Tory, M.A., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S.; Members, Frank D. Adams, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S., HON. M.E.I.C., Montreal; Charles Camsell, B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa; A. L. Clark, B.SC., PH.D., Kingston; Hume Cronyn, B.A., LL.B., London; A. Frigon, B.SC., D.SC., A.M.E.I.C., A.M.A.I.E.E., Montreal; Sir George Garneau, B.A.SC., LL.D., Quebec; J. H. Grisdale, B.AGR., D.SC.A., Ottawa; A. B. Macallum, PH.D., SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Montreal; A. S. Mackenzie, PH.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Halifax; J. A. McClelland, Montreal; J. C. McLennan, O.B.E., PH.D., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S., Toronto; W. C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Saskatoon; R. F. Ruttan, B.A., M.D., D.SC., F.R.S.C., Montreal; and Secretary, S. P. Eagleson, Ottawa.

The forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Royal Society of Canada was held in the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, on May 19, 20, 21, 1926. The guests were welcomed by the President, W. A. Parks, B.A., PH.D., who gave a brief review of the progress of science during the year. Interesting papers were read and the reports of the five Sections were given. Resolutions adopted included: to endorse the action of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in requesting the Canadian Government to place a portrait of Sir William Logan in the Canadian Building in London; to request the President to nominate a committee to consider the best means of raising an endowment for the general purposes of the Society; to extend the congratulations of the Society to Captain Roald Amundsen on his successful flight over the North Pole; to urge upon the Government the desirability of placing some legal check upon the removal from the Dominion of Totem Poles and other relics. The President announced that the award of the Flavelle Medal for 1926 had been made to J. C. McLennan, PH.D., University of Toronto, and that of the Lorne Pierce Medal to Charles G. D. Roberts, M.A., LL.D. The Editorial Committee went on record as thanking the National Research Council and the Boards of Governors of the Universities for their generosity in placing at the disposal of the Society the additional funds required to meet the publishing requirements of the scientists of Canada. New Fellows elected during the year were as follows: Section 1, (Littérature française, histoire, archéologie, sociologie, economie politique et sujets connexes): L. P. Geoffrion, B.A., LL.B., Gustave Lanctot, K.C.; Section 2, (English Literature, History, Archaeology, Sociology, Political Economy and allied subjects): John W. Dafoe, Hon. John S. McLennan, B.A., LL.D.; Section 3, (Mathematical, Chemical and Physical Sciences): David A. Keys, PH.D., J. K. Robertson, M.A., R. M. Stewart, M.A., T. Thorvaldson, PH.D.; Section 4, (Geological Sciences, including Mineralogy): T. C. Denis, B.SC., Victor Dolmage, Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., M. Y. Williams; Section 5,

(Biological Sciences): F. G. Banting, M.C., M.B., M.D., D.SC., LL.D., Seymour Hadwen, D.V.S., J. C. Meakings, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. The Council regretted to report six vacancies caused by the deaths of D. B. Dowling, B.SC., Cardinal Bégin, Alfred D. DeCelles, LL.D., C.M.G., James Mavor, PH.D., Mgr. David Gosselin and Louis A. Herdt, D.SC. The report of the Nominating Committee was adopted, and the following officers chosen for 1926-1927: President, J. H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D.; Vice-President, A. H. R. Buller, D.SC., PH.D.; Honorary Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, F.R.G.S.; Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Librarian, G. A. Young, B.A., PH.D., and Honorary Editor, J. Patterson, M.A.

Honours for Research. The following honours were won by Canadians during 1925-1926: Dr. Charles E. Saunders, the discoverer of Marquis wheat was presented with the Flavelle medal of the Royal Society of Canada at its meeting in 1925. He was also voted an annuity of five thousand dollars by the Dominion Government.

In September, 1925, Felix d'Herelle, a French-Canadian and Director of the bacteriological laboratory in Alexandria, Egypt, was presented with the Leeuwenhoek medal by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Amsterdam, Holland. As this medal is only awarded every ten years for the most important discovery in micro-organism research it was a rare tribute to Monsieur d'Herrelle.

Dr. F. G. Banting, M.C., M.D., LL.D., D.SC., the discoverer of insulin and winner of the Nobel prize, in the Summer of 1925 was invited to deliver the Nobel lecture before the Carolinska Institute of Stockholm. This was the first time a Canadian received such an honour.

Other Incidents. Several notable contributions were made during 1925 and 1926 toward scientific research. The most important was raised by public subscription and went to establish the Banting Research Foundation, which is national in its scope and is for the purpose of promoting medical research. On June 29, 1925, the campaign to raise one-half million dollars was launched, and in a very few weeks the total sum was subscribed.

The science building of the University of British Columbia at Port Grey, which was begun before the Great War was only completed in the Autumn of 1925. It is a handsome, four-storey granite structure and is the chief building in the university.

The forestry building of the University of Toronto was completed in 1925 and occupied in October of that year. It was formally opened at the Annual Meeting of the American Forestry Association which was held in Toronto during the Christmas holidays of 1925.

At the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held at Regina in June, 1925, the Sun Life Assurance Society offered a grant of thirty thousand dollars to carry on post-graduate extension

lecture courses throughout the Dominion. This money was to be used chiefly for keeping the rural medical men abreast of the times.

Honorary Degrees Conferred By Canadian Universities In 1925-26

University	Name	Residence	Degree
Acadia	Dr. Alexander Locke Anderson	Brooklyn, N.Y.	M.A.
Acadia	Harvey Oulton Dobson	Brooklyn, N.Y.	M.A.
Acadia	Prof. Francis Raymond Haley, M.A.	Wolfville	D.Sc.
Acadia	Rev. Dr. Austin Kennedy DeBlois	Boston	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. George Randolph Baker	New York	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. Arthur Lionel Huddlestone	Halifax	D.D.
Acadia	Rev. G. Wellington Camp	Campbellton	D.D.
Acadia	Principal Henry Todd DeWolfe	Wolfville	LL.D.
Acadia	Dr. Benjamin Rand	Cambridge, Mass.	LL.D.
Acadia	Dr. William Reginald Morse	Chengtu, China	LL.D.
Acadia	Mabel Helena Parsons	Richmond, Va	M.A.
Acadia	Harriet Hannah Richardson Clark	Fredericton	M.A.
Acadia	Egbert LeRoy Dakin	Brooklyn. N.Y.	D.D.
Acadia	Ernest Seymour Mason	Wolfville	D.D.
Acadia	Simeon Spidle	Wolfville	D.D.
Acadia	William Inglis Morse	Lynn, Mass.	D.Litt.
Acadia	Oates Charles Symonds Wallace	Baltimore, Md	D.Litt.
Acadia	His Honour James Cranswick Tory	Halifax	LL.D.
Bishop's College	Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, M.A.	London, Eng.	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	Rev. Arthur Henry Moore, M.A	Halifax	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	George H. A. Montgomery, K.C	Montreal	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, LL.D.	Quebec	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	Prof. The Rev. Frank G. Vial, M.A., B.D	Lennoxville	D.C.L.
Bishop's College	Prof. Frank Oliver Call, M.A.	Lennoxville,	D.C.L.
British Columbia	His Honour Walter Cameron Nichol	Victoria	LL.D.
British Columbia	Sir Arthur William Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D	Montreal	LL.D.
British Columbia	Hon. John Duncan McLean, M.C., C.M.	Victoria	LL.D.
British Columbia	Henry Suzzallo, PH.D., LL.D	Seattle	LL.D.
British Columbia	John Stanley Plaskett, SC.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S	Victoria	LL.D.
British Columbia	Henry Esson Young, B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D	Victoria	LL.D.
British Columbia	Robert Edward McKechnie, M.D., C.M., LL.D., F.A.C.S	Vancouver	LL.D.
Emmanuel College	Rev. Canon H. J. Cody	Toronto	D.D.
Dalhousie	Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, KT., M.A., LL.D	Beckenham, Eng	LL.D.
Dalhousie	Isaac Gammell, B.A.	Montreal	LL.D.
Dalhousie	John Clarence Webster, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.Sc.	Shediac, N.B	LL.D.
Knox College	Rev. R. G. Scott, B.A., M.D	Wakaw, Sask	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. Prof. J. F. McFadyen, M.A	Kingston	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. Samuel T. Martin, B.A	Westmount	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. R. B. Cochrane, M.A	Toronto	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. James Endicott, D.D.	Toronto	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. Hugh Matheson, LL.B	Toronto	D.D.
Knox College	Rev. W. Harvey Grant, B.A.	Honan, China	D.D.
Laval	Rev. Humberto Chiriboga	Quito, Ecuador	D.Litt.
Laval	Rev. Joseph-Arthur Robitaille	Antigonish	D.S.A.
Laval	Rev. Charles-Eusèbe Dionne	Quebec	D.S.
Laval	Emile Sergent	Paris, France	M.D.
Laval	L.-Ribadeau Dumas	Paris, France	M.D.
Laval	Ernest-Edouard Desmarais	Paris, France	M.D.
Laval	Georges Jeanneny	Bordeaux, France	M.D.
Laval	Hon. Aubin Arsenault	Charlottetown	D.LL.
Laval	Hon. Arthur LeBlanc	Moncton	D.LL.
Laval	Hon. Pierre Veniot	Fredericton	D.LL.
Laval	Hon. J.-Edouard Perrault	Quebec	D.LL.
Laval	Hon. Antonin Galipeault	Quebec	D.LL.
Laval	Octave Roy	Quebec	D.LL.
Laval	J. D. Logan	Halifax	D.Litt.
Manitoba	John Wesley Dafoe	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Manitoba	Alexander McIntyre, M.A.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Manitoba	Isaac Pitblado, M.A., LL.B., K.C.	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Mathieu College	Rt. Rev. Z. H. Marois	Regina	D.Theol.
McGill	Rt. Hon. Sir Bertrand Dawson (Baron Dawson of Penn.), K.C.M.G., G.B., M.D.	London. Eng.	LL.D.
McGill	Edward Wentworth Beatty, B.A., K.C.	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill	Ernest Martin Hopkins, A.B. and A.M., LITT.D.	Hanover, N.H.	LL.D.
McGill	Her Grace, the Duchess of Atholl, M.P.	London, Eng.	LL.D.
McGill	Hon. André Honnoral	Paris, France	LL.D.
McGill	Sir Esmé William Howard	Washington, D.C.	LL.D.
McGill	Charles Sanderson Fosbery, M.A., A.R.C.O.	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill	The Ven. Archdeacon John Peterson Smyth, B.D., LITT.D., D.C.L., LL.D.	Montreal	LL.D.
McGill	Sir Alexander Frederick White, KT., M.A., LL.D.	New York	LL.D.
McGill	Rev. George Penrose Woollcombe, M.A.	Ottawa	LL.D.
Montreal	Ernest Desmarest	Paris, France	M.D.
Montreal	André Leminerre	Paris, France	M.D.

University	Name	Residence	Degree
Montreal	Jean Brunhes	Paris, France	*
Montreal	Étienne Gilson	Paris, France	*
Mount Allison	Rev. Egerton R. Brecken, M.A., B.D.	Toronto	D.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. John William Prestwood, M.A., B.D.	Hantsport	D.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. Edward Calvin Hennigar	Japan	D.D.
Mount Allison	Edwin Henry Colpitts	New York	LL.D.
Mount Allison	Rev. Clarence Mackinnon	Halifax	LL.D.
Mount Allison	Samuel Albert Worrell	Saint John	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Rev. George Colborne Heine	Montreal	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Ernest Edmund Brydone-Jack	Victoria	D.Sc.
New Brunswick	Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter	Saint John	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Arthur Osborne Dawson	Montreal	LL.D.
New Brunswick	Wesley Joseph Sutcliffe Myles	Saint John	LL.D.
Ottawa	Hon. James H. King, M.D.	Ottawa	LL.D.
Ottawa	Pierre Georges Roy	Quebec	D.Litt.
Ottawa	Rev. Raoul Leblanc, O.M.I.	Ottawa	Ph.D.
Ottawa	Rev. Hector Dubé, O.M.I.	Ottawa	D.Sc.
Queen's	Hugh Wallace Bryan, M.A.	Renfrew	LL.D.
Queen's	Dean Alfred Tennyson DeLury, M.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's	John Gerald Fitzgerald	Toronto	LL.D.
Queen's	Lady Byng of Vimy	Ottawa	LL.D.
Queen's	Rev. David William Best	Bowmanville	D.D.
Queen's	John Robert Watts, B.A., B.D.	Ottawa	D.D.
Queen's	Richard Bedford Bennett, LL.B.,	Calgary	LL.D.
Queen's	Arthur Richard Elliott, M.D.	Chicago	LL.D.
Queen's	Harry Adelbert Guess, M.A.	New York	LL.D.
Queen's	William Henry Rankin, M.D.	Brooklyn, N.Y.	LL.D.
Saskatchewan	Hon. Walter Scott	Victoria	LL.D.
St. Francis Xavier	Miss Janet Cameron	San Leandro	M.A.
St. Francis Xavier	Rev. W. H. Hingston, S.J.	Montreal	LL.D.
St. Francis Xavier	Russel Ellis	Sydney, N.S.	M.A.
St. John's	Archdeacon Robert Benjamin McElheran	Winnipeg	D.D.
St. Joseph's	Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault	Charlottetown	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Hon. Andrew K. Dysart	Winnipeg	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Hon. Arthur T. LeBlanc	Moncton	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Hon. James P. Byrne	Bathurst	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Hon. John H. Kelly	New Carlisle	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C.	Ottawa	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Rev. Henri D. Cormier	Moncton	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Rev. Thomas McManmon	Auburndale, Mass	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Rev. Michael T. Murphy	Milltown	M.A.
St. Joseph's	Frédéric A. Richard, M.D.	Moncton	M.A.
Toronto	Edward Wentworth Beatty, B.A., K.C.	Montreal	LL.D.
Toronto	Thomas Carscadden, M.A.	Galt	LL.D.
Toronto	Maj.-Gen. William Egerton Hodgins, C.M.G.	Ottawa	LL.D.
Toronto	Annie Caroline Macdonald, B.A.	Japan	LL.D.
Toronto	The Most Rev. Neil McNeill, D.D.	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	Frederick W. Shipley, PH.D.	St. Louis, Mo.	D.Litt.
Toronto	Charles Edward Saunders, PH.D.	Ottawa	D.Sc.
Toronto	Donald Blair Fraser, M.B.	Stratford	M.D.
Toronto	Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C., K.C.	Montreal	LL.D.
Toronto	Hon. Hugh Thomas Kelly	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	Charles Alexander Magrath, P.L.S., D.L.S., D.T.S.	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	Hon. William Egerton Perdue	Winnipeg	LL.D.
Toronto	Thomas Marshall Porter	Toronto	LL.D.
Torouto	James Thomson Shotwell, PH.D.	New York	LL.D.
Toronto	Edward Rogers Wood	Toronto	LL.D.
Toronto	Luigi von Kunits	Toronto	Mus. D.
Trinity	Rev. Canon Percival Lawson Spencer	Hamilton	D.D.
Trinity	Ven. John F. Forster, B.A., TH.L.	Adelaide, Aust.	D.D.
Trinity	Rt. Rev. James Fielding Sweeny, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.	Toronto	LL.D.
Trinity	Colonel Charles Stevens MacInnes, K.C., C.M.G., M.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
Trinity	Miss Mabel Cartwright, B.A.	Toronto	LL.D.
Trinity	Very Rev. Lewis Wilmot Bovell Broughall,	Hamilton	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. George Allan McIntosh, M.A., B.D.	Montreal	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. Walter Edwin Pescott, B.A.	Kitchener	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. George Campbell Pidgeon, D.D.	Toronto	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. Samuel Wesley Dean	Toronto	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. William James Smith, B.A.	Brampton	D.D.
Victoria	Rev. Samuel John Hoban	Melbourne, Aust.	D.D.
Western	Oscar Douglas Skelton, M.A., PH.D.	Ottawa	LL.D.
Western	His Honour Col. Henry Cockshutt	Toronto	LL.D.
Western	John Dearness	London	LL.D.
Western	Frederick Martin Veit	Kitchener	D.D.
Westminster Hall	Rev. James George Brown, M.A.	Vancouver	D.D.

* NOTE—No letters stand for this degree (Doctor of the Université de Montréal).

WOMEN'S ORGANIZED WORK

By

Emily P. Weaver

The National Council of Women; The I.O.D.E. and other Organizations.

Long before the period under review, an intricate network of women's organizations — local, Provincial and National, often connected by the affiliation of one to another—covered the Dominion, giving to women opportunity to discuss conditions, to formulate opinions, to express their wishes and attain their desires in far greater measure than was possible in the pre-association days of half a century ago. Of late, the fear of "overlapping" seemed to have given way to the thirst for co-operation, and many important associations made the same demands regarding Child Welfare and other social questions, and endorsed the same project, as, for instance, that for the erection of a National "Women's Memorial Building" at Ottawa. At a meeting held in the capital, Jan. 24, 1926, representatives of 33 women's organizations (both French and English) and 2 Manitoba societies approved of plans for "a $100,000 drive" towards the cost of erecting the building, the Government promising to add $150,000 to the amount when raised and (later) to give a site for the Hall, to be used by all National women's organizations throughout the Dominion, irrespective of race or creed.

In 1925-26 women's organizations entertained many distinguished visitors, including some referred to in connection with certain societies and others mentioned below. First, in order of precedence, was Katharine Marjory, Duchess of Atholl, member of the British House of Commons and Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Board of Education, who spoke in Massey Hall, Toronto, Apr. 12, 1926, on "World Citizenship." In July, 1925, Countess Haig, and in March, 1926, Viscountess Allenby, visited the Dominion with their husbands, two of the most famous Generals of the Great War. Other notable women visiting this country were: Mrs. Philip Snowden (wife of the former British Labour Government's Chancellor of the Exchequer) who, despite persistent heckling, made a remarkable speech at Toronto, on "Russia under Bolshevism," Jan. 31, 1925, and Miss Jeannette Rankin, first woman member of Congress, U.S.A., who addressed the Toronto Branch of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, Mar. 20, 1925. In May and November of that year, came two defeated candidates for election to the British House of Commons, Mrs. Margery Corbett-Ashley, President of the International Suffrage Alliance, and Miss Irene Ward, who addressed meetings in Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver and other cities. On May 13,

1926, Dame Rachel Crowdy, Chief of the Social Questions Section in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, addressed the L. C. W. of Toronto, declaring that "the world will come into the League . . . because it needs the League." On Oct. 20, 1925, Lady Cowan, President of the British Women's Patriotic League, addressed the University Women's Club at Ottawa on the desirability of purchasing "Imperial-made goods," and in May, 1926, Miss Dorothy E. Pilley, Secretary of the organization, spoke to different clubs in Toronto, on "Empire Shopping Week" and a distinctive trademark for each country in the Empire. In the same month was founded at Toronto the Women's Produced-in-Canada Association—President, Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald,—to encourage the buying of goods produced (1) in this country, and (2) in the Empire.

In September, 1925, Miss M. L. Bollert, Dean of Women in the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, went as one of 111 delegates (of whom 18 were women) to the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu, to discuss certain vexing world questions, with the fourfold aim of "facts, frankness, freedom of speech and friendliness." Nine countries were represented.

In September, 1925, Miss Charlotte Whitton was appointed Assessor on the League of Nation's new Commission on the protection of young people, whilst Miss Elsie Henderson, of Acton, Ont., was appointed to take charge of the Canadian Affairs Branch, at the League's office in Geneva.

Announcement was made, Sept. 18, of the appointment of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.L.A. for Vancouver, B.C., to the Federal Tariff Commission. Judge Helen G. McGill, of the Vancouver Juvenile Court, unseated on a technicality, Feb. 1, 1926, was restored to the Bench within the month.

On June 16, 1925, the University of Oxford, having thrown open its Honorary degrees to women, conferred that of Master of Arts on Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, Warden of the Royal Victoria College, McGill University, Montreal.

At the Salvation Army Diamond Jubilee Congress at Winnipeg, Oct. 10, and 11, 1925, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, wife of General Booth, reviewed the great parade of S. A. troops and floats, representative of the Western Provinces, and addressed a meeting in the Rink.

The National Council of Women. The outstanding event in 1925 connected with this organization was the Quinquennial Meeting of the International Council at Washington, U.S.A., May 4–14. Many interesting guests passed through Canada on their way thither, including the Marchioness of Aberdeen, President of the I.C.W. (who was re-elected) and 140 delegates (from 27 of the 38 countries represented at the Convention) who received warm welcome and entertainment from the cities of Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and Hamilton, and the Councils of Niagara Falls, Welland and St. Catharines. Some also visited the Dominion's far west.

Addresses were given in English, French, German and Spanish, and education, industrial laws, child welfare, the position of women, peace, and other problems were discussed.

A few days later, on May 27, the N.C.W. held a brief Annual Meeting at Toronto, when Miss Carmichael was re-elected President. The N.C.W. Year Book for 1925, containing, as usual, reports of Committees, Federal Societies, and Local Councils, had also reports on the I.C.W. Convention, including one by Mrs. Horace Parsons, "with the wording of many of the important resolutions carried" at its business sessions.

An appointment of interest to the National Council was that of one of its Vice-Presidents, Judge Emily Murphy, to the Geneva Conference on Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs.

Miss Carmichael presided at the 33rd Annual Meeting, held at Vancouver, June 9-17, 1926. Over 150 delegates registered. The reports containing much that was helpful and interesting, included those of the following committees:—Pensions: Convener, Mrs. Horace Parsons, dealing with the efforts of affiliated societies on behalf of War veterans; Professions and Employments for Women, Dr. Margaret Johnson, in which the Minimum Wage Act was discussed; Education, Dean Mary Bollert, urging free educational opportunity for gifted children and equal pay for equal work in all professions; Laws concerning Women and Children, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, outlining the Dowry Act and amendments in Alberta; Citizenship, Mrs. Clara W. Twidale, noting that more women were prepared to accept public appointments and responsibility; Fine and Applied Arts, Mrs. Dignam, referring to the awakening of Canadians to appreciation of pictures through the increased number of exhibitions. In connection with the Convention an Exhibition of Canadian art, manufactures and works by Canadian authors was held under the auspices of the Women's Art Association of Canada—the Guild of Arts and Crafts and the Guild of Handicrafters of Montreal being well represented. The Local Council, Victoria, sent some fine water-colours by Miss Josephine Crease, and that of Vancouver, a display of carving and hand-made jewelry. Rugs, scarves and linen woven by Quebec habitants were shown; also linen lace made of thread from flax grown in Canada by a woman of eastern Canada, suggesting possibilities of a new Dominion industry.

The rapid increase of the feeble-minded in Canada was the subject of a report by Dr. Elizabeth Shortt, Ottawa, with a recommendation of "birth control for the unfit." Mention was made of the success of the Manitoba Council in getting the number of racing days in the Province reduced from 63 to 28; and of the special maternity allowance of $25 to be granted in Saskatchewan for destitute mothers. Resolutions were passed arranging for an annual budget and for the N.C.W. to take the initiative (through the local Councils) in the celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee in places where the authorities had not planned for it.

The Officers elected were:—President,* Mrs. J. A. Wilson, (Convener of the League of Nations Committee), Ottawa; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Horace Parsons, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, Ottawa; Treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Tweed, Waterloo (all by acclamation); Vice-Presidents, Miss Carrie E. Carmichael, New Glasgow; Mrs. W. Dennis, Halifax; Dr. Stowe Gullen, Toronto; Mrs. Adam Shortt, Ottawa; Professor C. M. Derick, Montreal; Judge Helen Gregory McGill, Vancouver, and Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, D.C.L., Toronto.

In June, 1926, the N.C.W. had in federation 60 Local Councils and 14 nationally organized Societies, being the same as those listed for 1924, except that the two nursing organizations had amalgamated as "the Canadian Nurses' Association," and the Council of Social Hygiene should be omitted.**

The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. This organization commemorated in 1925 the 25th Anniversary of its founding, Feb. 13, 1900, by Mrs. Clarke Murray of Montreal. The original membership of 20 had grown to over 30,000. The celebration was held in Convocation Hall, Toronto, Mar. 21, 1925. The Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, the guest of honour among many notables, spoke on patriotism and said, "What we really want to make the Empire . . . is one great moral whole, homogeneous in mind, striving for its collective ideals." The chapters had been asked to raise $113,000 "to complete the War Memorial Fund to university men, who fell in the War"; and the Toronto Municipal Chapter presented its share of the birthday gift ($6,455); but it proved impossible to raise the whole amount by that date.

The 25th Annual Meeting was held at Ottawa, June 1-6, 1925, with the President, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, in the chair. Among the Resolutions passed might be mentioned those asking the Federal Government to grant homesteads to British women; urging stricter medical examination of immigrants; promising co-operation with the plans of the Empire League for training intending immigrants and for overseas settlement; protesting against proposals for a distinctively Canadian flag; and deciding to accept the invitation of the Victoria League to have an I.O.D.E. representative in the League's office in London. An outstanding address was given by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Convener of the Child Welfare Committee. Miss R. M. Church, Toronto, (who had written a brief history of the Order for the "Silver Jubilee") was elected National President of the Order.

The 26th Annual Meeting was held at St. John, June 7-12, 1926, and at this, as at the Meeting of 1925, encouraging reports were presented of the National Chapters of Newfoundland, the Bahamas and Bermuda, of the affiliated "Daughters of the Empire in the United

* NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1924-25, page 527, for honorary and *ex officio* Vice-Presidents.

** NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1924-25, page 525, for Federated Societies.

States," and of the Navy League, League of Nations, and Work in India Committees. Resolutions passed included those: Urging the support of the Militia; condemning the entry into Canada of pernicious and undesirable literature from the United States; asking Government for a tariff preference to British films; recommending limitation of the group system of settling newcomers to British people, so as to avoid the cutting-off of foreigners from Canadian customs and institutions; and stressing the completion of the War Memorial Fund by 1927, Diamond Jubilee year of Confederation. In the year ending Apr. 15, 1926, receipts for the Fund amounted to $38,592; expenditure to $16,858; whilst the balance to its credit (consisting of investments and cash) was $404,534.

The National officers elected for 1926-27, were:—President, Miss R. M. Church; Vice-Presidents, Miss Joan Arnoldi, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. A. F. Rutter; Secretary, Mrs. R. W. Nicholson; Treasurer, Mrs. J. U. Power; *Echoes* Secretary, Mrs. J. H. Spence—all of Toronto; Education Secretary, Miss W. Gordon, Kingston; Organizing Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood, Elkhorn, Manitoba; Standard-bearer, Mrs. R. Fitzrandolph, Fredericton, N.B. The Presidents of the Provincial Chapters were *ex officio* National Vice-Presidents. A Life Membership in the National Chapter was conferred on Lady Byng, the Honorary President.

On June 3, 1925, Mrs. Doolittle unveiled the monument in the Victoria Museum, which had been presented to the Government of Canada, by the George Washington Sulgrave Institute of New York, in recognition of the services of the women of Canada during the War.

The Overseas Scholarships were awarded in 1925 to Wilhelm Kristjanson, Manitoba; Gilbert Norman Tucker, Ontario; Alexander Ree, Quebec; and Leslie Hamilton Neatby, Saskatchewan. In 1926 the awards were given to:—James Brown, Alberta; Frederick James Brand (holder of an I.O.D.E. bursary, 1920-24), British Columbia; Raymond L. Betts, New Brunswick; Albert Kenneth Eaton, Nova Scotia; Mark Inman, Prince Edward Island. Bursaries for Soldiers' Children, 1925, were given to:—Margaret Roseborough, Alberta; Alan James Macdonald, British Columbia; Constance Lamontagne, Manitoba; John Thomas Cook, New Brunswick; Marion Beulah Dauphinée, Nova Scotia; Percy Geldard, Ontario; Mae Gardiner, Prince Edward Island; C. Neville Duval, Quebec; James H. Aitchison, Saskatchewan. Winners of the $200 Short Story Prize in 1925, were:—Mrs. James W. Thorburn, London, Ont.; for 1926, V. B. Rhodenizer, Wolfville, N.S.; winners of the "Blanche Macintosh" $100 Prize for a One-Act Play, 1925, Miss Mazo de la Roche, Toronto, Ont.; in 1926, Mrs. Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, Vancouver, B.C.; of the $100 Prize for Christmas Card design, given by Mrs. S. T. Creet, of Beamsville, Ont., Miss B. A. Fry, South Fort George, B.C.

The Canadian Women's Press Club. The Triennial Con-

vention was held in Toronto, June 22-24, 1926, with a registration of 142 of its widely scattered members. In her Presidential address, Miss Kennethe Haig of Winnipeg struck the key-note of nationalism, declaring her belief that "the Canadian press is first among our truly national achievements"; referred to the splendid attainments of women journalists in Europe; and deprecated the separation of the work of men and women in the Press. Lady Willison and Miss E. Cora Hind paid tribute to Colonel George H. Ham; and (later) a permanent memorial to this true and deeply-regretted friend and founder of the Club was decided on.

Craft Talks by members and other speakers were a feature of the Convention. Dr. Lorne G. Pierce discussed "the Craft of Fiction"; Donald G. French, "the Unpublished Novel"; Miss Hind and J. B. Livesay, "Open Doors for Women Journalists"; Norman McIntosh, "Syndicating for Profit"; Sir John Willison, "Correspondence for Outside Papers," and H. Napier Moore and Miss Anne Elizabeth Wilson spoke on work for magazines. At the dinner given by the Ontario Government, Premier Ferguson urged the education of public opinion to knit the Dominion closer; and the speeches of members vividly representing each of the nine Provinces in succession surely helped towards deeper understanding.

Among Resolutions passed, several amended the constitution; others arranged for the application of representation at the Imperial Press Conference; for steps (in the interests of a broader Canadianism) towards the establishment of some plan of exchange of special writers and reporters, among Canadian newspapers, for stated intervals; and for the offer of co-operation with the Canadian Newspaper Association in the suppression of undesirable literature. Miss May Clendenan, of the *Farmer's Advocate,* London, was elected President.

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. The 4th Biennial Convention of these Institutes was held at Victoria, B.C., June 23 to 26, 1925. The Federation comprised 1,746 branches, with 66,807 members, with some 8,000 members of the "Cercles de Fermières" of Quebec, in addition, which brought the total membership to nearly 75,000. There were delegates from each of the nine Provinces at the Board Meetings which, besides accomplishing much other business, revised the constitution and passed resolutions, approving further representation by women on the League of Nations, establishing a Standing Committee for study of the League; condemning an amendment to the Criminal Code (before the Federal House) which would "permit a wide open door for games of chance at agricultural fairs"; and changing its "Committee on National Events"—in name and work—to the "Committee on Canadianization and National Events."

Addressing the joint meeting of the F.W.I.C. with the British Columbia Women's Institutes, the retiring President, Mrs. David Watt, of Birtle, Man., suggested that the Institutes might achieve

much both in the campaign for "success in agriculture," and in binding Canada together as "a solid nation"; referred to the part taken by the Institutes in the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, as demonstrating "what can be accomplished by women in helping the business life of the farm"; and stated that the project of forming an International organization (laid before the branches through a *questionnaire*) had been decided in favour of strengthening "relations with Great Britain, leaving a wider alliance to be negotiated at a later date."

The Standing Committees of the F.W.I.C. presented informing reports on the fight against preventable disease, and the extent to which Public Health Nurses were employed in the different Provinces; the promotion of the study of Home Economics and the use of the branch institute as a Home Bureau; the encouragement of Canadian industries, "of home, shop, farm, or factory"; the problems of immigration, including that of Orientals; legislation, bearing especially on the interests of women and children; and Government financial assistance to the institutes.

The work of the Women's Institutes "for Home and Country," showed a variety only hinted at in the following instances. The Convener of Nova Scotia's Agricultural Committee, Miss Thomas, carried out a remarkable agricultural demonstration in her own village, Smith's Cove. Prince Edward Island had a Handicraft Exchange in the office of the Supervisor at Charlottetown to dispose of rugs and cloth woven by the women. In New Brunswick, the Women's Institute Division arranged for meetings at St. Stephen, Woodstock, Grand Falls, and Edmundston to discuss Child Welfare, Anti-tuberculosis work and Social Hygiene. Quebec's County Institutes held successful exhibitions of canning fruits, vegetables, meats, fish and soup. In Ontario, campaigns were undertaken for excellence in milk and other farm products, with a slogan of "Quality first, Quantity afterwards!" "Home-crafts, such as book-binding, spinning, weaving, labour-saving devices, furniture-making, embroidery," were used in Manitoba to establish friendships with families unable to speak English. In Saskatchewan, conferences were held to train judges for women's exhibits at Summer fairs. Alberta had joint committees of the W.I. and United Farm Women to welcome new settlers and be the "good neighbour" to them. Fifty-one British Columbia Institutes held flower and bulb shows.

The following were elected officers of the F.W.I.C. for 1925-27:

Honorary President	Mrs. David Watt, Birtle, Man.
President	Miss Annie Stuart, Grand Pre, Nova Scotia.
First Vice-President	Mrs. George Henderson, Duncan, B.C.
Second Vice-President	Mrs. G. M. Beach, Cowansville, Que.
Corresponding Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Patterson, Hortonville, N.S.
Recording Secretary	Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
Treasurer	Mrs. A. J. Chambers, Shellbrook, Sask.
Publicity Secretary	Mrs. J. F. Price, Calgary, Alta.

The Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture. This organization, with Mrs. J. S. Amos as President for 1925, was composed of representatives of the United Farm Women of Alberta, Manitoba,

Ontario and Quebec, and of the Women Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan. It carried on educational work by distributing literature, and dealt with questions of national importance on which the farm women felt their expression was needed. The Annual Meeting was held at Regina, Feb. 23-26, 1926. Reports were presented from the Standing Committees on Marketing, Legislation, Immigration, Public Health and Social Welfare, and on Resolutions referred by the various Provincial associations to the Women's Section. Action taken on these was as follows:—(1) Egg-grading—referred to the Provincial associations for further study; (2) Uniform grading of farm products—referred to the special Co-operative Marketing Committee of the Council, the latter declaring itself in favour of the name "First," or "No. 1," in place of fancy names, such as "Special"; (3) Request that the married woman be given the right to become personally naturalized, and that a British woman, married to an alien should not lose her nationality except by declaration of alienage—explained in the House of Commons, that none of the essential features of the Naturalization Act could be altered "without a conference of the United Kingdom and all the Dominions upon it"; (4) Equality in grounds for divorce, as between men and women—Dominion Act, granting equality, placed on statute books in 1925; (5) Request that "Cadet Training" should be changed to "Physical Training," in Federal estimates, and that the grant given under the Department of Militia be turned over to the Provincial Departments of Education to be administered, presented to the Government, (Miss Macphail strongly supported the amendment to this effect in the House, but it was defeated); (6) the Recommendation that "Government have all immigrants examined at the point of embarkation by trained psychiatrists,"—sent to the Government by the Canadian Council of Agriculture—"and a medical officer, placed in London, to examine immigrants before they be allowed to sail."

The officers elected were:—President, Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay, Alberta; Vice-President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, Manitoba; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Miles Oper, Leamington, Ontario; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Ward, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Department of Immigration and Colonization. The Women's Branch of this Department had as Supervisor, Miss M. V. Burnham. According to the latest report available, there came to Canada, during the year, ending Mar. 31, 1925, 11,004 unaccompanied women from Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. Of these 946 came out to be married and 2,369 to join relatives. The remaining 7,689 were houseworkers. In addition, there arrived 203 houseworkers from Newfoundland, 27 classified as "other British women," 2 as "U.S.A. citizens," and 4,322 foreigners including Hebrews and representatives of some 25 European and several Asiatic countries. Certificates as to health were required of all these girls, and the British girls were asked "to submit evidence that settlement arrangements in Canada" were satisfactory.

For the protection and comfort of these inexperienced travellers, women officers attended at the ports of embarkation; steamship conductresses took charge during the voyage, and, in Canada, Government conductresses, who had had experience in nursing and social service work, accompanied the parties travelling inland by train.

Free accommodation for from 24 to 48 hours was provided for houseworkers seeking employment, at the Canadian Women's Hostels at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, and at the Y.W.C.A. in Victoria, the Y.W.C.A. and Rosary Hall in Edmonton, the Y.W.C.A. in London and Hamilton, the Catholic Women's League Hostel in Toronto, the Y.W.C.A., Rosary Hall, and King's Daughters' Guild in Ottawa, Loretto Community House in Montreal and Rosary Hall in St. John. Besides serving girl travellers, the Hostels in Montreal and Toronto were much used as clubs by girls settling in those cities; whilst the Hostel at Calgary accommodated not only houseworkers but families,

"destined by the Land Settlement Branch to settle on farms." Follow-up work for houseworkers, not registering at the Hostels, was done by the Women's Branch; and names of girls, desiring to come out to be married were sent to Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Department of Health, who supplied them with literature likely to be helpful. During the year, 1,667 houseworkers received transportation warrants under the Empire Settlement Scheme—1,153 being under the special direction of the Dominion Government; 245, of the Ontario Government; and 246, of the Salvation Army. In 1924 the Women's Branch gave special assistance to 477 women and 479 children, sent to join the fathers of the families, by the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

At Quebec, Halifax and St. John, Red Cross Nurseries did excellent work, caring for 1,694 infants, 14,534 children and 11,948 women.

Women's Canadian Clubs. Though no new ones had been organized during 1925, the clubs were strongly represented at the 13th Conference of the Association of Canadian Clubs at Port Arthur, Sept. 14-16, 1925. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, was one of the outstanding speakers of the Convention; Mrs. John A. Cooper, President of the Toronto Women's Canadian Club, outlined plans for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation; and Mrs. H. P. Hodge, of Victoria, was elected Vice-President of the Association.

Women's Political Organizations. The non-partisan League of Women Voters of Toronto held its 2nd Annual Meeting, Apr. 27, 1926. The retiring President, Mrs. John Bruce, stated that though there was a decrease in membership reports indicated progress. During the year, "3,000 pieces of educational literature were sent out." Mrs. H. P. Plumptre was elected President. Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, urged that women should strive to build up a united Canada; should study the financial problems of Governments, (regarding social welfare from the standpoint of wise expenditure); and should show more courage in accepting office. "With a system of government built on party lines," she did not see how anything could be accomplished "without going into parties and working through them." This expression of view was similar to a Resolution passed by the International Council of Women at Washington in May, 1925, recommending women to join political parties.

Meanwhile the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs—Chairman, Miss Florence W. Edwards; Secretaries, Misses Helen Doherty and Beatrice Belcourt, all of Ottawa—with a membership of over 6,000 was working for the organization of local Women's Liberal Clubs, to be formed into District and Provincial Federations, and these into the National Federation. The Ontario Women's Liberal Association—President, Mrs. A. H. Beaton,—(still the only Provincial organization) raised, in 1925, $6,000 to found the Sir Wilfrid Laurier Scholarships (of $100 each) in French Conversation to be awarded annually to Canadian-born, English-speaking students (not of French parentage) in the University of Toronto, Queen's and the University of Western Ontario. The Ottawa-St. Lawrence Federation of Liberal women—President, Mrs. J. G. Forgie, Pembroke—was organized on Feb. 7, 1925, and the Kingston District Federation—President, Mrs. John McGillivray—on May 14, 1925. By April, 1926, the Provisional Committee at Ottawa had begun to organize among young men the "20th Century Society of Canada," of which the Ottawa Branch was called "The Canada First Club." The Women's Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto—President, Mrs. C. H. Rogers—had a membership "in the thousands," representing all the Toronto ridings.

Professional, Cultural and Social Organizations. Differing much in aim, type and number of members, these organizations continued to play a large part in the life of Canadian women. The Women's Cana-

dian Historical Societies of Ottawa, with 138 members—President, Mrs. Braddish Billings; and that of Toronto, with 110 members—President, Miss Sara Mickle; and the Women's Wentworth Historical Society—President, Mrs. Lynch Staunton—all continued their endeavours to stimulate interest in their country's past. The Toronto society lost in the passing away of Miss Janet Carnochan, on Mar. 31, 1926, an honorary member, who had made "a tremendous contribution to Canadian history" by her writings and work in organizing the Niagara Peninsula Historical Society and in raising $5,000 for the erection of the Historical Building at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The Women's Art Association of Canada held its Annual Meeting at its headquarters in Toronto, Oct. 14, 1925. Mrs. Frederick Mercer was re-elected President. The Association's officers and the branches in Hamilton, St. Thomas, Owen Sound and Peterborough, reported increases in membership and in interest. Many delightful lectures, musicales and exhibitions were given in Toronto during the Winter of 1925-26, including the December Demonstration of 18 crafts and Exhibition of the work of 30 painters and etchers and of 38 craftswomen, belonging to Toronto, Calgary, Ottawa, Montreal, Welland, Kitchener, Woodstock, Guelph, Brandon, Winnipeg and Luseland, Saskatchewan.

The Canadian Federation of University Women's Clubs held its Executive Meeting in Toronto, Sept. 26, 1925, with Mrs. Walter Vaughan, of Montreal, presiding. Ten of the 23 constituent clubs were represented. Miss Jessie Dykes described the Council Meeting of the International Federation at Brussels, attended by University women from all over the world. It was announced that there were many international scholarships for which Canadian girls might compete. The Canadian Federation's own $1,000 scholarship was awarded in March, 1926, to a distinguished geologist of Ottawa, Miss Alice D. Wilson, first woman sent out on field work by the Canadian Survey.

The Women's Law Association of Ontario—President, Miss Vida Harris, Toronto—was formed in 1919 to promote co-operation amongst women of legal training. By the time of its seventh Annual Meeting in April, 1926, some 50 women had been called to the bar and 6 others were in their final year in the Law School at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Of the 25 women barristers in practice, 15 were in Toronto; 3, in Windsor; 2, in Hamilton; and one each in Trenton, Preston, Port Colborne, Fort William and Vancouver. Interesting events of the year were two luncheons given in honour of Dr. N. W. Hoyles, who had been Principal of the Law School for nearly thirty years; and of Madame Maria Kurenko, the Russian singer, who was also a lawyer.

The Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario—President, Miss B. A. Ross, Toronto—held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, on Apr. 7, 1926. A gain in membership of about 500 was reported. Resolutions were passed—raising the life membership fee to $25; employing a full time secretary-treasurer; enlarging the employment service; and supporting the plan of the Teachers' Federation for Dominion registration. On the Executive were District Representatives from Western, Central, Eastern and Northern Ontario. The Women Teachers of Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina and other cities had their own local organizations.

The Canadian Nurses' Association—with Miss Jean E. Browne as President—arranged to hold its Biennial Meeting at Ottawa, Aug. 23-27, 1926, when the Nurses' Memorial, consisting of a statue, designed and executed in Italian marble, by the Montreal sculptor, G. W. Hill, at a cost of $20,000, was to be unveiled.

A large number of nurses graduated from the Training Schools of the Various Canadian hospitals in 1925; and on June 2, 28 nurses received diplomas from the Department of Public Health Nursing of the University of Toronto, which had as its Superintendent, Miss K. Russell,

At the presentation, Dr. H. J. Cody spoke on the importance of the part played by the public health nurse.

On June 24, 1925, (the Empire's day of remembrance for the nursing sisters, who died in the War) a service was held in Convocation Hall, Toronto, attended by representatives of the nursing and medical professions and of military and women's organizations, when the names of the 44 Canadian nurses, who had made the great sacrifice, were read. These were also amongst the 1,300 names, carved on the oak screen in York Minster, to hang beside the Five Sisters' Window, which had been restored as Great Britain's memorial to the heroic Nursing Sisters and was, that day, unveiled by the Duchess of York.

A great event in nursing annals was the meeting at Helsingfors, Finland, July 20-25, 1925, of the International Council of Nurses—President, Baroness Sophie Mannerheim—attended by 1,049 delegates, including 52 from Canada. English was used as the official language, many Finnish nurses having studied it in preparation for the Convention. The Canadian speakers on the programme, exhibit of books, slides and equipment and reports concerning training schools, hospital administration and public health work all made an excellent showing. Miss Nina Gage, from the United States, was elected President, and Miss Jean Gunn, Superintendent of Nurses in the Toronto General Hospital, a Vice-President.

In 1925, Miss Mary Adelaide Nutting (a Canadian, born at Waterloo, P.Q.) retired from the position of Director of Nursing Education at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, having seen the annual attendance grow from 6 to 600 students. In her former position of Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses she and Miss Lavinia Dock collaborated in the writing of a "History of Nursing."

The Victorian Order of Nurses held its Annual Convention at Ottawa, June 2-3, 1926. The President, Charles A. Magrath, D.L.S., Toronto, was re-elected, and so was Mrs. Arthur Drummond, of Montreal, one of the three Vice-Presidents. According to Miss Mary L. Boswell, Superintendent of the Eastern Provinces, the Order had in December, 1925, 282 nurses in Canada, or 300, counting the supply and relief nurses. The work was most developed in Ontario, with Nova Scotia taking second place. Special stress had been laid on pre-natal work and the care of children between infancy and school age. The publicity department had proved particularly effective, with its "movie" films, lantern slides, and posters; its reports, nursing manual, circulating library of nursing literature and "News Letter." The second volume of the latter, published October, 1925, contained Queen Mary's appreciative message of greeting, read at the Annual Meeting, May 29, 1925, and an account of the International Convention, by Miss E. L. Smellie, Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order. In Toronto the St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Association—President, Mrs. J. E. Day—with its 7 visiting nurses, under the supervision of Miss Helen Heffernan, did work similar to that of the V.O.N.

The Catholic Women's League of Canada. The 5th Annual Convention was held at Hamilton, Ont., June 8-12, 1925. Seven hundred and fifty delegates from all over Canada were welcomed by Right Rev. J. T. McNally, Bishop of Hamilton. Mrs. W. H. Lovering took as the subject of her Presidential address, "The Place of Women in Public Life," and urged that the League should co-operate with other national organizations "in matters of common interest and common need, to bring about a better state of things" in political life, adding, "We have in the suffrage a mighty instrument for good, if intelligently used." A reception to the Apostolic Delegate in Canada and Newfoundland, Most Rev. Pietro di Maria, followed. Addresses were given by His Grace Archbishop Sinnot, Winnipeg, on

the priest as "the Ambassador of Christ"; by His Grace Archbishop McNeil, Toronto, on "Immigration Problems"; by Monsignor J. A. O'Sullivan, President of St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, on "Our Glorious Past," emphasizing the work of the martyr-missionaries and "wonderful women" of primitive Canada; and by Miss Charlotte Whitton on "Child Welfare."

Forty-six new sub-divisions of the League had been organized since the Edmonton Convention and many schools and study clubs had been established. In the West the Sisters of Service (largely supported by the League) had done much in the educational field, and in the East had worked for the immigrants and at the hostels in Halifax, Toronto and elsewhere.

The Convention adopted Resolutions, condemning the propaganda for "birth control"; and recommending the forming of a National Committee to further the interests of junior leagues; and the co-operation of the C.W.L. in the raising of funds to support priests in Western Canada.

Mrs. B. C. McCann of London, was elected President to succeed Mrs. Lovering, who was honoured by the Pope with the much-prized decoration, *"Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice."* She was also made a life-member of the League. Her death occurred in the Spring of 1926. On the anniversary of the Battle of Vimy, a few days after her passing, the Cross of the Legion of Honour was awarded to her by the Republic of France in recognition of the reconstruction work done, under her leadership at St. Eloi, Arras, Lens and other places, by the Secours Nationale of Hamilton.

A delegation to the Convention of the International Union of Catholic Women's Leagues, held at Rome, Oct. 22-27, 1925, was sent by the C.W.L. of Canada, and in the name of this organization, which was "seeking to solve the big problem of emigration from a Catholic viewpoint," a Resolution was submitted through Mrs. John McMartin of Montreal, asking for the appointment of an international secretariat "composed of people possessing a knowledge of several languages," to "maintain close relations with all countries . . . so as to safeguard the faith of travellers through the entire world."

The 6th Annual Convention of the Canadian C.W.L. was held at Ottawa, June 11-16, 1926. His Excellency the Papal Delegate was present, the Archbishop of Ottawa spoke on the objects of the organization; and Chief Justice the Hon. F. A. Anglin, lauded its citizenship aims. At a later meeting, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, commented severely on modern tendencies in dress, manners and amusements, and urged that Catholics should "not only assert their religion without attempt at dominance," but should "live lives which would be exemplary, and an inspiration to others." Mrs. B. C. McCann, of London, Ontario, was re-elected President.

International Federation of Catholic Alumnae. The Ontario Chapter held its 4th Annual Meeting at Windsor, Oct. 8 and 9, 1925. Addresses were delivered by Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London, Ont., and the retiring Governor, Mrs. E. P. Kelly. Mrs. W. T. O. Regan, Ottawa, was elected Governor of the Chapter for the following two years. Following a Resolution passed by the Convention, approving the organization of a National Executive of Catholic College Alumnae for Canada, a Committee was formed with Mrs. E. P. Kelly, of Orillia, as Chairman.

The Protestant Women's Federation. Formerly "The Protestant Federation of Patriotic Women," The Protestant Women's Federation held its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Jan. 18, 1926. Mrs. A. E. Gooderham was re-elected President. The reports of the three branches showed progress. The Toronto Branch had raised $1,500 to aid in publishing the evangelical Ukrainian paper, "Faith and Knowledge." The Bible Committee had supplied Bibles to itinerant missionaries, and two courses of lectures on (1) "Great Leaders of Protestantism," and (2) "The Influence of Religion on Different Phases of National Life," were well attended. The Ottawa Branch worked with and for the "Big Sisters," the "Children's Aid," the "Local Council," and the "Detention Home," whilst the Junior Auxiliary worked among the immigrants, entertaining weekly an average of 400 boys and girls, under wholesome conditions, in their own club-house. St. Catharines' Branch reported extension of the work among the Ukrainians at Thorold, to include all foreigners in a non-Anglo-Saxon Mission. Assistance was given also to an "All Peoples' Mission." A Mission School at St. Catharines, in addition to companies of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides was organized.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada. The 23rd Biennial Convention was held at Toronto, Jan. 13-16, 1925. The membership of nearly 22,000 was represented by delegates from every Province, and, while some told of difficulties of law enforcement and of work among foreigners, many brought cheering reports of widespread educational efforts. Mrs. M. Cushing of Montreal spoke of the Loyal Temperance Legions and of the restraining influence of the pledge on young boys. Dr. Sara B. Detwiler stated that in two years the "Travellers Aids" had assisted about 120,000 persons. Mrs. Gordon Wright, in her Presidential address, referred to conditions in Montreal's "Red Light District," and urged systematic temperance training of young people and a campaign to increase membership in the Unions to 30,000 by 1927, and to double that of the "Y's" and Loyal Temperance Legions.

Resolutions were passed:—reaffirming the National Union's unfaltering opposition to alcohol as a beverage and its belief in prohibition; recommending intensive efforts along lines of organization and education; urging parents and teachers of the young, to inculcate reverence for laws, moral and statutory; and protesting against the

granting, or renewal, by the Federal Government, of brewery or distillery licences in Provinces with prohibitive legislation. The Convention also endorsed the aims and activities of the League of Nations and became a corporate member of the League of Nations Society; pledged itself to support the prohibitions of the Lord's Day Act; and was gratified with reports of increased scientific teaching in schools. Mrs. Gordon Wright was re-elected President.

On June 23, 1925, Mrs. Wright spoke for Canada at the World's W.C.T.U. Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland; and Mrs. Blanche Reid Johnson, of Toronto, was elected a Secretary of the organization.

On Oct. 25, of the same year, the Toronto District Union celebrated the 50th birthday of the first W.C.T.U. in the city.

The Young Women's Christian Associations. Although numbering 39 associations as in the previous year the work of the Y.W.C.A. was expanding. At the Annual Meeting in Toronto, Feb. 19, 1926, the President of the Dominion Council, Miss Muriel L. Brock, stressed the International aspects of the work, and the fact that Miss Charlotte Niven, General Secretary of the World's Committee was then visiting the Canadian Associations in East and West; referred to her recent trip abroad, when she had obtained "a much enlarged view of Association work" in Europe, Asia and Africa; and mentioned that three other members of the Executive, Mrs. P. Foster, Miss W. Hutchison and Miss A. Anderson had respectively attended the Pan-Pacific Conference, the International Migration Conference at Geneva, and the Foreign Missions Conference at Washington. The President announced the appointment of Miss Constance Body as National Executive Secretary.

The Educational Departments of the Associations had offered classes in subjects ranging from dressmaking, cookery and home nursing to etiquette, gymnastics, dancing, swimming, games and "Art Appreciation." The Religious Work Department, emphasized the distinctive expressions of religious life in daily prayers, Sunday Song Services, and Bible classes; and, still more, the importance of expressing religion through all departments. The Camp Committee reported that 176 campers had enjoyed outdoor sports at Camperdown, the Provincial camp in Ontario; that 22 local Association Camps had served many individuals, groups and conferences in different parts of Canada; and that some 3,700 women and girls had passed holidays in the Rocky Mountain Camps at Banff and Lake Louise.

The Immigration and Travellers' Aid Department dealt with over 300 International cases during 1925; met 124,259 trains and 388 boats; and assisted 86,471 persons. Twenty-four places had done Travellers' Aid work regularly, 14 on request, and at 238 places service had been rendered by corresponding members in emergency cases. Follow-up work had been done in 88 per cent. of cases sent, and Overseas Clubs had been organized where mothers could learn English and Canadian methods.

Steady growth was reported in Y.W.C.A. work in India, whence had come requests for nurses and students' hostels; in Japan, which in 1925 had had its first National Y.W.C.A. Convention; and in China, where a native, Miss Ting, had become National General Secretary.

Miss Mary Dingman, Industrial Secretary of the World's Committee, led, in 1925, a Study Group, looking to constructive industrial work in Canada. She spoke on the same subject at a meeting held in one of the University Buildings, Toronto.

Canadian Girl Guides' Association. This Association with Mrs. H. D. Warren, Chief Commissioner, held its Annual Meeting at Government House, Toronto, Apr. 29, 1926. Lady Baden-Powell brought greetings from Princess Mary, Chief Guide of the Empire. Another honoured guest was Dame Katherine Furse, widely known for her splendid War service and head of the "Sea Guides." She told of "guiding" among the crippled, blind and other unfortunates, and said that the wearing of one uniform helped much in drawing together young people of different nationalities and classes. 608 Guide companies; 272 Brownie packs; 39 Ranger companies; 7 Sea Guide contingents, 2 Cadet and 2 Lone Guide companies, or 930 companies in all, with 23,638 active members, were reported in Canada. During the year, 4 awards were given for courage and life-saving, including the bronze cross to Mrs. D. Munday, Lone Guider of British Columbia, who did most perilous work in helping to rescue a lad, who had fallen eight hundred feet, down a precipitous, icy mountain-side. The first Dominion Conference of Commissioners met on Apr. 30, with 6 Provinces represented.

Canadian Girls in Training. The National Girls' Work Board with Miss Constance Body as President, and Miss Mary Allison, Secretary, reported 2,766 registered groups, and a total membership of 31,710 girls at the Annual Meeting in April, 1926. Emphasis was placed on the training of leaders, through Monthly Leaders' Councils, Leadership Training Camps and "more vital missionary education." The members of the 36 Girls' Councils, or "community groups," did much to raise their own budgets. Of the 72 Conferences held, the Boards of the Maritime Provinces, working together, organized 11 district conferences—enrolment 2,290; Quebec (with some 2,000 girls in training) had week-end or one-day conferences in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Quebec and 4 other centres; Ontario had 3 Provincial conferences, on successive week-ends at Ottawa, London and Toronto—enrolment 250 leaders, 850 girls; Manitoba had one Provincial conference—enrolment, 70; and one district conference—enrolment, 72; Saskatchewan had conferences in Regina and 6 other centres; Alberta had 4 week-end Leadership conferences; and British Columbia, 11 rallies and 12 conferences, Vancouver holding 9 district conferences simultaneously, with attendance of 1,125. The 61 Camps with an attendance of 2,913, were a most important feature of the C.G.I.T. programme.

The Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations. This Federation, founded in 1916, had, when it held its Annual Meeting (Apr. 5 to 8, 1926) 32 affiliated School Clubs, a membership running into thousands, and as President, Dr. A. E. Marty, Toronto. Resolutions passed at the meeting endorsed the educational campaign on the League of Nations; recommended a survey of religious education and character-building; the raising of the age at which fire-arms might be purchased by minors; the appointment of advisers to girl students in secondary schools; research into cadet training and physical education in schools; and a request to the Department of Education to plan for the special

training of children, of unusual mentality, in rural districts. During 1925, endeavours to increase sympathetic co-operation between parents, teachers and trustees had continued, and much practical interest was shown in conditions bearing on the health of the child at home or school.

Other Organizations. The 11th Dominion "Triennial" of the King's Daughters and Sons was held at Montreal, Apr. 28 and 29, 1925. Mrs. Asa Gordon, of Ottawa, was elected President, whilst Miss Annie M. Brown, the retiring President, was appointed Advisory President, in appreciation of her long service. Delegates reported that the work was keeping up in East and West. Another old organization, the Girls' Friendly Society with Miss Mary Glassco, of Ancaster, Ont., President, continued its work in the Anglican Dioceses of Montreal, Toronto, Huron and Niagara, and in Halifax, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria and other cities.

The Big Sister Association of Toronto dealt with 504 cases of "Little Sisters" in 1925, making satisfactory adjustments in 227 cases and continuing work in 229 others. More than half of the girls (whose average age was 15) were attending school, while 30 per cent. were in full-time, and the remainder in part-time, employment. 56 girls were given Summer holidays; and 14 received scholarships, varying from $10 a year for school books to $8 a week and Business College fees. Mrs. G. A. Kuhring was President for 1926-27.

The "Big Sisters" of Hamilton with Mrs. Harold V. Hamilton as President, reported 266 girls helped, of whom the Jewish Women's Council cared for 3; the Roman Catholic Committee, 27; and the Crippled Girls' Committee, 23. Thirty-seven girls were sent to Fresh Air camps.

The Canadian Council of Child Welfare with President, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Ottawa, as President, held its 5th Canadian Conference at Ottawa, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, 1925. Special reports were presented upon Progress in Child Welfare, 1920-25 by Miss Charlotte Whitton; Child Health, Mrs. V. S. MacLachlan, Victoria; Controlling Child Labour, Judge Helen G. McGill, Vancouver; Education and Recreation, Dr. W. E. Gettys, Montreal; Delinquency Problems, Brother Barnabas, F.S.C., Toronto; Mental Hygiene, Dr. C. M. Hincks, Toronto; Dependency and Neglect Problems, Judge D. B. Harkness, Winnipeg; Ethical and Spiritual Development of the Child, Major F. J. Ney, Winnipeg. A statement of the Council's objectives for the period 1925-30 was compiled from the resolutions passed, some of which recommended the establishment of a Federal Ministry of Health; the encouragement of research in Canadian universities on matters affecting the health and the well-being of children; the recognition of certain standards in legislation affecting employment of juveniles with regard to the minimum age, night or hazardous employment and minimum wage regulations for both girls and boys; the extension of the juvenile court system to every part of Canada; the organization within each Provincial Department of Health of a division on Mental Hygiene, and the provision of special training for mentally defective children. On Sept. 30, a French-speaking conference was held under the direction of the French-speaking section of the Council.

Helpers of the Sick and Handicapped were found in many organizations having more or less social aims, such as the May Court Club, Ottawa; the Junior Organization, Toronto; and the American Women's Club also of Toronto. Others were grouped in associations founded to meet special needs. Notable among these was the Women's Auxiliary to the National Institute for the Blind, with Mrs. Lionel Clarke as President, who, at the 7th Annual Meeting in Government House, Toronto, Feb. 22, 1926, stated that there were 8,000 blind persons in Canada; that the Library at 142 College St., Toronto, lent 17,000 books to 850 blind Canadians; that 9 (blind) instructors taught braille, typewriting, handicrafts, etc., in Ontario, which had 2,000 blind inhabitants; and that the

blind had become a factor in industry. For instance, 20 blind men in a Toronto factory had made 12,000 brooms a month. The Institute's work included the establishment of sight-saving classes, and education of the public in preventive measures against blindness.

The Samaritan Club, Toronto—President, Mrs. William Storrie—held its Annual Meeting, Jan. 25, 1926. Reports showed a membership of 1,465 engaged in preventive work against tuberculosis, with Miss Julia Stewart, R.N., as head worker, and the Valdai Rest Home at Jackson's Point, doing effective fresh air service. The Women's Patriotic League, Toronto, held its 9th Annual Meeting, Apr. 22, 1926, when Mrs. H. D. Warren was re-elected President. Miss Morphy, Superintendent of the Emergency Workroom, reported 6,409 days' work given to needy women, and Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet stated that the total receipts of the Soldiers' Comforts Department were over $29,000. The Women's Auxiliary to the Armenian Relief Association—President, Mrs. C. B. Sissons, Toronto, raised $12,000, in 1925, for the Armenian Boys' Home at Georgetown, Ont., with its 90 inmates.

Much work for charitable institutions was done by such organizations as Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which had branches in Montreal and Victoria; also the Needlework Guild of Canada, with branches in Toronto and St. Catharines—President, Mrs. W. H. H. Sparks, Toronto—in which city, on Nov. 19 1925, 6,250 articles, of clothing and bed-linen, were distributed among 49 charities.

Women's Missionary Societies of the Protestant Churches. The outstanding event, in this connection, during 1925, was the new alignment consequent upon "Church Union." The Continuing Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society (Western Division) convened in Knox Church, Toronto, June 11-12, 1925, with Mrs. D. T. L. McKerrol in the Chair; Miss Murray representing the Women's Missionary Board of the Maritime Provinces; and one missionary and 811 registered delegates attending. The plans of the Provisional Executive Board for a revised constitution and ways and means of carrying on the Overseas and National Mission Work were discussed, and the support of those on the staff who were forced to resign their positions on account of remaining in the Presbyterian Church, was made a first charge on the budget. Mrs. McKerrol was elected President.

The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada had 250,000 members, 450 missionaries "on the firing line," and an income of $1,000,000, when, on Oct. 26, 1925, at the inaugural meeting in Toronto, the Presidents of the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions—Mrs. C. R. Crowe, Guelph; the Methodist Women's Missionary Society—Mrs. H. A. Lavell, Kingston; the Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society, West, Mrs. John MacGillivray, Guelph; and East—Mrs. E. E. O'Brien, Truro, N.S., all pledged adherence to the Union.

The Dominion Board of the Anglican Women's Auxiliary—President, Mrs. Ferrabee, of Montreal—met at Vancouver, Sept. 15, 1925, for its first Annual Meeting in the far West, the officers thus obtaining new insight into the Oriental problem. Satisfactory reports were presented concerning the "W.A. Forward Movement," directed by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings. In February, 1926, Strachan Houses (formerly St. Hilda's College) were opened, under the auspices of the Toronto "W.A." as a home for aged couples.

The Women's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Baptist Church had last year the same Presidents and number of missionaries as in 1924.* The Women's Home Mission Board, Eastern—President, Mrs. A. N. Frith, Westboro, Ont.; and Western—President, Mrs. E. J. Zavitz—supported evangelistic work amongst French Canadians in Ontario and Quebec and foreigners in all the Provinces.

* NOTE.—See *"The Canadian Annual Review,"* 1924-25, page 539.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Boards of Trade in 1925. Outstanding in board of trade developments in 1925-26 was the holding in the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on Nov. 16-18, 1925, of a Conference of representatives of boards of trade and chambers of commerce from all parts of Canada. The idea was credited to S. B. Gundy, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, who was fittingly chosen to act as Chairman of the Conference. 134 delegates, representing 49 boards and chambers attended and, as a result of the deliberations of the gathering, it was felt that some progress had been made towards solving several of the problems with which the Dominion was grappling. One important outcome was the decision to form a Dominion Board of Trade, somewhat along the lines of the United States Chamber of Commerce and a Committee composed of the Presidents of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, the Toronto Board of Trade, the Montreal Board of Trade and the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, was appointed to take the necessary action. Among the notable addresses delivered during the Conference were:—"Canada's Present National and Economic Position," by Sir Thomas White; "Immigration and Colonization, the Need, the Prospects and the Method," by John M. Imrie, Managing Director of the Edmonton *Journal;* "Maritime Provinces' Problems," by J. D. McKenna, Saint John; "Pacific Panama Route and Shipping Generally," by A. M. Dollar, President, Vancouver Board of Trade; "The St. Lawrence Waterway Development," by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, Toronto; "Scientific Research," by Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the Honorary Advisory Council; "National Economy and Taxation," by Travers Sweatman, K.C., Winnipeg; "Transportation and Immigration," by E. W. Beatty, K.C., President, Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Conference adopted resolutions urging the Dominion Government to take steps to remedy the economic disabilities of the Maritime Provinces; calling for greater encouragement of industrial research; advocating a national coal policy for Canada; endorsing the holding of a national foreign trade conference; demanding national economy and relief from heavy taxation; calling on the Government to initiate more active immigration measures; urging action to curb smuggling and requesting that steps be taken to encourage trade within the Empire. To the Dominion Board were referred for consideration and report the subjects of:—(a) commercial arbitration; (b) community development; (c) Hudson Bay Railway; (d) taxation of publicly-owned utilities; (e) United States duty on Canadian wheat.

The Organization Committee held a number of meetings and, on Apr. 7, 1926, it was announced that Col. J. L. Regan, C.M.G., had been appointed permanent Secretary of the Dominion Board and that offices had been opened in Ottawa.

In the meantime, a number of boards of trade and chambers of commerce had been associated together in provincial or district bodies for mutual interest and annual meetings and conferences of these organizations had been taking place from time to time. The Eastern Townships of Quebec had such an organization and, on Feb. 24, 1925, its members met in Sherbrooke and among other business took steps to secure greater accuracy in tourist literature and to prevent the closing down of the Hereford Railway. A Summer meeting was held at Coaticook on July 29, when a number of addresses were delivered and approval was given to the idea of a Canadian exhibition train for the United Kingdom. In the Autumn the Boards met at Sutton on Oct. 15 and, among other matters,

passed a resolution urging the Dominion Government to extend the tubercular test to grade, as well as registered cattle. The 1926 Annual Meeting took place at Sherbrooke on Jan. 29 and the tuberculine test for cattle was again discussed. Protests were voiced against beer and ale signs along the highways and railways and against the export of Christmas trees; reforestation was urged and it was decided to compile an Eastern Townships business directory. J. Bruce Payne, Granby, was elected President; W. J. Ewing, Richmond, and J. N. Davignon, Knowlton, Vice-Presidents; W. M. Hillhouse, Sherbrooke, Treasurer, and C. E. Soles, Sherbrooke, Secretary.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia held their 25th Anniversary Meeting in Cranbrook on May 19-20, 1925. Resolutions were adopted: (1) asking for a railway up Slocan Lake; (2) urging the suppression of the I.W.W. and cancellation of the circulation allowed its literature; (3) pointing out the necessity of more rigid economy by governments and (4) asking for a readustment of freight rates. Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, was the principal speaker at the banquet. Officers elected were:—President, Noble Binns, Trail; Vice-President, I. R. Poole, Nelson; Commissioner, F. A. Starkey, Nelson; Treasurer, J. R. Hunter, Nelson. The 26th Annual Meeting took place in Nelson on June 22-23, 1926. Officers were re-elected, exhaustive reports were made by President Binns and Commissioner Starkey and resolutions were adopted: (1) approving the principle of a turnover tax to replace the existing provincial personal property tax; (2) reaffirming the demand for economy in Dominion and provincial fields; (3) urging exemption from income tax of all profits immediately reinvested in new plant; (4) asking for a return of the passport system existing before the War.

The Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of Vancouver Island was held at Duncan, B.C., on July 8, 1925. The following officers were elected:—President, F. S. Cunliffe, Nanaimo; Vice-President, E. M. Whyte, Alberni; Secretary-Treasurer, M. C. Ironside, Nanaimo.

The 4th Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Associated Boards of Trade took place at Summerside, Aug. 26, 1925, and was attended by both business men and farmers. The President, J. O. Hyndman, Charlottetown, spoke of the advantages of having farmers and business men associated together, of the Island's transportation deficiencies, of the movement to secure readustment of the economic basis between the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion and of the evils of the mail-order business. The Executive was empowered to appoint a committee to deal with economic conditions. Among the speakers at the banquet was A. M. Belding, Saint John, who dealt with "Maritime Rights," and asked for the appointment of committees to prepare views with respect to Transportation, Immigration, Industrial Development and the Economic Status of the Maritimes under Confederation. Lights on all vehicles and the more expeditious handling of automobiles between Island and Mainland were advocated. J. O. Hyndman was re-elected President and W. H. V. Dunbar, Secretary-Treasurer. G. M. Muttart, Summerside, was elected 1st Vice-President and M. F. Macdonald, M.P.P., Montague, 2nd Vice-President.

The Northern Ontario Associated Boards of Trade met at Cochrane on Sept. 17, 1925. Addresses were delivered on highway development and agricultural conditions. Resolutions were adopted:—(1) providing for prizes for best standing crops, stock-judging for young farmers, etc.; (2) urging the Government to enforce a systematic and compulsory burning of slash under the supervision of fire rangers; (3) recommending supplementary examinations in connection with middle school examinations; (4) urging the Government to take steps to remedy adverse conditions created by the holding of lots by persons who had not done their homestead duties. Alex. Dewar, Iroquois Falls, was re-elected President and B. L. Cope, Smooth Rock Falls, Vice-President. G. V. Ryckman, Iroquois Falls, was Secretary-Treasurer.

The Maritime Board of Trade met at Charlottetown on Nov. 5. Among the resolutions adopted were:—(1) asking the Dominion Government to institute and finance an immediate and aggressive immigration policy for the Maritimes, continuing the same for no fewer than 10 years; (2) asking that P.E.I. be given an auxiliary car ferry, deep water terminals, frostproof warehouses and improvement in railway service; (3) asking for Maritime exporters and importers a substantial reduction in existing rates to the nearest seaports, applicable equally to and from Saint John, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec throughout the year. Officers elected were:—President, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; Vice-Presidents, John Pilkington, North Sydney, N.S.; A. Pomeroy, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Executive: W. S. Fisher, Saint John; H. S. Congdon, Dartmouth, N.S.; J. O. Hyndman, Charlottetown; R. H. Simonds, Fredericton, N.B.; M. C. Hanson, Amherst, N.S.; George Muttart, Summerside, P.E.I.; A. E. Chesley, Kentville, N.S.; A. J. Matheson, O'Leary, P.E.I.; Secretary, C. H. Blakeney, Moncton, N.B.

The 14th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce took place at Kingston on Nov. 5-6, 1925. The number of Boards in the Association was 62. Twenty-six resolutions submitted by member Boards were considered. Many of these had to do with motor traffic and its control, tourist business and highways. Among the more important resolutions were the following:—(1) Selection by the Government of trans-shipping point at foot of Lake Ontario, in anticipation of completion of Welland Ship Canal; (2) reduction and simplification of governmental machinery; (3) imposition of a duty on imported magazines; (4) a more aggressive immigration policy on the basis of varied employment; (5) minimum rates on first-class mail to foreign countries; (6) reduction of income tax and other modifications thereof and repeal of stamp taxes; (7) conservation of electric power. The officers elected were:—Honorary Presidents, Lieut-Col. H. Brock, Toronto; G. C. Coppley, Hamilton; M. P. Byrnes, Collingwood; J. G. Elliott, Kingston; President, K. J. Dunstan, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, J. J. Duffus, Peterborough; 2nd Vice-President, R. A. McInnis, Iroquois Falls; 3rd Vice-President, G. C. Martin, Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Marshall, Toronto.

The Western Ontario United Boards of Trade followed with their 7th Annual Meeting at Preston on Nov. 19-20, 1925, Some 13 resolutions were adopted of which the more important were:—(1) development of all water powers of the Province; (2) more industrial research work; (3) compulsory stop for vehicles at railway crossings; (4) against diversion of water by Chicago drainage canal; (5) licensing of highway service stations, tourist camps, refreshment booths, etc.; (6) development of power sites on the St. Lawrence. Officers elected were:—President, Charles M. Iredale, Preston; Vice-Presidents, A. T. MacNeill, Woodstock; George W. Wands, Chatham; Frank Harding, St. Thomas and Amos Tipling, Wingham; Secretary-Treasurer, Gordon Philip, Windsor.

On Dec. 1, the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia met at Chilliwack. Resolutions were adopted urging telephone connection between the coast and the interior, especially along the trans-provincial highway; compulsory equipment of vehicles with white lights in front and red reflectors behind; and asking for legislation making jobber-owned brokerage houses illegal. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Tomer, Vancouver, on producing and marketing agricultural products and by O. Bowman on the charges imposed by the Provincial Government on the lands in the Sumas reclamation area. L. B. Lusby, New Westminster, was elected President; F. S. Cunliffe, Nanaimo, Vice-President; W. E. Payne, Vancouver, Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive consisted of W. L. Macken, Chilliwack; Mayor Alward, Prince George; C. H. Dunbar, Kamloops; Colin F. Jackson, North Vancouver, and G. O. Buchan, Vancouver.

At Belleville, Ont., on June 22, 1926, the Eastern Ontario Chamber of Commerce was organized with a constitution along the lines of the Western

Ontario United Boards of Trade. It was decided to petition the Government to legislate for the taxation of mail-order houses doing business in the municipalities and to request the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission to provide sufficient power for present and prospective requirements at the same rates as in Western Ontario. Road improvement and re-forestation were urged. Mayor W. T. Holloway, Peterboro, was elected President; E. C. Metcalfe, Deseronto; T. G. Bishop, Kingston; J. C. Murray, Renfrew, Vice-Presidents; J. O. Herity, Belleville, Secretary-Treasurer.

In Montreal, the Board of Trade, with its strong permanent organization, had a busy year. Seventeen ordinary and five special meetings of the Council were held, at which many matters of general and local interest were considered. Among the activities of the year were the circulation of 115,000 copies of a circular urging national economy; co-operation with other organizations in securing the abrogation of legislation giving the Federal Government a lien on unpaid taxes; action to secure the enactment of the Canadian-Australian Trade agreement; the making of representations in connection with the West Indies Trade agreement; organization of opposition to the Petersen ship subsidy; support of the Commercial Protective Association's efforts to prevent smuggling; support of the Produced-in-Canada campaign; opposition to the order of the Railway Board applying the Crow's Nest rates to grain and flour to Vancouver for export; consideration of the Montreal charter amendments and numerous other matters. Officers in 1925 were:—President, A. O. Dawson; 1st Vice-President, Robert Starke; 2nd Vice-President, G. Laffoley; Treasurer, George Henderson; Secretary, J. Stanley Cooke.

Montreal's other important trade body, La Chambre de Commerce, founded in 1887, had a large French-speaking membership. Its President in 1925 was Paul E. Joubert. At the Annual Meeting on Feb. 10, 1926, resolutions were adopted with respect to the South Shore Bridge, help to the hospitals, repeal of the British Preferential Tariff, more stringent measures to deal with crookedness in business transactions, the Bankruptcy Act, municipal affairs and the repeal of the income tax. J. V. Desaulniers was elected President; J. A. Paulhus, 1st Vice-President; Raoul O. Grothé, 2nd Vice-President; C. E. Gravel, Treasurer and J. C. Groves-Contant, Secretary.

The Toronto Board, under the Presidency of S. B. Gundy, was also vigorous. It had at Dec. 31, 1925, 2,555 members and it dealt during the year with many questions. It took action with other bodies to secure the repeal of the Government lien on unpaid taxes and to assist the efforts of the Commercial Protective Association to curb smuggling. It took an outstanding part in arranging for the Dominion Conference of Boards of Trade at Winnipeg and took an active interest in the work of the Ontario Associated Boards. Its Transportation and Customs Department was active in studying the transportation problems of the day and supporting the Australian and West Indian Trade agreements. It took the initiative in securing the co-operation of all civic organizations in bringing out a larger vote at the municipal elections. A tour of Northern Ontario was undertaken in March. At the Annual Meeting on Jan. 25, 1926, George Wilson was elected President; C. L. Burton, 1st Vice-President; Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell, 2nd Vice-President; Frank A. Rolph, Treasurer. F. D. Tolchard was Secretary; L. R. Crawshaw, Assistant Secretary and T. Marshall, Manager of the Transportation and Customs Department.

A wide range of activities was enumerated by R. G. Persse, President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, in his review of 1925 affairs delivered at the Annual Meeting on Mar. 25, 1926. He noted, among other items, the opening of new offices in the Confederation Life Building; active interest in the creation of the Winnipeg Tourist and Convention Bureau and in movements to attract tourist traffic to Winnipeg; keen interest in agricultural matters, including auto trips to rural centres, prizes to

Manitoba farmers winning at the Chicago Show, organization of an Agricultural Section and study of the St. Lawrence Waterway proposals; work in the direction of drawing settlers to Manitoba; efforts to reduce educational costs, which were absorbing 43 cts. out of every dollar of real estate taxation; recommendations for improvements in City Hydro Department; support in the formation of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba; activity in directing attention to and encouraging mining development and the addition of a Financial Section which made several representations on taxation questions. The Managing Secretary of the Board in 1925 was A. E. Parker.

At the 39th Annual Meeting of the Vancouver Board of Trade held on Mar. 9, 1926, activities of that organization in 1925 were reviewed by A. M. Dollar, President. He reported that satisfactory progress had been made in the Board's freight rates applications and it was the intention not to cease fighting until all discriminations had been removed; that continued pressure had been brought to bear on the Provincial and Federal Governments in regard to the development of the Peace River Country; that the proposed Dominion ship subsidy had been opposed and the Board had co-operated with the Provincial and Federal authorities in regard to the embargo on cattle infected with foot and mouth diseases; and that the Board had secured a modification of the hay, straw and fodder order. The Board maintained the following bureaux:—Advertising and Sales, B.C. Products, Civic, Foreign Trade, Health, Insurance, Financial and Real Estate, Legal and Legislative, Mining, Retail Merchants, Shipping, Transportation and Wholesale Merchants. F. E. Burke was elected President for 1926 and Robert McKee, Vice-President. W. E. Payne was Secretary.

Through many committees the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce carried on a great many activities during its fiscal year, which ended Mar. 31, 1926. Work was done in connection with planting trees; in securing traffic improvements; in providing for public safety; in publicity; in purification of water supply, in securing better rates and services from the railways, etc. The Board of Directors met 32 times and 144 meetings were held by 24 committees. George R. Kerr was President; W. S. Burrill, 1st Vice-President and E. V. Illsey, 2nd Vice-President, with Lieut.-Col. F. P. Healey, Managing Secretary, and D. McLean, Assistant-Secretary and Manager.—The Quebec Board of Trade, with Sept. Barrow, President; J. S. Roger, 1st Vice-President; J. A. McManamy, 2nd Vice-President, A. G. Penny, Treasurer, and J. A. Y. Bouchard, Secretary, dealt with many matters in 1925 relating to navigation and marine, highways, streets and touring, tramways and railways, laws, taxes and tariffs, trade agreements, municipal affairs, etc. As Mr. Barrow said in his review: "The term ending may well be looked upon as one of the most successful in the history of the Board."—The Saint John Board of Trade launched out on a new programme of activity in 1926 and did much aggressive work on behalf of Maritime ports and business interests. R. E. Armstrong retired as Secretary and was succeeded by F. Maclure Sclanders, who assumed the title of Commissioner. L. W. Simms, President, was re-elected for 1926, and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Massie, D.S.O., was Vice-President. In his address at the Annual Meeting on Dec. 10, 1925, Mr. Simms outlined what had been done in the direction of removing the marine insurance handicap of the Port, advocating the greater use of Canadian ports, increasing steamship services and other useful work.—The London Chamber of Commerce, incorporated in 1918 to promote the economic, civic and social welfare of the people of London and vicinity, did much work in 1925 in preparation for the celebration of London's centennial in 1926. The Chamber took a leading part in civic activities, devoting attention to such matters as education, farm development, fire prevention, good roads, harbour improvement, health, hospital, hotel, industrial development, legislative matters, war memorial, community publicity and tourist trade. The 1926 officers were:—President, Alfred J. Grant; Vice-Presidents, Norman H. Keene and J. J. McHale; Manager, W. H. Wood. The Council of the

Ottawa Board of Trade held several meetings during the year, dealing with such matters as the prevention of smuggling, the use by the city of hospital funds for current expenses, the provision of funds by municipalities for tourist and publicity purposes, the export of hydro-electric power, the Canada West Indies trade agreement and more hotel accommodation for Ottawa. A. J. Major was President; J. A. Machado, 1st Vice-President; T. M. Birkett, 2nd Vice-President; H. W. Chamberlain, Hon. Treasurer and H. K. Carruthers, Secretary.

In March, 1925, the Edmonton Board of Trade took the initiative in calling a land settlement conference, attended by representatives from Northern and Central Alberta. Formation of the Northern Alberta Land Settlement Association followed and a number of branch organizations to welcome and assist settlers were established. The Board also launched a publicity campaign and took an active interest in transportation problems. At the Annual Meeting on Oct. 23, 1925, John M. Imrie was elected President; C. G. Robson, 1st Vice-President; W. R. Bottom, 2nd Vice-President; Frank Pike, 3rd Vice-President. John Blue was Secretary.—The Council of the Calgary Board of Trade, on the recommendation of a special committee, made representations to the Provincial Government asking for: (1) reduced number of members of Legislature; (2) representation by population; (3) uniform system of voting for all parts of Province; (4) boundaries of constituencies to be defined by an independent commission. The Board also took action in urging governmental economy and carried on a publicity compaign and, through its committees, did much useful work. It had 622 members at Dec. 31, 1925. Officers for 1926 were:—President, J. B. Sutherland, C.A.; Vice-Presidents, C. O. Smith, T. M. Carlyle and C. J. Ford, K.C. H. J. Hanna was Secretary and John Wilson, Assistant Secretary.—Of first importance in the work of the Regina Board of Trade was the attention given to highways. A Highway Section was organized and this was instrumental in opening up and marking two direct highways from Regina into the United States and doing other useful work on behalf of motor traffic and tourists. At the Annual Meeting on Jan. 20, 1926, V. E. Green was elected President; J. J. MacRae and W. M. Van Valkenburg, Vice-Presidents, with Charles A. Cooke, Secretary-Manager.—Transportation and industrial problems were the chief concern of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade, as indicated in James Ogilvey's address as President at the Annual Meeting on Jan. 8, 1926, and much useful work was done in the interests of the local business community. Fifty-five new members were added, bringing the membership up to nearly 300, the largest for many years. J. A. Maclean was elected President; A. S. Maxwell, Vice-President and R. Farquharson, Secretary-Treasurer.—Activities of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce included the holding of a successful Home Products' Fair; establishment of a tourist camp; securing of a satisfactory scale of port charges; an arrangement for the paving of the Island Highway; removal of the lumber arbitrary; securing of Government assistance in the establishment of the Mill Bay ferry and of the consent of the C.N.R. to construct a lumber assembly plant at their outer docks and numerous other matters. C. P. W. Schwengers was President; B. C. Nicholas, Vice-President and George I. Warren, Managing Secretary.

Municipal and Kindred Organizations. Prominent as the national association of municipal governments was the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which on June 29, 1925, held its 25th Annual Convention in Westmount, Que. The Union's membership had been decreasing and in 1924-25 was down to 48. Notwithstanding, the work was carried on with energy by Fred Cook, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer and Parliamentary Agent, who reported action with respect to highway grants by the Federal Government, railway Bills affecting municipalities, daylight saving and advice on departmental problems. The fuel question was discussed by C. P. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board, and a resolution was passed urging steps to make Canada independent of foreign fuel

supply and to conserve water power resources. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, dealt with "Uniform Municipal Accounting" and his suggestions for standardization were endorsed by resolution. F. H. Plant, Ottawa, was elected President; Lieut.-Col. Ralph H. Webb, D.S.O., Winnipeg, 1st Vice-President and Samuel Baker, City Clerk, London, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Union accepted the invitation of the Union of Municipalities of the Province of Quebec to join them in an excursion by boat to Charlottetown, P.E.I., and during the course of the trip the Quebec organization held its 4th Annual Convention. At Charlottetown, the delegates were welcomed by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Heartz, Premier Stewart and Mayor McMillan and were hospitably entertained. An outstanding member of the party was Senator Emile Vinck of Brussels, General Secretary of the Union Internationale des Villes et Communes, who had come to America to link up municipal unions on both sides of the Atlantic and who delivered several addresses. Joseph Beaubien, Mayor of Outremont, was President of the Quebec Union and Rosario Prieur, Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer.

Studying municipal problems throughout the year was the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, with F. Barry Hayes, Toronto, President; Oliver Hezzelwood, Hon. Treasurer, and Dr. Horace L. Brittain, Director and Secretary. In his sixth Annual Report covering the year ended Feb. 28, 1926, Dr. Brittain stated that the work of general research had continued as formerly but that more than the usual number of requests for information had been received; that work in the survey branch had been exceedingly light; that the Governmental Statistics branch had been very successful in building up its *clientele* and that the Speakers' Bureau had arranged for 12 addresses to organizations outside Toronto. The Institute had a paid mailing list membership of 772. The Canadian Tax Conference and the Civil Service Research Conference, under the auspices of the Institute, took place in London, Ont., on Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1, 1925. Resolutions were passed requesting the Dominion Government to increase the Income tax exemption, expressing appreciation of all efforts made to bring about uniformity in Succession duties among the provinces and co-operation to do away with double taxation and endorsing the principle of the merit system in the Civil Service. The Toronto Bureau of Municipal Researeh, of which Dr. Brittain was Managing Director and Secretary, had 508 paid subscribers and devoted its attention to improvement in municipal government. It issued 12 white papers and 2 open letters on municipal questions. John Macdonald was President; Walter J. Barr and G. H. Muntz, Vice-Presidents, and Oliver Hezzelwood, Hon. Treasurer.

National Council of Education. Notable in the annals of education in 1925-26 was the holding in Montreal, Apr. 5-9, 1926, of the 3rd Triennial National Conference on Education. The principal object of this and previous conferences was to afford an opportunity to men and women from all over the Dominion, professional educationists as well as laymen, to discuss Canadian Education in all its aspects, in particular how far educational systems were producing good citizens. The Conference was arranged by a General Committee of which E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Chancellor of McGill University, was Chairman; Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Principal of McGill University, Vice-Chairman and Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, A. L. Caron and J. M. Macdonnell, Honorary secretaries. It had as its principal speakers: The Duchess of Atholl, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Department of Education; Sir Henry Walford Davies of the University of Wales; Sir John Adams, late Professor of Education, London University; Sir Hugh Allen, M.A., MUS. DOC., Professor of Music, Oxford; Rev. T. R. Glover, M.A., LL.D., St. John's College, Cambridge; M. Etienne Gilson, Professor of the History of Mediaeval Philosophy at the Sorbonne; M. Jean Bruhnes of the College of France and Senator André

Honnorae, late Minister of Education of the French Republic, while several prominent Canadian educationists also took part.

The President of the National Council, Hon. Vincent Massey, in his address stated that during the three years for which the retiring Council had been responsible, their effort had been to perpetuate the basic idea underlying the movement—to relate education to everyday life. In pursurance of this task several activities had been undertaken, the best-known having been the Lectureship Scheme, as the result of which in the 3 years, 19 speakers had addressed over 400 audiences under the Council's auspices. The Council had also engaged in the publication of a series of books, dealing with certain educational subjects from a definitely Canadian standpoint. For a number of years it had been felt that the major duty of the Council was to secure the establishment of a Canadian Bureau of Education but Mr. Massey declared the idea had not met with sufficient support to merit its adoption and recommended its abandonment. The National Council itself should undertake certain services such as the supplying of information on educational subjects; educational research, surveys, inquiries and reports; service to educational organizations; liaison with local committees and the holding of conferences on technical educational subjects.

Officers of the National Council of Education were,—Hon. President, His Excellency, General, Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; President, Hon. Vincent Massey; Past President, W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg; Chairman of Finance Committee, S. B. Gundy, Toronto; Chairman of Publication Committee, Dr. George H. Locke, Toronto; Executive Secretary, Major F. J. Ney, M.C.

Canadian Education Association. The 12th Meeting took place in Ottawa, Nov. 10-12, 1925, under the presidency of G. W. Parmelee, D.C.L., LL.D., Director of Protestant Education, Quebec. The proceedings took the form of a series of addresses on educational topics, followed by discussions. The subjects thus dealt with were:—(1) Physical Education, A. S. Lamb, B.P.E., M.D., McGill University. (2) The Junior Red Cross, James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D., Ottawa. (3) Technical Education: (a) Training of Teachers, F. P. Gavin, M.A., Principal of the Ontario College for Training Vocational Teachers; (b) Part Time Classes, F. H. Sexton, D.SC., Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia. (4) Teaching of Modern Languages in the Secondary Schools and Colleges of Canada, M. A. Buchanan, B.A., PH.D., University of Toronto. (5) Rotary Schools, J. E. Benson, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Windsor. (6) Educational Progress in Canada by the heads of the education departments in the various provinces. Addresses were also delivered by Principal R. Bruce Taylor, Queen's University, and Dr. Joseph Nolin, University of Montreal. Officers elected were:—President, Robert Fletcher, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education, Winnipeg; Vice-President, F. H. Sexton, D.SC., Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Putnam, D.PAED., Senior Inspector of Schools, Ottawa.

Canadian Teachers' Federation. The 6th Annual Convention was held in Toronto, Aug. 11-14, 1925, with delegates present from 9 affiliated provincial organizations, whose membership aggregated over 15,000. Reports were received from committees engaged in the study of the following questions,—(a) Bureau of Statistics on educational cost; (b) Provincial interchange of teachers; (c) Dominion registration of teachers; (d) a Dominion educational magazine; (e) contracts; (f) pensions. Reports on the activities of the affiliated organizations were also received and considered. The Convention instructed the Executive to suggest to the Prime Minister of Canada the contribution that might be made were a teacher appointed to the Senate of Canada. A Committee was appointed to investigate the relations between the universities and secondary schools in the different provinces. Officers elected were:

President, R. E. Howe, Westmount; Vice-President, M. J. Coldwell, Regina; Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Elliott, Winnipeg; Executive, L. J. Colling, Hamilton; W. L. Wynne, Charlottetown; E. H. Lock, New Westminster and F. Parker, Calgary.

The Canadian Bar Association. Formed in 1914, the Canadian Bar Association completed in 1925 ten years of service on behalf of the legal profession of the Dominion and during all that time, His Honour Sir James Aikins, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg, held the office of President. At the Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, Aug. 26-28, the membership committee reported a total of 2,614 members, of whom 189 were judges. The meeting was honoured by the presence as guests of Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster of Cheddington and Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence of the English Bar; Maitre Manuel Fourcade, Batonnier of Paris; and Hon. George W. Wickersham, New York, ex-Attorney-General of the United States. Apart from the reports of standing committees, addresses were delivered on, "Reciprocal Influences of the French and English Laws," by Hon. Mr. Justice Rinfret; "Canadian Legal Education," by John E. Read, K.C.; "Some Data relating to the Appeal to the Privy Council," by L. A. Cannon, K.C.; "The Bar and its National Influence," by N. K. Laflamme, K.C.; "Succession Duties in Canada," by G. H. Barr, K.C.; "Common Law Companies," by Thomas Mulvey, K.C.; "Memorandum on the Management and Control of Common Law Companies," by Thomas Mulvey, K.C. and Cecil T. Carr. Officers elected for 1925-26 were:—Honorary President, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice; President, His Honour Sir James Aikins, K.C., LL.D., Winnipeg; Hon. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Justice Surveyer, Montreal; Hon. Treasurer, H. M. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto; Registrar, Col. W. N. Ponton, Belleville; Secretary-Treasurer, E. H. Coleman, Winnipeg.

The Engineering Institute of Canada. The Institute had at the end of 1925, 5,119 members, with 82 applications which had been favourably received. This compared with 5,125 and 101 respectively at Dec. 31, 1924. During the year, 229 persons were elected to various grades. A new branch for the St. Maurice Valley was authorized with headquarters at Three Rivers, bringing the number of branches up to 25. The 39th Annual Meeting took place in Montreal on Jan. 27, 1925, with general professional meetings on Jan. 28-29. The Western Professional Meeting was held at Banff, July 11-16 and the Maritime Professional Meeting at Halifax, Oct. 8-9. In May, Fraser Keith retired from the Secretaryship and was succeeded by R. J. Durley, formerly Secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. The 49th Annual Meeting convened in Montreal on Jan. 26, 1926, for the transaction of formal business and resumed in Toronto on Jan. 27-29, with a registered attendance of over 400. After the consideration of reports, the retiring President, Dr. Arthur Surveyer, delivered his valedictory address, taking as his subject the future for engineers in Canada, which he pointed out offered great possibilities if the engineer were prepared to assume executive responsibilities. Several technical papers were presented at the Professional meetings, which evoked useful discussion, while at the annual dinner, the principal speaker was Principal R. Bruce Taylor, Queen's University. The new officers were:—President, George A. Walkem, Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, A. S. Dawson, Calgary; Peter Gillespie, Toronto; K. S. Thornton, Montreal; W. G. Mitchell, Kenogami; George D. MacDougall, New Glasgow.

Canadian Engineering Standards Association. During 1925 the sectional committees of the Association were reduced from 13 to 7 and were as follows:—civil engineering and construction, mechanical work, electrical work, automotive work, railway work, ferrous metals and mining work. The total number of working committees and panels was 53 and the membership, 425. In May, R. J. Durley resigned as Secretary

and pending appointment of a permanent Secretary, Prof. W. F. McKnight, Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, was acting Secretary. In March the grant of $10,000 made annually by the Federal Government was withdrawn. By making the Main Committee of the Association an advisory committee of the National Research Council, it was possible to carry on the work with the support of the latter body. Owing to these changes, work was somewhat curtailed and only two publications were issued.

The Canadian Clubs. Canadian Clubs throughout Canada were united in the Association of Canadian Clubs and this body held its 13th Annual Convention in Fort William and Port Arthur, Sept. 14-16, 1925. The keynote of the Meeting was the firm determination of the associated Clubs to foster national unity as the first essential of the building up of the Canadian people. Of chief importance was the decision to centralize the active direction of the Canadian Club movement in order to furnish an element of permanency. The carrying out of the necessary arrangements was left to the new Executive Committee, composed of C. G. Cowan, Ottawa, President; Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, President of the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club; Hon. Mr. Justice Rinfret of the Supreme Court of Canada; Dr. S. J. McLean, Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners and C. A. Gray, Ottawa, Treasurer. The Committee decided on Ottawa as the location of permanent headquarters and appointed K. A. Greene, Honorary Secretary of the Ottawa Club, as permanent Secretary. There were in 1926, 66 Men's Canadian Clubs and 40 Women's Canadian Clubs, with an aggregate membership of approximately 30,000. The Presidents for 1926 of the principal clubs were:—

City and Town	Men's	Women's
Halifax	Hon. J. A. Walker	
St. John	Lt.-Col. E. C. Weyman	Mrs. A. H. Fitz Randolph
Quebec	Maurice Dupre, K.C.	Mrs. Gerard Power
Montreal	Walter Molson	Mrs. Walter Vaughan
	J. B. Robinson*	
Ottawa	Dr. S. J. McLean	Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn
Toronto	George H. Sedgewick	Mrs. John A. Cooper
	W. C. Alexander*	
Hamilton	F. E. Perney	Miss M. Bell
London	Brig.-Gen. W. B. King	Mrs. John Stevely
		Miss Sophia Porter (Girls')
Winnipeg	E. J. Tarr	Mrs. John Bracken
Regina	James Balfour, K.C.	Mrs. W. A. McLeod
Saskatoon	G. H. Ling	Mrs. E. R. Meyers
Edmonton		Mrs. S. A. Dickson
Calgary	J. W. Spalding	Mrs. F. W. Stockton
Vancouver	F. R. McD. Russell	Mrs. W. A. Clark
Victoria	H. C. Hall, K.C.	Miss Kathleen Agnew

The Empire Club of Canada. As the retiring President of the Empire Club, Dr. R. N. Burns, said at the Annual Meeting in Toronto on Jan. 21, 1926, "I need not say anything about the aims of the Club; I am sure you will keep them well before you as they have been so magnificently crystallized in our motto which was so admirably chosen and has been well observed, but should be more fully realized as the years go by, 'Canada and a United Empire.' We do not say 'Canada First' much now, do we? Not Canada alone and certainly not Canada separated. That is not our sentiment, although some people are promoting those ideas at present. We do not say exactly 'Empire First' and alone; it is 'Canada and a United Empire' and I hope you will maintain that sentiment very strongly." The Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Stapells, M.A., reported a membership of 1,295 paid-up resident members, 33 non-resident members and 34 life members. Some 29 speakers had addressed the Club, including Mrs. Philip Snowden, Right Hon. Sir George Foster, Sir Arthur Currie, Major-General Sir Fabian Ware and Dr. J. M. Garnet, M.A. There had been correspondence with regard to the formation of a branch in Winnipeg. The officers elected for 1926 were,—President, Colonel A. E. Kirkpatrick; 1st Vice-

* NOTE.—Young Men's.

President, Colonel Alex. Fraser; 2nd Vice-President, R. E. Patterson; 3rd Vice-President, Hugh S. Eayrs; Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Stapells, M.A.

The Canadian Red Cross Society. Organized in 1896 as a voluntary auxiliary of the Department of National Defence in time of war, and in time of peace as a co-operative body in matters of health and education, this fine patriotic organization was incorporated in 1909. In 1925 it had its national office in Toronto, with provincial divisions at Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown. Its Honorary President was Her Excellency, Lady Byng of Vimy; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Lady Drummond and Sir Richard S. Lake, K.C.M.G.; President, Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G.; Chairman of the Central Council, Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G.; Honorary Secretary, A. H. Campbell; Hon. Treasurer, F. Gordon Osler; Hon. Solicitor, Norman Sommerville, K.C.; Hon. Adviser in Public Health, Col. George G. Nasmith, C.M.G., PH.D. The Chief Commissioner was Lieut.-Col. James L. Biggar, M.B., and the General Secretary was Dr. Albert H. Abbott.

Among the notable activities of 1925 were the following—assistance to British families coming to Canada under the Empire Settlement Scheme in cases of sickness beyond the financial ability of the family to pay and by means of a grant from the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John; further expansion of the Junior Red Cross, which had 4,022 branches and 107,864 members; extension of the home nursing classes, of which 315 were organized and 3,832 pupils instructed; the opening of new nursing outposts, of which there were 32 at the end of 1925; continuation of the seaport nurseries at Quebec, Saint John and Halifax in co-operation with the Department of Immigration and Colonization. At the 3 nurseries, 13,702 infants and children were cared for.

The St. John Ambulance Association. As Col. Murray MacLaren, C.M.G., M.D., M.P., President of the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, remarked at the annual meeting on Feb. 24, 1926, the aim and ideals of the Association were educational and humanitarian; it dealt with the instruction and training of men, women and children in first aid to the injured, home nursing and hygiene or public health. The two great railway systems of the country were affiliated with the Association and 50,000 of their employees had received training. The Bell Telephone Co., the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Department of National Defense were also co-operating and endeavour had been made to enlist the sympathy of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The total number of those who had been instructed and received certificates and awards from the Association since its establishment in Canada in 1895 was 130,000.

In its Report for 1925 the General Executive Committee stated that the total number of classes held had been 648, an increase of 29 over 1924, and the number of persons instructed 11,488, an increase of 403. 9,242 certificates and awards were issued. Of note was the extension of work among the juniors, the number of junior certificates issued being 774, an increase of 339. The several provincial councils had well sustained their work during the year and added their quota to the numbers instructed. There were 147 entries in the Senior Trophy Competition, an increase of 58, and there were competitions in seven provinces, with a total of 73 teams taking part for provincial trophy shields. 59 teams entered for the Cadet Trophy and 92 teams competed for the gold awards made by Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Honorary President. Colonel Murray MacLaren added to the trophies put up for competition a shield for junior home nursing. Sir George Burn and C. G. Cowan, Joint Honorary Treasurers, resigned in October and were succeeded by C. A. Gray.

The Association had as its Patron and Patroness, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy; its Vice-Patrons, the Lieutenant-Governors

of the Provinces and the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory; its Honorary President, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto. Sir Percy A. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C., was elected President for 1926; Hon. Sir Henri S. Béland, Ottawa; Colonel J. Alex. Hutchison, Montreal; Hon. H. Bostock, Monte Creek, B.C., and Hon. R. J. Manion, Vice-Presidents; C. A. Gray, Hon. Treasurer. Colonel Charles A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., D.P.H., was Director-General and the Head Office was in Ottawa.

Canadian National Institute for the Blind. At Mar. 31, 1926, the Institute had approximately 6,000 blind people registered in Canada and the main object was to train, assist and encourage adults to the end that they might become partly or wholly self-supporting. Work was also being done for the prevention of blindness. Concentrated industries were operating in Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver with aggregate employees averaging 140. The value of the products in the year ended Mar. 31 was $410,000. There were 18 home teachers with an average list of nearly 225 pupils. Salesroom departments, with central location in Toronto and branches at Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver, were serving on the average nearly 700 blind people. Special attention was paid during the year to the encouragement of blind news vendors; a piano tuners' register was opened in Toronto and arrangements were made for a masseurs' register. The Toronto Women's Auxiliary opened a "Blind Craft Shop." The Institute had a total income for the year of $207,903, while operating and general expense amounted to $228,204. There were territorial divisions, with local boards, for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland; for Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and for Alberta and British Columbia. Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on June 16, 1926, were,—Honorary President, Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke; President, L. M. Wood, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, A. G. Viets, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, W. W. Hitchon. The General Secretary was Captain E. A. Baker, B.SC., M.C., Croix de Guerre.

The Y.M.C.A. Seventy-five local associations in 63 cities and towns in Canada were represented in 1926 in the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada. At the Annual Meeting of the Council held in Ottawa, Jan. 29-30, 1926, it was stated that the new National Council constitution, adopted at Preston in 1924, was operating successfully and there was a greater national consciousness among the Associations. In view of this it was resolved that this feeling should be crystallized through some more definite plan of joint action upon such projects as: "Our World Service Task," "The Working out of the New Membership Basis," etc. Plans were laid at the Meeting for the better organization and extension of Y.M.C.A. work among boys; for improving physical education methods and fostering and promoting interest in competitive athletics; for extending foreign service programmes; for securing action among the Associations looking towards the adoption of the new basis of active membership; for recruiting more active members; for co-operating more closely with the Y.W.C.A. and for securing annual consideration of national policies of co-operation between the Association and the Churches. The officers elected were,—Hon. President, J. J. Gartshore, Toronto; President, R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Winnipeg; Vice-Presidents, G. E. Barbour, Saint John; J. G. Taylor, Toronto; C. S. Maharg, Vancouver; Chairman, Executive Committee, E. G. Baker, Toronto; Treasurer, John Watt, Toronto; Recording Secretary, Dr. W. W. Woodbury, Halifax.

Big Brother Movement, Inc. This organization, in which various service clubs and other bodies in Toronto were interested, worked during 1925 to meet the challenge of bad conditions and influences in the lives of "Little Brothers" and to enlist the aid of good citizens or "Big Brothers" in their welfare. During the year they were in touch

with 1,615 boys. There were 688 new cases, of which 212 came from the Court. The field staff made 6,260 visits to homes and spent 340 hours in court. 214 conferences were held with other agencies and 105 clinics attended. Work was done to secure employment for boys and several summer camps were held. Receipts amounted to $11,953 and disbursements, $12,535. At the Annual Meeting on Jan. 12, 1926, C. L. Burton was elected President; John Macdonald and Basil Tippet, Vice-Presidents; John I. Sutcliffe, Treasurer and Frank T. Sharpe, General Secretary.

Montreal Association of Big Brothers. This was described as a co-operative, non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of under-privileged boys. 382 cases were dealt with in 1925. Of these 105 were closed and 2 re-opened, leaving 279 carried forward. The services of 81 volunteer "Big Brothers" were enlisted. The work accomplished, stated George J. Clarke, Executive Secretary, was made possible through the co-operation and assistance of the social agencies of Montreal. Officers were:—President, H. O. McDowell; Vice-President, Clarence Michaels; Hon. Treasurer, W. J. T. Adamson; Hon. Secretary, J. H. Fitzgerald.

Safety Associations in 1925. The Canadian National Safety League, with Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Hamilton, President and J. F. H. Wyse, Toronto, General Manager, continued in 1925 its laudable efforts to promote safety. It distributed throughout Canada 125,000 bulletins dealing with aquatic, traffic, industrial, public and house hazards; 19,000 special bulletins; 14,000 hunters' bulletins and 20,000 safety calendars; took up with the Dominion Government, dealers in firearms and chiefs of police the menace of unsafe firearms and gave attention to a comparatively new hazard arising from the speeding of motor boats. The Ontario Safety League, of which Sir John Gibson was also President, and R. B. Morley, Toronto, Honorary Secretary, completed its 12th year of activity in 1925 with the distribution of over a million pieces of literature to school children, motorists, street car men, manufacturers and others. It also gave many illustrated safety talks, issued bulletins warning campers and hunters against the dangers of fire and held safety essay competitions and drawing contests in the schools. The Province of Quebec Safety League with E. J. L'Esperance, Montreal, President, and Arthur Gaboury, Montreal, General Manager and Secretary, made a drive for funds in 1925 and became self-supporting. It conducted a campaign in schools and factories with good results. The Maritimes Safety League under the presidency of A. T. Weldon, Moncton, N.B., with Ivan Rand, Moncton, and Allan Schofield, St. John, Vice-Presidents, continued to receive support from the Canadian National Safety League. The Manitoba Safety League was re-organized in 1925 and its work was still in the preliminary stages at the end of the year. Sir James Aikins, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was Honorary President, with Charles F. Roland, Winnipeg, acting Secretary. A joint Annual Meeting of the Canadian National and the Ontario Safety Leagues was held in Toronto on Feb. 16, 1926, with Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works of Ontario, as chief speaker. J. F. H. Wyse, General Manager, reported 1,403 fatal accidents in Ontario in 1925, as compared with 1,470 in 1924. In Toronto hazards from automotive vehicles and falls claimed most victims, while in the province at large deaths from aquatic hazards headed the list. Mr. Henry dealt with traffic laws in Ontario, announcing a campaign to force people to live up to their requirements. Sir John Gibson was re-elected President of both Leagues.

Canadian National Parks Association. Organized in Aug., 1923, the purpose of this Association was "to help preserve our nationally-owned parks in their entirety for the use and benefit of the people of Canada." Its membership consisted of 44 clubs in various Canadian cities and these, with the general membership, embodied over 100,000

people who had at heart the best interests of the national parks. At the Annual Meeting in Vancouver on Mar. 23, 1926, the President, Dr. F. C. Bell, C.M.G., stated that in his opinion the major objective of the Association was the securing, through a complete reconsideration of the whole question in Parliament, of the passing of acts which would definitely reserve the present Dominion Park lands secure as a heritage for all time and vest them, or others which might in future be established, as solely in the right of the people of Canada and for the benefit of the whole. He emphasized the need for securing more funds for the work. The Secretary, A. O. Wheeler, dealt with the situation regarding the Spray Lakes development proposal, against which the Association had been fighting, and the destruction of the scenic beauties of Upper Kananaskis Lake by the cutting of timber. Officers elected were:—President, Major W. J. S. Walker, Calgary; Eastern Vice-President, Prof. R. B. Thomson, Toronto; Central Vice-President, A. A. McCoubrey, Winnipeg; Western Vice-President, Rev. A. H. Sovereign, Vancouver; Treasurer, A. S. Sibbald, Saskatoon; Secretary, A. O. Wheeler, Sidney, B.C.

Native Sons of Canada. Originating in British Columbia in 1921, this organization had about 7,000 members in that Province early in 1925. The three objects of its charter were (a) to provide a non-partisan, non-sectarian influence in the administration of the affairs of Canada; (b) to create and foster a distinctly national spirit and to develop Canadian institutions, literature, art and music; (c) generally to promote the interests of the Dominion of Canada and Canadians. It was strong for Canadian autonomy and a Canadian flag and opposed to oriental immigration. In convention at Kamloops, June 10, 1925, the Native Sons issued a national policy declaring "It is imperative that the Parliament of Canada shall have sovereign rights. Our Dominion must acquire the constitutional status of a nation, enjoying absolute equality with any other part of the British Commonwealth. The rights hereby demanded should not rest on sentiment nor assurances of statesmen but should be enacted as law by proper parliaments. Generous safeguards and covenants protecting the vested rights of Provinces and civil and religious liberties should be preserved." Chief officers elected were,—Past Grand President, Lieut.-Col. D. M. McGugan, Victoria; Grand President, S. E. Johnston, Vancouver; Grand Secretary, Robert D. MacLachlan, Victoria; Grand Historian, Prof. V. L. Denton, Victoria. During 1925 an effort was made to establish branches in Eastern Canada and by the close of the year, 50 branches were in existence throughout the Dominion.

Canadian Order of Foresters. This important fraternal order experienced a decline in membership in 1925 from 56,306 to 55,458. During the year 698 death claims amounting to $702,970 were paid. $972,826 was added to the insurance fund bringing it up to $9,073,885. As the fund was found to be above the required state of solvency, $150,000 was paid into the general fund and assessments for Dec., 1925, and Jan., 1926, were waived. 5,052 sick and funeral benefit claims were paid, amounting to $168,469, and the fund stood at $633,063 at the end of the year. Four new courts were instituted. The 46th Annual Meeting of the High Court was held in Windsor, Ont., June 16-18, 1925, with over 200 delegates. Officers elected were,—High Chief Ranger, J. A. A. Brodeur, Montreal; High Vice-Chief Ranger, F. H. Davidson, Winnipeg; High Secretary, A. P. van Someren, Brantford; High Treasurer, A. R. Galpin, Brantford.

Grand Orange Lodge of British America. Reports presented at the 95th Annual Meeting, held at Vancouver, July 22-23, 1925, indicated substantial progress in the affairs of this notable order. William Lee, Grand Secretary, reported that for the year ended Apr. 30, 1925, 6,441 new members had been initiated; 2,798 had joined by certificate; 3,144 had been reinstated; 2,259 had withdrawn by certificate; 71 had

been expelled and 943 had died. The value of the Order's real estate was $1,941,254; of other property, $399,120 and of the insurance fund $1,185,064. In his address as Grand Master, Hon. J. W. Edwards stated that "The Loyal Orange Association is a great religious and patriotic organization composed of loyal men and women united from a common sense of their sacred duty to uphold the Protestant faith, preserve their liberties and British citizenship and maintain the integrity of our great Empire." He declared that sinister influences were at work to lessen British prestige in Canada; that the Roman Hierarchy were making unceasing demands for further favours to their separate schools and that in certain parts the English language was being deliberately sidetracked or outlawed. Against these influences the Loyal Orange Association and affiliated organizations had been fighting with scant encouragement from either the Protestant press or people. Among the resolutions adopted were one opposing the proposal to have a new Canadian flag to replace or displace the Union Jack, and expressing thanks to H. C. Hocken and the *Orange Sentinel* for sounding the alarm; one expressing sympathy to co-religionists in Ireland in their efforts to retain British citizenship and one declaring that in all assemblies where the opening was accompanied by music, the selection should be the National Anthem. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Grand Master, Hon. J. W. Edwards; Deputy Grand Master, John Easton; Grand Chaplain, Rev. Capt. F. C. Ward-Whate; Grand Secretary, William Lee; Grand Treasurer, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson; Grand Lecturer, Steward Adrain; Grand Marshal, Lieut.-Col. T. Ashmore Kidd.

The Canadian Legion. Notable in the affairs of veterans' organizations in 1925 was the unity movement which culminated in the formation of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service, a body embracing practically all veterans' associations in the Dominion. The Legion was an outgrowth of the British Empire Service League, founded in 1921 at Cape Town, South Africa, with Field-Marshal, Earl Haig, as Grand President. At the first Biennial Conference in London in 1923, Field-Marshal Haig became fully aware of the problem created by multiple veterans' organizations in Canada. He expressed a wish that the conference of 1925 should be held in Canada and that, if unity had not been achieved by that time, an effort should be made to bring together representatives of the various organizations and factions.

The Biennial Conference of the British Empire Service League took place in Ottawa, June 29 to July 2, and coincident with it there met an informal conference of representatives from various national and local organizations, in all numbering 18. Field-Marshal Haig participated and prior to his leaving Ottawa for a tour across Canada, at a mass meeting of some 3,000 veterans, he was presented with the charters of 3 national and 2 local bodies, as a symbol of their desire for unity. Before leaving Canada on Aug. 1, he appointed Lieut.-General Sir Richard Turner, V.C., as his national trustee and Sir Richard, in turn appointed provincial trustees, whose duties were to organize unity conferences in each province. The first of these conferences was held in Toronto, Aug. 19, when representatives of 26 organizations declared for unity. Other provincial conferences followed and on Nov. 25 at Winnipeg there was convened a national unity conference. From this conference arose the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, with all organizations represented, committed to immediate participation, with the exception of two which reserved the right to place the proposition before their membership for final approval. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Victoria, accepted the office of National President. Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Meighen was elected Vice-President; Sergt. A. E. Moore, Chairman; Lieut.-Col. Killor MacKay, Vice-Chairman; Lt.-Col. L. R. LaFleche, Treasurer. The Executive Council was made up of one representative from each province and one from each of the amalgamating associations.

The first Provincial Council, that for Saskatchewan, was organized at Regina, Feb. 18-19, 1926, with Colonel James McAra as first Provincial President. The Province of Manitoba organized its Provincial Council at Winnipeg, Mar. 18-19, 1926, with Lieut.-Col. Ralph Webb, President. On Apr. 12 a Committee of the National Executive took over the Legislative and Adjustment Bureau, formerly conducted by the G.W.V.A. and on the 14th presented the Legion's first legislative programme to the Government. On May 15, Vol. 1, No. 1, of "The Legionary" was published in Toronto as the official mouthpiece of the new organization, it being a continuation of "The Veteran."

The visit to Canada of Field-Marshal, Earl Haig, was a notable event of the Summer of 1925. The distinguished soldier, accompanied by Countess Haig and party, arrived in Quebec on June 26 on the S.S. Letitia and was welcomed by Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and representatives of the Canadian Army. He proceeded to Montreal on the Letitia but, as his official visit to this city was to occur later, no public functions took place, during his brief stay. Arriving in Ottawa on June 28, he was given an official welcome from the Dominion and the City on Parliament Hill in the presence of more than 20,000 people, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, extending the welcome of the Government and people of Canada. After taking part in the proceedings of the Conference of the British Empire Service League, June 29-July 2 and attending several functions in their honour, the Field-Marshal and Countess Haig left for the West. Their journey to the coast and back was one long series of enthusiastic demonstrations. The westward route was via Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Banff, Vancouver and Victoria. Returning the party visited Jasper Park, Edmonton and Moose Jaw, proceeding to Winnipeg and the Head of the Lakes. From this point they travelled by boat to Sarnia, thence to Toronto, where they arrived on July 24. Montreal was reached on July 26 and on Aug. 1 they sailed for home.

In a farewell address delivered before the Canadian Club of Montreal on July 27, Earl Haig said that he had every reason to believe that he had accomplished the task in which he had interested himself, "to help bring unity to the ranks of the ex-service men's organizations in Canada." "We have taught," he said, "that we ought to have the same unity and comradeship in peace as we had in the Great War and that unity is perhaps more essential to our Empire to-day if it is to fulfil the great purpose of God of making this planet a fit place for men, women and children to live in and to be happy in. We are rejoiced at the spirit and the general desire for unity which ex-service men of all organizations have shown when we have approached them on the subject."

"The unity which Canada herself has achieved," continued Earl Haig, "in spite of the difficulties of two races differing in religion and language, is a splendid example to our old comrades. This unity has been attained only by the fine tolerance of both peoples and by the patriotic ideals of statesmen. When the unity of ex-service men in Canada is attained, we shall have forged a link in the great chain of ex-soldiers' organizations which will bind them to one another and to the Empire and to the great principles for which that Empire stands, so that in time of stress and danger they may, as in the Great War, be a strong bulwark against which the powers of evil will dash themselves in vain, and the Empire will be able to adopt the motto of the little nation to which I belong, and which has sent so many of our fellow-citizens to Canada, 'Wha daur meddle wi' me?'"

The Great War Veterans' Association. The Association opened its 7th Annual Meeting in Ottawa on June 24, 1925. Within an hour of the opening, the convention unanimously agreed to place its affairs and assets at the disposal of Field-Marshal, Earl Haig, and suggested the formation of a new organization to be called the British Legion in

Canada. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., Quebec, was elected Dominion President to act during the transition period. A resolution of complete confidence in the Dominion officers of the Association was passed, the recent Senate investigation having given rise to this action. The convention lasted officially until June 30, when it was closed by the President in the presence of Earl Haig, the Empire veterans and nearly 4,000 people. Other officers elected were,—1st Vice-President, Colonel James McAra, Regina; 2nd Vice-President, Captain Ian MacKenzie, M.L.A., Vancouver.

The Army and Navy Veterans' Association. The question of amalgamation was prominently before the annual convention of this Association in Regina, Oct. 1 and 2, 1925. An amalgamation committee deliberated for many hours and finally reported in favour of some sort of unity in principle but advocated that the identity of the Army and Navy Veterans should not be lost or destroyed and that its assets, as far as local units were concerned, should be safeguarded. Senator General W. A. Griesbach, Edmonton, was elected President; H. E. Gates, Halifax, 1st Vice-President; J. Drummond, Calgary, 2nd Vice-President; G. W. Gardiner, Victoria, 3rd Vice-President and F. J. Buckley, Montreal, 4th Vice-President.

Grand Army of United Veterans. Formed in 1920 as an amalgamation of the Grand Army of Canada and the United Veterans' League the G.A.U.V. operated in 1925 as a Dominion-wide Association, with provincial units in practically every Canadian Province and several active units in the United States. From its Dominion headquarters in Toronto it operated a Pension and Adjustment Bureau, free to all veterans and their dependents and also handled Appeal Board cases. During 1925 a large volume of adjustment work was successfully dealt with. The 6th Annual Convention was held in Winnipeg. The question of amalgamation was discussed and a resolution was passed in favour of unity, supplemented by a statement of policy which declared that the G.A.U.V. was prepared to sacrifice its identity as a national association in order to expedite the work of amalgamation, providing the other associations would do the same. A further declaration was made by the Dominion President at the meeting of veterans' associations in Winnipeg, at which the Canadian Legion was formed, final acceptance to rest with the next annual or special convention. Officers in 1925-26 were,—President, Rev. Col. R. H. Steacy, C.M.G., Ottawa; 1st Vice-President, J. Fulton, Toronto; 2nd Vice-President, Major W. C. Angus, Kamloops, B.C.; 3rd Vice-President, W. C. Ewener, Sarnia, Ont.; Secretary, H. McLeod, Toronto; Treasurer, A. B. Tillett, Toronto; Tyler, G. S. McIntyre, Toronto. Provincial Presidents were,—Ontario, I. W. Armes, Hamilton; Quebec, Rev. Col. R. H. Steacy, C.M.G., Ottawa; Manitoba, M. N. MacPhail, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, G. G. Williams, Regina; Alberta, J. Holmwood; British Columbia, S. M. Palmer, Alta Vista; Nova Scotia, D. McDonald, Amherst.

The Navy League of Canada. The aims of the Navy League were four-fold:—(1) To make all our people understand our dependence on the Sea as a nation; (2) to have Canadian trade carried on Canadian ships manned by Canadian seamen; (3) to guard our seamen and their dependents from destitution, and (4) to have an adequate naval defence for Canadian commerce. The Dominion Council of the League held its annual meeting in Winnipeg, June 8-13, 1926, and dealt with a lengthy agenda. Among the important decisions were the following:—(1) That the Canadian Government be asked to adopt discharge certificates for seamen employed on the Great Lakes similar to those issued to seamen when engaged and discharged from ocean-going vessels, providing proof that their claim for recognition as seamen was justified; (2) That the Gov-

ernment be memorialized to enact such legislation as will require all ships registered in Canada, whenever possible, to carry crews consisting of only British subjects; (3) That it is the duty of the people of Canada to provide an adequate naval protection to their seaborne commerce, both on their trade routes and at the Dominion ports of ingress and egress, and that such protection should be on a basis of due proportion to the volume of sea-borne trade and in agreement with the other parts of the Empire; that the safety and welfare of the Dominion require that due consideration of such naval needs cannot be further postponed and that all parties should unite and take immediate action to secure the safety of her commerce on the sea. The Patrons of the Navy League for 1926-27 were:—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales; Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.; the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces. The Honorary Presidents were T. B. Macaulay, E. W. Beatty, K.C., W. G. Ross, S.S.D., and Sir H. W. Thornton, Montreal. Sam Harris, S.S.D., Toronto was re-elected President. The Vice-Presidents elected were,—Miss R. M. Church, Toronto; Eric Hamber, Vancouver; Robert Reford, Montreal; J. O. Hyndman, Charlottetown; D. C. Coleman, Winnipeg; Pat Burns, Calgary. C. W. Rowley, Toronto, was Honorary Secretary-Treasurer; Lt.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, Toronto, Secretary, and G. E. Heal, Toronto, Treasurer.

Canadian Cavalry Association. That there had been a notable increase in the interest taken in the work of the Association by a number of members was the testimony of the Secretary, Major F. B. Inkster, at the Annual Meeting in Toronto on Oct. 6, 1925. The President, Col. W. W. Denison, D.S.O., stressed the need for an increased estimate for the training of the Active Militia. The Association heard reports from the various Military Districts, discussed a number of questions which arose and went on record as declaring that nine days' training of cavalry was totally inadequate and the number of men allowed insufficient; favouring brigade training wherever possible; asking for the provision of horse-standings at permanent camps of instruction and requesting an allowance for officers' uniforms. Lieut.-Col. P. J. Montague, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., was elected President; Major F. B. Inkster, Hon. Secretary and Lieut.-Col. R. M. Courtney, R.O., Hon. Treasurer.

The Masonic Order. This great fraternal organization experienced continued growth in 1925 in all its branches. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, A.F. and A.M., held its 60th Annual Communication, with fitting ceremonies in honour of the event, at Halifax, June 10, 1925. There were 79 chartered lodges, with 9,662 members, an increase of 83. The outstanding event of the year was the opening in April of the new Freemason's Hall, Halifax. Officers elected were:—Grand Master, A. J. Davis; Deputy Grand Master, John C. MacKay; Grand Treasurer, John MacAloney; Grand Secretary, James C. Jones. The Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island celebrated its Jubilee at Charlottetown, June 24-25, 1925. To mark the occasion an historical sketch was prepared, souvenir badges presented, a divine service held and a banquet arranged. The Lodge had 1,169 members, unchanged from 1924. J. F. Martin was elected Grand Master; W. G. McDonald, Deputy Grand Master; Benjamin Rogers, Grand Treasurer and Ernest Kemp, Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge of Quebec held its 56th Annual Communication in Montreal, Feb. 10, 1926. Membership was reported to be 14,152, a net increase of 454. William J. Ewing, Richmond, was elected Grand Master; Walter C. Hagar, Montreal, Deputy Grand Master; A. F. C. Ross, Montreal, Grand Treasurer, and W. W. Williamson, Montreal, Grand Secretary. The 71st Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held in Fort William, July 21-22, 1926, with 637 delegates present. J. A. Rowland, Toronto, was re-elected Grand Master and Hon. J. S. Martin, Deputy Grand Master. E. T. Malone, K.C., was elected Grand Treasurer and W. M. Logan, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Manitoba celebrated its 50th anniversary at Winnipeg, June 10, 1925. Membership at Dec. 27, 1924, was 11,400, an increase of 322. There were 97 chartered lodges and 3 under dispensations. Albert L. Crossin was elected Grand Master; J. C. Walker Reid, Deputy Grand Master; James Mackie, Grand Treasurer and James A. Ovas, Grand Secretary. A commemoration service was held on June 7, when Archbishop Matheson, Primate of Canada, was the preacher. A memorial tablet was erected to mark the spot where the first lodge was instituted in the Red River Settlement, a history of the Grand Lodge was written and a Golden Jubilee Banquet was held. The Grand Lodge of Alberta held its 20th Annual Communication in Edmonton, June 10, 1925. Membership at Dec. 27, 1924, stood at 12,350, an increase of 370. Officers elected were,—Grand Master, Norman E. Carruthers; Deputy Grand Master, T. Fred English; Grand Treasurer, Thos. Sharpe; Grand Secretary, S. Y. Taylor.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada held its 68th Annual Convocation in Toronto, Feb. 24-25, 1926. The Grand Scribe E. Henry T. Smith, reported a total membership at Dec. 31, 1925, of 25,650, an increase of 335. The Jurisdiction embraced 152 chapters in Ontario and 1 in Yukon Territory. Kenneth J. Dunstan, Toronto, was elected Grand Z; Edwin Smith, London, Grand H; Walter G. Price, Port Credit, Grand J; George Moore, Hamilton, Grand Treasurer; Henry T. Smith, Toronto, Grand Scribe E and W. J. Tow, Toronto, Grand Scribe N. The 12th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Alberta was held at Banff, on Mar. 17, 1926, Samuel H. Middleton, Cardston, being elected Grand First Principal Z. The 2nd annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Manitoba was held in Winnipeg, Feb. 4, 1925. The membership was reported at 1,610, a gain of 79. William Fraser, Neepawa, was elected Grand Z. The 56th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia was held in Halifax, June 9, 1925. The membership was 2,690. The 48th Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec was held in Montreal, Mar. 25, 1925, and the 49th in Montreal, Mar. 24, 1926. Membership was 3,357, a net increase of 154. W. W. Couper, K.C., was elected Grand Z. The 2nd Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Saskatchewan was held in Moose Jaw, Feb. 18, 1925. Membership was 2,637, a gain of 162. Dr. Charles P. Moore, Weyburn, was elected Grand First Principal.

Independent Order of Oddfellows. At the 68th Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, held in Saint John, N.B., on Aug. 12, 1925, the Grand Master, George W. Whitman, reported that the lodges throughout the jurisdiction had been doing excellent work in maintaining and promulgating the grand principles of the Order. The Grand Secretary, J. J. McKinnon, stated that at Dec. 31, 1924, there were 131 lodges, with membership of 13,951. Receipts from all sources were $131,466 and $26,525 was paid in relief. New officers installed were,—Grand Master, A. C. Barnaby, Bridgewater, N.S.; Deputy Grand Master, L. M. Robinson, St. Stephen, N.B.; Grand Warden, M. D. Brown, Saint John; Grand Secretary, J. J. McKinnon, Charlottetown; Grand Treasurer, J. M. Donovan, Halifax.

Knights of Pythias. The Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces had at June 30, 1925, 5,289 members, as compared with 5,409 at June 30, 1924. There were 42 lodges, which had receipts for the year ended June 30 of $41,413; expenditures, $43,030 and assets, $127,246. It was decided at the 39th annual convention in Fredericton, Aug. 18-19, 1920, in order to protect the rights and prerogatives of Pythianism in the Maritime Provinces, to seek incorporation for the Order. Officers installed for 1925-26 were,—Grand Chancellor, J. Arnold Mowry, Saint John; Grand Vice-Chancellor, W. G. Doull, Halifax; Grand Prelate, T. J. Beattie, Glace Bay, N.S.; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, A. P. Gorbell, Moncton; Grand Master of Exchequer, F. A. Kinnear, Saint John.

The Rotary Club. This virile organization originated in Chicago in 1905. It became a national body in 1910 and an international association in 1912. The name Rotary International was adopted in 1922. By 1925 its membership had grown to 108,000, with 2,093 constituent clubs. The organization had as its objects to encourage and foster: (1) the ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (2) high ethical standards in business and professions; (3) application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life; (4) development of acquaintances as an opportunity for service; (5) recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve Society; (6) advancement of understanding, good-will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of Service. The international character of the body was shown at the 16th Annual Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, June 15-20, 1925, when 24 countries were represented in an attendance exceeding 10,000. It was there stated that over 300 clubs had been organized during the year; a branch office established in Europe; and much work done among boys. On June 14-18, 1926 the 17th Annual Convention took place at Denver, Colorado, 8,890 was the total attendance recorded. The following officers were elected:—President, Harry H. Rogers, San Antonio, Tex.; 1st Vice-President, Allen M. Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.; 2nd Vice-President, S. Kendrick Guernsey, Orlando, Florida; 3rd Vice-President, James W. Davidson, Calgary, Alta. The Directors were:—E. F. Flynn, St. Paul, Minn.; John T. Symes, Lockport, N.Y.; M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, N.C.; Canon W. T. Elliott, Liverpool, England; Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Conn.; Felice Seghezza, Genoa, Italy; I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico; and Umikichi Yoneyama, Tokyo, Japan; Treasurer, Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill., and Secretary, Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois.

The Kiwanis Club. The first Kiwanis Club was organized in Detroit in Jan., 1915. Since then the movement has spread rapidly through the United States and Canada until in 1926 there were nearly 1,500 clubs with an aggregate membership approaching 100,000. The objects of the organization were:—(1) promotion of an intelligent, aggressive and serviceable citizenship; (2) universal exercise of the franchise; (3) service to the under-privileged child; (4) closer association of rural and urban people; (5) stimulation of civic and national interests; (6) increasing influence in the conduct of public affairs; (7) better business standards; (8) many other efforts pertaining to health, sanitation, charities, etc., which make life worth while and contribute to social welfare and comfort. The 1925 International Convention was held in St. Paul in June, when a Canadian, J. Walter C. Taylor, Montreal, was elected one of the two Vice-Presidents. An outstanding event of the year was the dedication on Sept. 16 in Stanley Park, Vancouver, of the Harding International Good-Will Memorial, the cost of erecting which was covered by contributions from the various Kiwanis Clubs. This monument honoured the memory of a Past President of the United States, who was also a Kiwanian, and recalled an historic event, the first time that a Chief Executive of the United States had visited Canada during his term of office. The memorial was unveiled by John H. Moss, Milwaukee, International President. Senator Frank Willis, Columbus, Ohio, represented the United States Government, and Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, the Canadian Government. Dr. George T. Harding, Marion, Ohio, a brother of the late President, was a guest.

The 1926 Convention of Kiwanis International was held in Montreal, June 7-10, and was attended by several thousand members. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Ralph A. Amerman, Scranton, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Wm. C. Alexander, New York City, Stanley Higman, Ottawa; Treasurer, Henry C. Heinz, Atlanta, Ga.; Trustees, Geo. E.

Snell, Billings, Mo., Jas. P. Neal, Walla Walla, Wash., O. Sam Cummings, Clearwater, Fla., Horace McDavid, Rockford, Ill., Chas. F. Adams, Calgary, J. Randall Caton, Alexandria, Va., Russell Heddleston, Clearwater, Fla.

SOME SPORTING EVENTS OF 1925

Sports of many kinds were actively pursued by Canadians during 1925 and it might be said that never before had more people participated in them. The value of these sports, both for health and recreation, was becoming increasingly realized and more and better facilities for their enjoyment were being provided. Prominent among them was golf and it was stated that more golf was played and of a higher quality than ever before. The amateur championship matches of the Royal Canadian Golf Association were played at the Royal Ottawa Club during the week of June 29. The winner was Donald Carrick of Toronto, a youth not yet nineteen, who defeated Ross Somerville in the final round. The matches in the Canadian Open Golf Championship were played on the links of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, Toronto, on July 30 and following days. Leo Diegel, professional of the Glen Oaks Club, Long Island, N.Y., the title holder, repeated, with Mike Brady of Mamaromeck, N.Y., as runner-up. The Canadian professional championship was won by Percy Barrett of the Lake Shore Club, Toronto, who displaced Albert H. Murray of the Country Club, Montreal.

The 20th annual Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship was played at Ottawa during the week of Sept. 14 and was won by Miss Ada Mackenzie, Mississauga Club, Toronto, her opponent in the finals being Mrs. M. G. Fraser of the Royal Ottawa Club. The Ladies' Close Championship of Canada was won the previous week by Miss Helen Paget, Royal Ottawa Club, who defeated Miss Mackenzie in the final round.

The Western Canada Golf Association Tournament took place at the Calgary Country Club during the week of Aug. 17 and Jack Cuthbert, Norwood Golf Club, Winnipeg, won the open championship. Cuthbert also had the distinction of winning the amateur championships of Manitoba and Alberta. The Western Amateur Championship was won by Carson MacWilliams, St. Andrew's Club, Calgary, his opponent in the finals being Alex. Weir, Saskatoon. The Professional Championship was won by Duncan Sutherland of the Edmonton Country Club. Some other results were:—

Ontario:—Amateur, W. J. Thompson, Mississauga; Open, Nicol Thompson, Hamilton; Junior, Nicol Thompson, Hamilton; Ladies, Mrs. Gordon Ferrie, Hamilton.

Quebec:—Amateur, C. C. Fraser, Kanawaki, Montreal; Open, Jock Brown, Summerlea, Montreal; Ladies, Miss Marjorie Annable, Royal Montreal.

Maritime:—Amateur, Frank Meikle, Halifax; Open, S. W. Lingard, Saint John; Ladies, Miss Edith Bauld, Halifax.

Manitoba:—Amateur, J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg; Open, Ernest Penfold, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan:—Amateur, Tommy Russell (17), Moose Jaw; Open, William Kidd, Shaunavon; Professional, William Goodwin, Moose Jaw; Ladies, Miss M. Boyles, Regina.

Tennis was played extensively from coast to coast and many tournaments were held. Of chief importance was Canada's effort to secure a place in the famous Davis Cup race. A team composed of Willard Crocker, Jack Wright, E. H. Laframboise and Leroy Rennie, met the Australian Davis Cup team on the courts of the Mount Royal Tennis Club, Montreal, during the week of Aug. 10. On Aug. 13, J. O. Anderson, Australian captain, defeated Crocker, the Canadian champion, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, and Gerald Patterson, Australia, defeated Wright, 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6— 3.

On Aug. 14, Hawkes and Patterson of Australia, defeated Crocker and Wright in the doubles. On Aug. 15, Patterson defeated Crocker, 6—4, 11—9, 6—4 and Anderson defeated Wright, 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Much interest was taken in shooting and Canada was again represented at the Bisley Meet in England by a strong team. This was composed of Col. Douglas R. Street, K.O., Ottawa, Commandant; Major A. G. Styles, D.S.O., Regina, Adjutant; Sergt.-Major R. Kiddie, H.Q., M.D. No. 2, Toronto; Major C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., R.H.R. Rgt., Hamilton; Sergt. G. M. Elmslie, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Lieut. D. Burke, G.M., G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Corp. G. Preece, 1st W.R., Guelph; Sergt. H. Ashling, 48th Highlanders, Toronto; Pte. J. H. Gray, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; C.Q.M.-Sergt. A. Parnell, R.M.R., Verdun; Major C. R. Crowe, 1st W.R., Guelph; Sergt. B. W. Beaumont, C.S.R., Victoria; Lieut. H. E. Rowlands, R.H.R., Hamilton; P. H. Radford, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto; Sergt. C. H. Tyers, G.G.F.G., Britannia Bay; Pte. W. J. Irvine, G.G.F.G., Ottawa; Lieut. A. W. Hunt, P.P.C.L.I., Winnipeg; Capt. G. M. Galbraith, Can. Fus., London; Lieut. A. J. Harvey, Algonquin Rifles, Timmins; Sergt. A. F. B. Wilson, G.G.F.G., Ottawa. The outstanding feature of the Meet from the Canadian standpoint, was the capture of the Kolapore Cup on July 14. The Canadian team scored 1,099 out of a possible 1,200, being closely followed by Great Britain with 1,097. The Canadians also won the McKinnon Cup and among other successes were the Daily Graphic Cup, won by Sergt. G. M. Elmslie; the Donegal Cup, won by Lt. H. R. Rowlands and the Extras Match, won by Corp. B. W. Beaumont. A total of £215 in money prizes was captured.

Among other shooting events of the year was the 57th annual meet of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, which was held at the Connaught Ranges during the week of Aug. 17. Lieut. J. T. Steele, Guelph, won the Governor-General's Gold Medal and Lieut. Desmond Burke, Ottawa, the King's Medal in Canada. In September a picked team of Canadian riflemen visited Camp Perry, Ohio, and met a United States military team in the second half of an international rifle shooting competition. While Canada lost by 25 points, they won the round by 15 points, having a lead of 40 points from the 1924 competition.

Canada was also represented at an international event in England, when a team of girl athletes, selected at a trial meet in Toronto on July 11, 1925, took part in an international girls' meet at Stamford Bridge, London, on Aug. 1. The team, under the management of Miss Alexandrine Gibb, Toronto, and with Mrs. Gordon Findlay as chaperone, was composed of the following:—100 yards, Josie Dyment, Jerseyville, and Myrtel Cook, Toronto; 250 metres, Gertrude Wood, Hamilton, and Kathleen Flanigan, Toronto; 880 yards, K. Flanigan and G. Wood; 100 yard hurdles, Velma Springstead, Hamilton and Grace Conacher, Toronto; Shot put, Molly Trinnell, and Jean Godson, Toronto; Discus, J. Godson; Javelin, J. Godson, Toronto and Clara Ballard, Montreal; High jump, V. Springstead, Hamilton and Innis Bramley, Toronto; Running broad jump, G. Conacher; reserves, Tony Conacher and Janet Allen, Toronto. The Canadians failed to finish first in any of the events but made an excellent showing and stood third with 23 points, Great Britain winning with 56 points and Czecho-Slovakia standing second with 26 points.

The rowing season culminated as usual with the holding of the 43rd annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta on the course at St. Catharines, July 30, 31, Aug. 1, and this proved to be one of the most successful regattas in the history of the Association. The outstanding event was the race for the Hanlan Memorial Trophy, which was regarded as the pre-eminent eight-oared trophy of the Continent of America. Preliminary heats were run on July 31, the Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia winning the first from the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto in 7.58 and the University of Toronto the second from the Lachine Rowing Club in 7.28½. In the final, Penn A.C., in a very close and exciting race, defeated University of Toronto. United States entries carried away all the

8-oar championships except the junior 140 lbs., which was won by Lachine R.C.

The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada at its Annual Meeting in Toronto on Sept. 12 transacted much business in the interest of sport in Canada. It decided that the incoming executive should make a special study of the rules governing amateur sport with a view to their revision to meet changing conditions. It also ruled that amateurs might officiate at professional contests and accept remuneration therefor without affecting their amateur status. It changed the title of the leader of the Canadian Olympic Committee from chairman to president to conform with established usage. Championship events for 1926 were awarded as follows:—Women's track and field, Ontario's application referred to incoming executive; Tug-of-war, Ontario; Women's softball, referred to incoming executive; Inter-scholastic meet, Quebec; Fencing, Quebec; Boxing and wrestling, British Columbia; Track and field (men), Thunder Bay. J. A. McVicar, Winnipeg, was elected President; A. W. Covey, Saint John; W. E Rankin, Port Arthur; Prof. T. R. Loudon, Toronto; H. Bellamy, Edmonton; J. Majeau, Montreal; Fred Johnston, Toronto; R. Taylor, Regina; A. E. Tennant, Vancouver, Vice-Presidents; C. C. Robinson, Winnipeg, Treasurer; Dr. A. S. Lamb, Montreal, Secretary.

During the Rugby Football season the Canadian Senior Championship was captured by the Ottawa Rough Riders, after Queen's University, champions of the Intercollegiate League, had made a desperate attempt to win our consecutive titles. The Intermediate Championship went to the Canadian National Rugby Team of Montreal, who defeated Sarnia, the Ontario Rugby Football Union's champions, at Toronto on Dec. 5. For the first time there was a contest between Eastern and Western Canada for a Dominion Junior Championship, with the Regina Pats and the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association competing. The match was played at Montreal on Dec. 12 and was won by Montreal, 6—4. A trophy, emblematic of the Championship, was donated by the Regina *Morning Leader*.

About this time an event occurred in which Canadians took considerable interest,—the introduction of professional hockey in New York on Dec. 15, 1925, at the new Madison Square Garden before a capacity gathering of 17,000 spectators. The opening match was played between the new New York team and the Canadiens of Montreal and was won by the latter 3—1. The victory gave Canadiens possession of the Prince of Wales Cup for the season. The National Hockey League, to which both teams belonged, included in 1925-26, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto St. Patrick's, Montreal Canadiens, Boston, New York and Pittsburg.

On Dec. 30, 1925 at Quebec, McGill University, Montreal, won the International Ski Trophy, defeating five other Canadian teams and a pair representing Yale University. Loyola College, Montreal, ranked second and Laval University, Quebec, third. In the 5-mile cross country race, Thomson, McGill, stood first, with Tache, Laval, second and Beaubien, Loyola, third. Beaubien won the ski-jumping competition with 214 points, Martin and Thomson of McGill coming second and third, with 200½ and 193½ respectively.

The Stanley Cup, emblematic of the professional hockey championship of the world, was won by the Montreal Maroons, as champions of the National Hockey League, who met the Victoria Cougars of Victoria, B.C., the 1925 champions, and defeated them in three games out of four. The contest for the Allan Cup, the trophy emblematic of the amateur championship, narrowed down to University of Toronto, eastern champions, and Port Arthur, western champions. The first two games, played in Montreal, were divided. The third played in Toronto resulted in a tie. The fourth, also played in Toronto on Mar. 31, 1926, before an enormous crowd, was won by Port Arthur, 3—2, in 20 minutes overtime.

* NOTE.—For particulars *re* Alpine Club and Ascent of Mount Logan see Science Section, page 597.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1925

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Aikman, James Allan	Well-known British Columbia Barrister	Victoria	Mar. 30
Alguire, M.D., C.M., Duncan O.	One-time Member Dominion Parliament	Cornwall	May 4
Archambault, K.C., Joseph Louis.	Former Batonnier of Bar of Montreal	Westmount	May 27
Armstrong, K.C., Hon. John Russell	Prominent in the Military, Civil and Judicial Life of Saint John.	Saint John	Dec. 3
Aykroyd, Richard	Leading Agriculturist and Oil Promoter	Wainwright	Jan. 4
Backus, Frederick Fanning	Former General Manager Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway	Hamilton	June 24
Ballantyne, M.D., Charles T	Prominent Surgeon	Ottawa	June 10
Banfield, William Henry	Well-known Manufacturer and Philanthropist	Toronto	Dec. 7
Barrick, M.D., M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), L.R.C.S. (Edin.) E. J.	One-time President of American International Congress of Tuberculosis	Toronto	Dec. 19
Barthé, Captain George Rene	Former Editor of *La Paix*, Three Rivers	Ottawa	Jan. 10
Bastien, Q.C., Francois de Sales.	Former Batonnier Quebec Province.	Vaudreuil	Nov. 9
Baxter, M.D., George Olive	Well-known N.B. Physician and Sportsman	Saint John	Dec. 3
Beattie, Robert Ethelbert	Harbor Commissioner of Vancouver.	Spokane, Wash.	May 5
Beaudouin, N.P., Philibert	Prominent Notary Public and Financier	Montreal	July 7
Beck, K.B., LL.D., Col. Sir Adam	Chairman Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission	London, Ont.	Aug. 15
Bégin, D.D., His Eminence Cardinal Louis Nazaire	Archbishop of Quebec	Quebec	July 19
Belcourt, Edward Eugene	Prominent Business Man and Sportsman	Westmount	Jan. 5
Bennett, K.C., Hon. William H.	Member of Canadian Senate	Guelph	Mar. 15
Berard, K.C., LL.B., L. P.	Well-known Montreal Lawyer.	Westmount	Oct. 29
Bettes, James Whitney	Manitoba Agriculturist and Writer.	Dauphin, Man.	Dec. 1
Bittues, Arno A	Prominent Montreal Business Man.	Montreal	Dec. 5
Blain, S.J., LL.B., Rev. Joseph	Noted Astronomer and Seismographer	Montreal	Sept. 18
Booth, John Rudolphus	Pioneer Lumberman and Canadian Magnate, in his 99th year	Ottawa	Dec. 8
Boswell, K.C., Arthur Radcliffe	Oldest Surviving ex-Mayor of Toronto	Toronto	May 16
Bosworth, George Morris	Chairman of Canadian Pacific Steamships	London, Eng.	July 26
Bradbury, Lieut.-Col., Hon. George H.	Member of Canadian Senate and Great War Officer	Ottawa	Sept. 6
Brett, M.D., Harry	Prominent Physician and son of Lieut.-Governor of Alberta	Edmonton	May 8
Brophy, Daniel J	Well-known Labour Organizer and Sportsman	Montreal	Dec. 4
Brouse, William Henry	Prominent Toronto Broker	Toronto	Sept. 25
Brymner, C.M.G., R.C.A., William.	Former President, Royal Canadian Academy	Wallasey, Eng.	June 18
Burrell, Thomas A.	Prominent Railroad Engineer	North Bay	Sept. 3
Burritt, Augustus P	Former President Toronto Stock Exchange	Toronto	Feb. 22
Cameron, D.D., LL.D., Archibald A.	Prominent Baptist Minister of Eastern Ontario	Ottawa	Dec. 31
Cameron, Donald Alexander	Assistant General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce	Toronto	Jan. 2
Cameron, K.C., Malcolm Graeme.	Author and Judge of the County Court of Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	Aug. 10
Campbell, David William	Member of Well-known Shipping Firm	Montreal	Apr. 3
Campbell, Robert A	Late Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior	Ottawa	Nov. 26
Campbell, Wilford R	Well-known Grain Broker of Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Sept. 23
Cannon, David	One-time President Western Canada Press Association	Minnedosa	June

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Carman, H. Dean	Well-known Journalist	Toronto	Apr. 24
Cassels, n.a., k.c., ll.d., Hamilton.	Distinguished Toronto Barrister	Toronto	Nov. 2
Cates, n.a., William G	Former Editor Ottawa *"Signal"* and Press Representative C. P. R. at Ottawa	Ottawa	Apr. 30
Chambers, Colonel Ernest John	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and former Journalist	Ottawa	May 11
Champagne, Napoleon	Barrister and Former Mayor of Ottawa	Ottawa	Nov. 17
Chisholm, Major Frank H	Recruiting Officer in the Great War.	Oakville	May 16
Clare, Rev. George R	Evangelist and Temperance Worker. Ex-President Bay of Quinté Methodist Conference	Norwood	Feb. 25
Clark, m.a., d.d., d.c.l., Rt. Rev. William Reid	Bishop (Anglican) of Niagara	Hamilton	Apr. 18
Claxton, Mrs. Lionel (Norah Holland)	Talented Poetess	Toronto	Apr. 27
Collie, m.d., James Ross	Retired Nova Scotia Physician	River John	July 11
Cook, n.a., k.c., Archibald Hay.	Leading Quebec Barrister	Montreal	Oct. 22
Corriveau, k.c., Apolinaire	Barrister of Quebec	Quebec	Aug. 13
Cox, m.l.c., Hon. George A	Member Nova Scotia Legislative Council	Shelburne	Apr. 26
Coy, Lieut.-Col. William H	British Columbia Realtor	Redlands, Cal	Apr. 22
Cragg, Frank J	Outstanding Halifax Citizen	St. Margaret's Bay N.S.	Oct. 2
Crakan, John	Pioneer Western Barrister	Winnipeg	Mar. 25
Crane, George	Veteran Public School Principal of Toronto	Toronto	Apr. 27
Crawford, n.a., m.d., T. H	Prominent Calgary Physician	Calgary	Oct. 24
Cross, Walter Herbert	Retired Rancher and Former Notary Public	Uplands, B.C.	June 18
Cruikshank, James A	Veteran Journalist and Former Editor of Regina *Leader*	Little Rock, Ark.	Aug. 31
Cunningham, James	First Mayor of New Westminster.	New Westminster.	May 4
Cutler, W. E	Authority on Western Canadian Geology	Africa	Sept. 2
D'Albertson, Leonard	Editor Chauvin *Chronicle*	Chauvin, Alta.	
Dallison, Frank	Prominent in Mercantile Circles of Edmonton	Edmonton	Nov. 22
Davidson, m.a., d.c.l., k.c., Leo H.	One-time Chancellor Anglican Diocese of Montreal	Montreal	May 4
Deacon, John Scott	Retired Ontario Public School Inspector and Educationist	Toronto	July 26
Decelles, ll.d., f.r.s.c., c.m.g., Alfred Duclos	Distinguished Author and Journalist; former Parliamentary Librarian at Ottawa	Ottawa	Oct. 5
Delamare, Rev. Elzear	Former Superior of Chicoutimi College	Chicoutimi	Apr. 21
DeLancey, Oliver	Pioneer Resident of Nova Scotia.	South Lawrencetown	Dec. 13
Deland, n.p., A. N	Notary Public of St. John's	St. John's, Que.	Apr. 4
Denison, ll.b., f.r.s.c., Colonel George Taylor	Distinguished Soldier and Author; Police Magistrate of Toronto for over 40 years	Toronto	June 6
deRoode, Charles Lambert	Author, Poet and Journalist	Montreal	Feb. 23
Desy, ll.b., Hon. L. J. A	Judge of Superior Court, Three Rivers District	Three Rivers	Mar. 15
DeVerber, m.d., Hon. Leverett George	Physician and Member of Canadian Senate	Aylmer, Que	July 9
Dick, David, Jr.	Well-known Financier of Welland.	Toronto	Aug. 16
Dixon, b.a., Joseph B	Clerk of Surrogate Court, Peel County	Brampton	Oct. 13
Douglas, John Randolph	Montreal Sportsman	Paris, France	Apr. 29
Dowling, b.sc., ll.d., f.r.s.c., Donaldson Bogard	International Geologist and Explorer	Ottawa	May 26
Drummond, m.p., J. D. F	Member of Federal Parliament for West Middlesex	Ottawa	May 24
Drummond, Hon. Robert	Member N. S. Legislative Council.	New Glasgow	Dec. 26
Durand, Laura Bradshaw	Well-known Journalist; "Pharos" of *The Globe* for many years	Toronto	July 10
Eckhardt, William Edmund	Great War Veteran and Banker	Montreal	Nov. 15
Edington, c.e., John	Former City Engineer of Moncton.	Moncton	July 8
Egan, Sir Henry Kelly	Prominent Business Executive	Ottawa	Oct. 19
Elliott, Rev. James Alfred	Noted Anglican Clergyman and Writer	Port Hope	Oct. 22
Etter, Amos S	Leading N. S. Agriculturist and Cattle Exhibitor	Amherst	Dec. 15

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Eveleigh, Joseph	Veteran Manufacturer of Montreal.	Montreal	Nov. 15
Falconer, James H	Former President Canadian Manufacturers' Association	Vancouver	Nov 20
Farquharson, D.D., James	Noted Presbyterian Minister	Pilot Mound, Man.	Apr. 15
Farris, Hon. L. P.	One-time Commissioner of Agriculture in New Brunswick.	Saint John	Dec. 9
Featherston, Arthur March	Well-known in Toronto Insurance.	Toronto	Oct. 18
Featherston, Joseph Emerson	Commissioner of Chinese Immigration for Canada	Hong Kong, China.	Aug. 12
Ferguson, Alexander	Former Member of Ontario Legislature for South Simcoe	Schomberg	Mar. 3
Fessenden, D.S.O., Colonel J. H.	Officer of the Imperial Army, distinguished Great War Veteran	England	Jan. 21
Finlayson, B.A., LL.B., Hon. Duncan	Surrogate Judge in Admiralty for Cape Breton	Halifax	Sept. 25
Finnie, M.D., C.M., John T	Collector of Provincial Revenue for Quebec	Montreal	Feb. 10
Fish, B.A., Nathan	Bacteriologist and Research Worker at McGill University.	Montreal	Oct. 27
Fisher, C.B.E., Commander Sir Thomas	General Manager of Canadian Pacific Steamships.	London	Feb. 22
Fitzpatrick, B.A., Patrick John	Veteran Montreal Teacher	Westmount	Sept. 19
Flavelle, John D	Former Chairman Ontario Licence Commission.	Lindsay	July 4
Fleming, Robert John	Ex-Mayor of Toronto and Former President Toronto Street Railway Company.	Toronto	Oct. 26
Flewelling, M.L.C., John M	Member-elect of New Brunswick Legislative Assembly.	Montreal	Oct. 31
Forbes, Hon. George	One-time Member Prince Edward Island Legislative Council	Vernon River	Dec. 18
Forbes, R.C.A., John Colin	Distinguished Artist and Portrait Painter.	Toronto	Oct. 28
Forneret, M.A., D.D., Ven. Archdeacon George Augustus	Well-known Anglican Clergyman.	Hamilton	Aug. 28
Forster, M.D., Moffit	Veteran Medical Practitioner of Western Ontario	Toronto	May 5
Foss, C.E., Charles Orrin	Former Chief Engineer New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.	Penacook, N.H.	May 19
Fraser, LL.D., D.C.L., Sir Charles Frederick	Superintendent *Emeritus* Halifax School for the Blind	Halifax	July 5
Fraser, B.A., M.A., D.D., R. D.	Editor *Emeritus* of Presbyterian Publications	Toronto	Nov. 12
Fraser, M.D., Roderick L	Surgeon, and Former President of B. C. Medical Council	Victoria	Nov. 16
Fry, Alfred Gardner	Agent of Bank of Montreal in New York.	New York	Feb. 2
Fry, B.C.L., Henry	Well-known Notary Public of Montreal	Montreal	Sept. 1
Gaire, Rt. Rev. Monsignor J. M.	Pioneer Roman Catholic Missionary in the West	Wauchope	Jan. 3
Gannon, B.A., M.D., John William	Nova Scotia Physician	Glace Bay	June 6
Garland, John J	Former Member of Manitoba Legislature.	Portage La Prairie.	Mar. 9
Garvey, W. H	Well-known Toronto Barrister	Toronto	Apr 21
Geikie, M.D., Archibald James	Musician and Retired Physician.	Toronto	June 15
George, Arnold F.	Journalist and Dominion Immigration Agent of Alberta.	Medicine Hat	Mar. 17
Gibson, M.D., Andrew John	Former Victoria Physician and World War Veteran	Scotland	Aug. 18
Gibson, B.A., K.C., D.S.O., C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Thomas A	Distinguished Great War Officer and Barrister	Toronto	Feb. 2
Gilmour, James D	Pioneer Montreal Business Man	Montreal	Oct. 20
Gilmour, John Felton	Veteran of Boer and World Wars.	Rochester, Minn.	Feb. 20
Gilpin, Lt.-Col. William George	Well-known Ottawa Veterinary Surgeon and Sportsman	Ottawa	July 13
Gladu, O.M.I., Rev. Louis de Gonzague	Roman Catholic Priest, Teacher and Editor	St. Boniface	Dec. 23
Glass, S. Frank	Former Member of Dominion Parliament for East Middlesex	London	Apr. 6
Globensky, K.C., Hon. Arthur	Distinguished Quebec Judge	Sherbrooke	Sept. 4
Gomery, Rev. Henry	Well-known Anglican Clergyman of Montreal	Campbell's Bay.	Apr. 2
Goodacre, Lawrence	Pioneer Victoria Business Man	Vancouver	Feb. 5
Goodchild, Frederick Delmore	Member of the Firm of F. G. Goodchild & Company.	Toronto	Oct. 1

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Gordon, D.D., LL.D., C.M.G., Very Rev. Daniel Miner	Principal *Emeritus* of Queen's University	Kingston	Sept. 1
Goulding, William	Leading Wholesale Merchant of Toronto	Toronto	Oct. 25
Graham, B.A., John	Pioneer Winnipeg Barrister	Winnipeg	Mar. 25
Grant, B.A., Rev. George	Noted Educationist and Cleric	Toronto	Dec. 18
Greey, John Gamble	Well-known Toronto Manufacturer and Welfare Worker	Toronto	Jan. 18
Guillet, George	Former Member of Dominion Parliament for West Northumberland	Port Hope	Jan. 20
Gwatkin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Major-General Sir Willoughby Garnons	Former Chief-of-Staff of Canadian Militia	London, Eng.	Feb. 3
Gwyn, K.C., Lieut.-Col. Herbert	Clerk of Supreme Court at Hamilton	Hamilton	Jan. 8
Hallett, Isaac Hoyt	Lawyer and Former Vancouver Police Magistrate	Greenwood	Oct. 3
Ham, Colonel George	Head of Publicity Department of Canadian Pacific Railway for many years	Montreal	Apr. 16
Ham, Joseph H	Former Member of Ontario Legislature for South Brant	Brantford	Jan. 20
Hamilton, B.A., Henry C	Prominent Lawyer and ex-Mayor of Sault Ste. Marie	Toronto	Nov. 7
Hamilton, M.D., C.M., Maurice	Well-known Cornwall Physician	Cornwall	Sept. 11
Hanson, Uriah R	Ex-Mayor of Woodstock, N.B.	Woodstock, N.B.	July 3
Hardman, John Ernest	Charter Member of Canadian Mining Institute, and Writer	Montreal	Apr. 3
Harris, Lloyd	Prominent Manufacturer and Financier	Brantford	Sept. 27
Harris, F.R.H.S., W. C	Noted Horticulturist and Newspaperman	Vancouver	Aug. 18
Harrower, George Hayward	Well-known Montreal Manufacturer	Montreal	Apr. 16
Hart, M.D., David A	Eminent Physician and patron of sports	Montreal	June 30
Hay, M.L.A., John	Member of Quebec Legislature for Argenteuil	Lachute	Jan. 16
Heintzman, William F	Prominent Toronto Manufacturer	Toronto	June 14
Hemming, Walter G. A.	Retired Montreal Broker	Montreal	Oct. 29
Henderson, B.A., K.C., Robert B.	Eminent Lawyer and Text-Book Author	Toronto	Jan. 11
Henry, M.D., Thomas Herbert	Well-known Physician and Sportsman	Orangeville	June 29
Herdt, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Louis Anthyme	Professor of Electrical Engineering at McGill University	Montreal	Apr. 11
Heward, Hon. Stephen Beverley	Late Consul for the Netherlands in Montreal	Montreal	Nov. 14
Hollinrake, K.C., W. A.	Prominent Lawyer	Brantford	Sept. 25
Horning, B.A., PH.D., Lewis Emerson	Able Lecturer and Professor at Victoria College	Toronto	Jan. 6
Howard, Thomas Palmer	Former President of Canadian Manufacturers' Association	Montreal	Dec. 16
Howard, William Brunswick	General Executive Assistant of Canadian Pacific Railway	Montreal	June 27
Hughes, Katherine	Former Archivist of Alberta, and Internationally-known Journalist	New York	Apr. 27
Hull, William Roper	Prominent Financier of Western Canada	Calgary	Apr. 4
Hunt, M.P., Aylmer B	Compton Member of the Federal House	Ottawa	May 4
Irwin, M.D., M. F. R	Well-known Winnipeg Physician and Sportsman	Winnipeg	Feb. 27
Jackson, M.D., F. Slater	Member of McGill University Staff	Montreal	Oct. 3
Johnston, M.P.P., W. G	Alberta Member for Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat	June 6
Johnston, William	City Solicitor for Toronto	Toronto	Aug. 24
Jolliffe, B.C.L., Rev. William J.	Retired Methodist Minister	Toronto	Dec. 23
Judd, Joseph Coulson	County Judge of Middlesex and former Mayor of London	London	Jan. 14
Kane, Michael T	Well-known Saint John Manufacturer	West St. John	Sept. 14
Kelly, Martin	Prominent Winnipeg Contractor	Winnipeg	Aug. 2
Kilgour, Joseph	Well-known in Business and Sporting Circles	Florida	Jan 26
Kittson, M.A., D.C.L., Rev. Canon Henry	Widely-known Anglican Clergyman and Philanthropist	Berthierville, Que.	July 23
Labelle, Rev. Avila	Distinguished Orator and Parish Priest at Aylmer, Que	Aylmer, Que	Aug. 5

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Lamb, M.Sc., Henry M.	Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at McGill University	Montreal	Apr. 1
Lake, John Neilson	Well-known Temperance Worker	Toronto	Feb. 12
Lamothe, M.D., J. Alphonse	Past Governor of Provincial College of Doctors and Surgeons	Montreal	June 15
Lane, George	Pioneer Alberta Cattleman and Rancher	Pekisko	Sept. 24
Lang, D.Sc., F.I.C., F.R.S. (Can.), Colonel William R.	Director of Military Studies, University of Toronto	Toronto	Nov. 20
Larivee, Louis	Veteran Journalist	Montreal	Sept. 23
LaRiviere, Hon. Alphonse Alfred Clement	Former Member of Canadian Senate.	St. Boniface	Sept. 20
Lavell, B.A., John R	Lawyer and former Member of Dominion Parliament	Edmonton	Jan. 10
Lawson, J. Murray	Historian and Editor of Yarmouth *Herald and Telegram*	Yarmouth	May 27
Lawson, Thomas W	Picturesque Figure in the Financial World	Boston	Feb. 8
Lebel, M.D., Lieut.-Col. E. A.	Distinguished Medical Officer in World War	Montreal	Jan. 18
LeDuc, B.Sc., LL.B., Lorenzo Alonzo	Former Secretary of Hull Bar Association	Hull	Oct. 28
Lelièvre, LL.B., Simeon	Assistant Clerk of Canadian Senate.	Ottawa	June 27
Lennie, Rev. Robert	Pioneer Baptist Minister of B. C.	New Westminster.	Nov. 16
Leprobon, Lieut.-Col. Edouard	Great War Officer	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	Mar. 6
Lesperance, M.D., Joseph	Well-known Montreal Physician	Montreal	Mar. 7
Livingstone, Major John Stanley.	Great War Veteran, Realtor and Sportsman	Montreal	Feb. 7
Lockhart, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), M.D., C.M., Frederick Albert Lawton	Montreal Gynaecologist and Medical Author	Montreal	Jan. 10
Lougbeed, Q.C., K.C.M.G., P.C., Sir James A	Con. Leader in Canadian Senate	Ottawa	Nov. 2
Lyons, John B	Well-known Alberta Lawyer and Great War Veteran	Winnipeg	Jan. 5
Lyon, Jr., George Seymour	Outstanding Golfer and World War Veteran	Toronto	Oct. 20
Macalpine, M.D., John	Pioneer Physician	Lindsay	Dec. 6
Macdonald, M.A., LL.D., Angus Gillis	Well-known Educationist	Antigonish	Dec. 31
MacDonald, Right Rev. Dougald.	Distinguished Roman Catholic Prelate and Historian	Charlottetown	Dec. 15
Macdonald, B.A., K.C., John A.	Well-known Barrister and former Member of Parliament	Nortb Sydney	Feb. 17
Macgowan, H. B. H	Banker and Broker	Welland	Aug. 7
MacIntosh, Rt. Rev. Donald Joseph	Vicar-General of Antigonish	Antigonish	Dec. 29
Mackenzie, Archibald	Pioneer Nova Scotia Business Man.	River John, N.S.	Dec. 7
Maclennan, B.C.L., K.C., Hon. Farquhar S	Judge of Superior Court of Montreal.	Montreal	June 18
MacLeod, Daniel A	Well-known Western Business Man.	Calgary	Feb. 18
MacMabon, M.D., James A	Leading Physician of Niagara Peninsula	St. Catbarines	Oct. 29
MacMillan, Brigadier Alexander.	Salvation Army Officer and Pioneer Prison Worker	Montreal	May 3
Mailhiot, LL.L., K.C., Adolphe	Montreal Lawyer and Great War Officer	Montreal	June 29
Maire, Joseph	French-Canadian Journalist	Montreal	Apr. 14
Malone, Anthony L'Estrange	Eminent Lawyer and Sportsman	Toronto	Aug. 5
Malone, Martin	Well-known Hamilton Barrister	Hamilton	May 23
Malone, Thomas	Prominent Three Rivers Lumberman and Contractor	Three Rivers	Oct. 8
Marcile, M.P., Joseph E	Bagot Member of the House of Commons	Montreal	Nov. 5
Margeson, B.A., LL.B., Joseph Willis	Judge of County Court for Lunenburg, Queen's and Shelburne	Halifax	Oct. 2
Marion, D.D., O.P., Rev. Albert	Regent of Dominican College at Ottawa	Ottawa	May 22
Marriott, Charles	Prominent Business Man and Yachtsman	Toronto	Feb. 26
Mavor, PH.D., F.R.S.C., James	World-famed Economist and Writer.	Glasgow, Scotland.	Oct. 31
McAlpine, M.D., Donald	Former Brockville Member of Ontario Legislature	Brockville	May 12
McArthur, D.L.S., James Joseph	Explorer, Scholar and Photo-typography Expert	Ottawa	Oct. 14
McCall, Hon. Alexander	Member of Canadian Senate and former Lumber Merchant	Simcoe	June 10
McCrae, B.A., PH.D., Rev. Dr. D.L.	Presbyterian Minister and Writer	West London	Feb. 13

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
McGillivray, His Honour Theodore Augustus	Senior Judge of the County of Ontario	Whitby	June 28
McIllree, I.S.O., Col. John Henry	Veteran of Royal North-West Mounted Police	Victoria	May 17
McInnes, B.A., LL.D., William	Geologist and Director of Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa	Ottawa	Mar. 11
McKenzie, Roderick	Veteran Organizer of United Farmers of Manitoba	Winnipeg	Jan. 27
McKeown, M.D., C.B.E., Walter	Noted Toronto Surgeon and Great War Officer	Toronto	Sept. 4
McKibbin, B.A., Rev. Archibald	Methodist Minister and Writer	London	Nov. 17
McLaughlin, D.D.S., Richard G	Professor in Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto	Toronto	Dec. 22
McMullen, Thomas Gotabed	Lumber Merchant and former Member of Nova Scotia Legislature	Truro	Oct. 7
McMurrich, M.D., C.M., J. Bryce	Ship's Doctor of C.P.O's Melita	Jarrow	Dec. 28
McNab, A. E	Late County Magistrate of Walkerton	Walkerton	May 6
McNee, Archibald	One-time President of Canadian Press Association and former Managing Editor of Windsor *Record*	Windsor	Mar. 26
Meek, K.C., Edward	Well-known Barrister and Writer	Toronto	Dec. 31
Meeker, John R	Former Prominent Member of Montreal Stock Exchange	Prout's Neck, Me.	July 31
Mess, Bernard Casimir	Prominent Business Man of Victoria	Victoria	June 30
Miller, B.A., LL.D., Willet Greene	Noted Scientist and Provincial Geologist for Ontario	Toronto	Feb. 4
Mills, Rev. William	Retired Methodist Clergyman	Toronto	June 21
Mingay, Frank G	Statistician for C.P.R. at Montreal	Montreal	Jan. 19
Minnes, M.D., R. S	Internationally-known Oculist and Ophthalmic Surgeon	Ottawa	Dec. 27
Molson, M.D., Major John Elsdale	Ex-Member of the British House of Commons	Goring, Eng	Dec. 5
Monck, J. Frank	Retired County Court Judge and Racing Official	Hamilton	Sept. 29
Moodie, Robert C. S	Well-known Business Man and Philanthropist	Montreal	Nov. 29
Mooney, Edward	Prominent New Brunswick Contractor	Saint John	May 19
Moore, K.C., F. D	Lawyer and Retired County Police Court Magistrate	Lindsay	May 15
Morland, C.B., General Sir Thomas Lethbridge Napier	Distinguished Officer of the British Army	Villeneuve, Switzerland	May 21
Morrison, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Maj-General Sir Edward W. B	Artillery Expert and Distinguished Soldier	Ottawa	May 28
Morrison, James	Pioneer Toronto Manufacturer	Toronto	Jan. 6
Mudge, Major Edward Whiteway	Well-known Montreal Business Man and Sportsman	Montreal	Oct. 2
Mulvey, Captain John H	School Principal and former Member of the Militia	Winnipeg	Mar. 25
Murphy, M.D., Hon. Patrick Chas	Physician and Member of Canadian Senate	Tignish, P.E.I.	Mar. 6
Murray, B.A., C.S.B., Rev. Edwin F	Professor of Music at St. Michael's College	Toronto	May 4
Nanton, K.B., Sir Augustus Meredith	President, Dominion Bank of Canada and Leading Financier	Toronto	Apr. 24
Neely, M.B., David Bradley	One-time Member Dominion Parliament	St. Petersburg, Florida	May 4
Nichol, M.D., Scott	Well-known Homoeopathic Physician and Historian	Montreal	Sept. 11
Northrup, K.C., M.A., William Barton	Barrister and former Clerk of House of Commons	Ottawa	Oct. 22
Nyblett, Dr. H. G	Surgeon and Veteran of Great War	Calgary	Apr. 28
O'Leary, Thomas	Curator of the Chateau de Ramezay	Montreal	July 24
Oliver, R. W	Well-known Montreal Grain Broker	Montreal	Jan. 10
O'Neill, B.A., C.S.C., D.D., Rev. Arthur Barry	Catholic Priest and Editor	Indiana	Aug. 2
Osler, William Parsons	Pioneer of Saskatchewan	Summerberry	Nov.
O'Sullivan, Daniel W	Leading Northern Ontario Barrister	Mattagami River	Sept. 12
Otway, Colonel Henry	Distinguished Officer of Salvation Army	Toronto	Dec. 18

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Passingham, Tremenhure	Canadian Correspondent for London *Daily Telegraph*	Montreal	May 28
Patterson, B.A., K.C., George	Referee and Master of Court of King's Bench	Winnipeg	Aug. 23
Paterson, Q.C., Lieut.-Col. Norman Fitzherbert	Former Registrar of Appellate Division Supreme Court of Ontario	Port Dover	July 21
Pavey, M.D., C.M., Harry Lorne	Well-known Physician and Great War Officer	Montreal	Jan. 2
Pearson, James	Outstanding Barrister and Sportsman	Toronto	Mar. 4
Pelletier, Q.C., Hon. Honoré Cyrias	Retired Judge of Superior Court of Quebec	Quebec	May 16
Pentland, K.C., Charles Andrew	Lawyer and former Director of Quebec *Chronicle*	Quebec	Aug. 19
Piper, Major W. W.	Prominent Musician and Great War Veteran	Calgary	Mar. 10
Pratt, Canon Francis Edward	Pioneer Anglican Clergyman	Pense	Dec. 4
Preston, Thomas Hiram	One-time President Canadian Press Association	Brantford	Nov. 7
Priestland, Frank H	Well-known Toronto Theatre Manager	Kingston	Dec. 31
Proctor, R. P.	Leading Nova Scotia Business Man.	Halifax	Dec. 17
Prowse, Hon. Albert Perkins	P.E. Minister without Portfolio	Charlottetown	June 20
Prowse, Lemuel E.	Former Member of Dominion Parliament	Ottawa	Dec. 17
Pugsley, B.A., Q.C., Hon. William.	Chairman of Reparations Commission and former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick	Toronto	Mar. 3
Radcliffe, M.D., S. W	Leading Physician of Moose Jaw.	Moose Jaw	Feb. 16
Ramage, Archibald Davis	Ottawa Journalist	Ottawa	Oct. 24
Ramsey, B.A., Sc., D.L.S., Guy L.	Well-known Surveying Contractor.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Jan. 9
Raymond, John	Former Leading Industrialist of Victoria	Victoria	May 17
Raynor, B.S.A., M.D., Melbourne.	Well-known Physician and Surgeon.	Victoria	Nov 28
Redden, Joseph	Grain and Transportation Authority.	Port Arthur	Feb. 15
Reed, V.S., Dr. Hugo	Lecturer at Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph	Jan. 14
Remigius, Rev. Brother (Edmund O,Leary)	Venerable Educationist	Halifax	Sept. 30
Ritchie, Hou. James J	Judge of Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Bermuda	Apr. 21
Robert, Henri Albert	Business and Advertising Manager of "La Presse"	Montreal	Jan. 14
Robertson, B.A., M.D., Andrew Armour	Prominent Specialist and Lecturer at McGill University	Montreal	Mar 25
Robertson, B.A., K.C , James Edward	Veteran Member of Ontario Bar	Toronto	June 25
Robichaud, B.A., Rev. Alban	Well-known Catholic Priest and Musician	St. Anselme	Feb. 17
Robichon, M.D., Arthur	Surgeon-in-Chief of St. Joseph's Hospital, La Chine	Montreal	Jan. 14
Roche, Hon. William	Hailfax Member of Canadian Senate	Halifax	Oct. 19
Rogers, D.D., Rev. Anderson	Former Moderator of Presbyterian Synod of Maritime Provinces	Hopewell	Oct. 2
Rorke, Lt.-Col. Edward	Clerk of Collingwood County and Town Clerk of Thornbury	Thornbury	July 27
Rose, Joshua Collitt	Prominent Montreal Business Man.	St. Hilaire	July 31
Rowan, Thomas A	Well-known Toronto Barrister and French Scholar	Toronto	Mar. 14
Roy, B.A., K.C., Hon. Louis Rodolphe	Former Justice of Superior Court and Provincial Secretary	Quebec	May 14
Russell, Joseph	Former Member of Ontario and Dominion Legislature	Toronto	Dec. 14
Ruttan, C.M.G., Brigadier-General Henry Northland	Former Winnipeg City Engineer	Winnipeg	Oct. 13
Ryan, Peter	Prominent Toronto Citizen	Toronto	Oct. 26
Ryerson, M.D., Major-General George Sterling	Well-known Specialist; Member of the Militia former Member of Ontario Legislature	Toronto	May 20
Saunders, Allan A. M.	Former Justice of the Peaec in New Brunswick	Kirkwood	Oct. 26
Saunders, M.D., D.D., Rev. Jabez.	Outstanding Methodist Minister and Physician	Brockville	Feb. 18
Savard, M.P., M.D., Edmond	Federal Member of Parliament for Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	Oct. 22

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Scott, Dr. Walter	One-time Professor of Classics at McGill University	Oxford, Eng	Feb. 26
Scott, William Duncan	Former Assistant Deputy Minister of Immigration	Ottawa	Jan. 27
Schmidt, M.D., August	Well-known Montreal Physician	Montreal	Oct. 22
Shaw, J. Morgan	Ex-Mayor of Kingston and Prominent Industrialist	Kingston	Oct. 4
Shearer, D.D., Rev. John G	General Secretary of the Social Service Council of Canada	Toronto	Mar. 27
Shoebotham, M.D., W. H.	Widely-known London Physician	London	Jan. 13
Sifton, Lady (Elizabeth Burrows)	Wife of Sir Clifford Sifton, and Organizer of Women's Work	Toronto	Feb. 19
Simpson, K.C., David Burk	Well-known Barrister and Political Speaker	Bowmanville	Jan. 7
Simson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. William Amor	Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemist	London, Eng	Nov. 17
Smith, D'Arcy S	Great War Veteran and Athlete	Toronto	May 2
Smith, James Willard	Merchant Ship Owner and Temperance Worker	Saint John	May 20
Smith, William J	Leading Lumberman and Horticulturist	Toronto	Aug. 22
Snowball, William Bunting	Former Member Dominion Parliament for Northumberland	Chatham, N.B.	Sept. 27
Springle, M.D., J. Anderson	Chief Surgeon of Western Hospital, Montreal	Montreal	Apr. 8
Stafford, M.A., PH.D., Joseph	Assistant Professor of Zoology, McGill University	Montreal	Mar. 24
Stanford, Joseph S	Past President Kiwanis Club, Montreal	London, Eng	Feb. 14
Starke, Col. George Ritchie	Prominent Business Man and Sportsman	Montreal	Oct. 14
Starr, M.A., D.D., Major Very Rev. Dr. George Lothrop	Eminent Anglican Clergyman and Dean of Ontario	Boston	Nov. 19
Stewart, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Andrew	Professor of Theology at Wesley College, Winnipeg	Winnipeg	Mar. 22
Stewart, Major Campbell	Member of the Militia and former Athlete	Montreal	Sept. 23
Stewart, Robert	Former Member of Dominion Parliament	Ottawa	Apr. 10
Stewart, William James	Chief Dominion Hydrographer	Ottawa	May 5
Strathy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (London), D.S.O., Dr. George S	Prominent Physician and Great War Officer	Toronto	June 11
Taggart, William Stuart	Widely-known Portrait Painter	Ottawa	Dec. 17
Tallon, B.A., C.S.B., Rev. Edward	Educationist and Great War Veteran	Toronto	Oct. 16
Taylor, Hon. John	Member of First Legislature of Manitoba	Headingly	Mar. 3
Taylor, William	Past President Owen Sound Board of Trade	Owen Sound	Jan. 12
Thompson, Charles Seton	Pioneer Vancouver Business Man	Vancouver	Apr. 16
Thompson, M.P., Thomas Henry	Member of Dominion Parliament for Hastings	Madoc, Ont	May 17
Timmerman, H. P.	Former General Superintendent of C.P.R. Eastern Division	Montreal	Dec. 9
Tracy, Col. Thomas H	Pioneer Vancouver Alderman	Vancouver	Oct. 31
Trenholme, Harold W	Winnipeg Broker and Former Athlete	Winnipeg	Feb. 27
Trout, Peter Laird	Geologist and former B.C. Miner	Toronto	Nov. 25
Urique, S.S., D.D., PH.D, Rev. Pierre Albert	Outstanding Authority on Theology and Philosophy	Montreal	Nov. 23
Valiquette, N. G	Leading Merchant and Governor of Notre Dame Hospital	Montreal	Aug. 31
Venne, Joseph	Noted Architect of Montreal	Montreal	May 9
Vicq, John G	Former Bank Manager of Moose Jaw	Regina	Apr. 12
Walker, E. C.	Director of Canadian National Exhibition	Cainsville	Sept. 11
Walker, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), John Leeming	Ship Surgeon and Medical Officer in Great War	New York	Aug. 15
Walker, M.D., Thomas	Prominent N. B. Physician	Saint John	Dec. 25
Walwyn, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edin.), Major William McLean	Distinguished Great War Officer and Physician	Toronto	Jan. 6
Warner, E. W.	General Freight Agent of C.N.R.	Winnipeg	Oct. 31
Warrington, Percy	Business Man of Chambly Canton, Quebec	Montreal	Jan. 11

Name	Particulars	Place	Date
Warters, William John	Winnipeg Educationist	Winnipeg	Oct. 22
Waterous, C. H	Leading Brantford Manufacturer and ex-Mayor	Brantford	June 10
Weldon, M.A., PH.D., K.C., D.C.L., Richard Chapman	Dean *Emeritus* of Dalhousie Law School	Dartmouth, N.S.	Nov. 26
White, D.F.C., M.C., Flight-Lieut. J. H.	Noted Canadian Aviator and Distinguished Great War Veteran	Camp Borden	Feb. 24
White, B.A., Hon. William	Former Judge of Superior Court	Sherbrooke, Que.	Apr. 3
White, K.C., William Robert	Eminent Eastern Ontario Barrister	Ottawa	Mar. 23
Whitman, Edward Cecil	Pioneer N. S. Business Man, and Governor of Acadia University	Halifax	Nov. 29
Whittall, B.A., Ralph	Business Man and Noted Athlete	Montreal	June 20
Willison, Lady (Rachel Wood Turner)	Prominent in Women's Organizations and Wife of Sir John Willison	Toronto	Jan. 19
Wilson, Robert A	Well-known Toronto Manufacturer	Toronto	Oct. 21
Winslow, Irving M	Prominent Winnipeg Business Man and Horseman	St. Paul, Minn	Nov. 29
Wood, Judge C. E. D.	Judge of District Court of Weyburn and former Member of R. N.W.M.P.	Weyburn, Sask	Mar. 20
Wood, Daniel D	Prominent Western Contractor and Sportsman	Winnipeg	Dec. 30
Wright, David Ernest	Prominent Toronto Business Man	Toronto	Jan. 3
Wright, David James	Veteran Manitoba Teacher	Winnipeg	Nov. 1
Young, J. C	Deputy Clerk of Canadian Senate	Ottawa	Dec. 11
Yuile, William	One of Montreal's Oldest Merchants	Montreal	May 5

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Annual Addresses and Reports

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.,

AND

REPORTS OF THE 45TH ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. Beatty's 8th Annual Address as President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As the Report which has been in your possession for some time contains a comprehensive statement of the results of the Company's operations for the past year and also your Directors' appreciation of the general conditions existing in Canada, the latter somewhat more extended than has been the practice in the past, my remarks in moving its adoption will be brief.

The improvement in conditions noted in the Report has continued with the result that the increase in gross earnings for the first quarter of the present year amounted to $3,730,187, and in net earnings to $2,675,385.

As in previous years and because of its importance, I find it necessary to again advert to the freight rate situation in Canada. Under Orders-in-Council passed last year and in the early part of this year, the Railway Commission has been directed to embark upon an extensive enquiry looking to the equalization, so far as that is possible, of the freight rate structure in Canada. While the Orders-in-Council are, of course, incapable of overriding the definite provisions of the statute on the subject of rates, they indicate the attitude of the Government and have, therefore, an important influence on the position from which the situation is viewed. Unfortunately, it may be assumed that the word "equalization" only has one meaning in the minds of those seeking changes in the present rate scales and that is that the rates which they complain of should be reduced to a lower basis than that which presently exists, and their contentions would, therefore, only be satisfied by lower scales. It is, I know, quite superfluous for me to assure you that in the present condition of operating costs the railways of Canada cannot afford reductions in revenues. To meet the needs of the carriers which are, I think, pretty generally recognized throughout the country, various suggestions have been made, the one most prominently mentioned being that the Government should by way of subsidy make up the difference between rates found to be reasonable and remunerative and a lower basis considered to be expedient in the interests of the industrial or agricultural activities of certain parts of the country; in other words, that dis-

* NOTE.—Annual Meeting, May 5th, 1926. For a History of the C.P.R. see *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1911; for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address see 1918 *Review;* for Mr. Beatty's first seven Presidential Addresses see 1919 to 1924-25 *Reviews.*

abilities under which certain sections of the country labour because of their geographical situation should be lessened or removed by abnormally low transportation charges, the railways being assisted by Government subvention in order to restore a rate parity and produce proper returns to them. I do not need to indicate to you the danger which lies in these attempts to correct by preferential treatment involving additional taxation the disabilities which are claimed to exist and which cannot help but exist in a country of such great distances as prevail in Canada. The provisions of our Railway Act respecting rates are sound and are in entire consonance with the provisions of similar legislation in countries where a close regulation of railway charges and services is in effect. Taxation in Canada is still heavy and the proposals are tantamount to a further tax on the whole people in the interests of shippers from individual parts of the country and of specified commodities natural to these districts. Apart altogether from the unnaturalness of this proposed method, it is one which is not free from danger to this Company in that the greater the transportation burden which is put upon the shoulders of the whole people, the greater the tendency towards nationalization. In order to give any substantial relief, the subsidies would run into millions of dollars per annum and our Canadian people would be unconsciously influenced to think that if they have to support all railways by taxation they might as well couple with it ownership and therefore an interest in the results of the revenues produced from their operations. There is no desire in Canada for further nationalization of railway properties, and obviously such a step would be a retrograde one and not in the best interests of the country. I am satisfied that the method of equalizing rates by government subsidy and heavier taxation is unsound, both from the standpoint of the country itself and of the interests of the transportation companies.

It will not, I think, be necessary for me to supplement the full statement respecting the operations of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the Company contained in the annual Report. The programme of providing additional tonnage will be followed as indicated with perhaps some variations in details to be determined by the Board. It is possible, indeed quite likely, that the date of the delivery of some of the ships may be postponed in view of the time required to complete the detailed plans and specifications, and the unfortunate and serious strike in Great Britain, the consequences of which, while at the moment impossible to be estimated, may prove a serious obstacle to the completion, as early as has been hoped, of the programme which your Directors recommend.

Immigration for the first three months of this year has increased, there having been admitted into Canada from Great Britain, Continental countries and the United States approximately 16,720 immigrants, an increase of 5,928 or 54.9% over the immigration in the same period of last year. In addition, Canadians returned to Canada after an absence of six months or longer in the United States num-

bered 13,692, as against 6,458 during the first three months of 1925. A somewhat disquieting feature of the situation, however, is found in the continued exodus of Canadians to the United States, there having been—according to the most reliable estimates available—an emigration of 22,204 persons from Canada to the United States during the same period.

I feel, and my opinion is shared by the members of the Board, that the country is making slow but sure progress, and while the greatest contribution to our development has been the improvement in agricultural conditions during the past three years, industrial expansion or even stability has not been marked and is capable of substantial improvement. The country's great wealth in agricultural and forest products, mines and fisheries and its vast supplies of power constitute, of course, natural assets of the greatest importance. As their development proceeds, industrial expansion, providing our fiscal policies are sound and stable, should at least keep pace with them, which will mean increased prosperity in the Central Provinces and more varied industrial activities in the West. In a country the size of Canada, with its wealth in arable lands, agriculture must of necessity continue to constitute a large portion of the country's wealth, and while mixed farming is increasing, the production of grain will for many years constitute an important part of our agricultural activity in that new areas will be put into crop to compensate for the lesser production in those districts where exclusive grain growing gives way to more diversified farming operations.

You will be glad, though probably not surprised, to know that the high standard of efficiency for which the Company is noted has been maintained and the loyalty of its officers and men continues to be conspicuous and impressive.

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 78.10 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 21.90 per cent., as compared with 79.60 per cent. and 20.40 per cent. respectively in 1924.

The gross earnings for the year increased $853,849 over those of the previous year. Working expenses, however, decreased $2,073,684, resulting in net earnings, before deducting fixed charges, of $40,154,775, an increase over the previous year of $2,927,533. The relatively small increase in gross earnings is largely accounted for by the depression which existed in Canada during the first part of the year, the effects of which in general traffic were only overcome by the excellent harvest, to which is largely due an increase of $10,354,946 in the gross earnings during the last half of the year over the corresponding period of 1924. The earnings for the Fall months of the year would have been materially increased had not exceptionally bad weather in Western Canada during part of September, the whole of October and part of November seriously interrupted harvesting operations. This condition existed to a larger extent in the territories

served by your Company's lines than elsewhere, and in consequence the gross and net earnings for October and November were less than anticipated. The size of the crop, however, ensures a fairly heavy movement during the Spring months of 1926, and its monetary value should result in heavier purchasing and consequent larger movement of general traffic in the earlier part of the present year.

45th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1925, show the following results:

Gross Earnings		$183,356,005.52
Working Expenses (including all taxes)		143,201,229.66
Net Earnings		$ 40,154,775.86
Deduct Fixed Charges		14,438,517.42
Surplus		$ 25,716,258.44
Contribution to Pension Fund		500,000.00
		$ 25,216,258.44
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1925	$ 2,002,971.76	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1925, October 1st, 1925, and December 31st, 1925	13,650,000.00	
		15,652,971.76
		$ 9,563,286.68
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock at 2 per cent. payable April 1st, 1926	$ 2,002,971.76	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 1¾ per cent., payable April 1st, 1926	4,550,000.00	
		6,552,971.76
Leaving net surplus for the year		$ 3,010,314.92

In addition to the above dividends on Ordinary Stock, three per cent. was paid from Special Income.

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1925.

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C"	$ 1,755,003.00
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities	3,313,248.55
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines	2,881,651.36
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Department, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous	3,407 471.69
	$11,357,374.60
Less: Payments to Shareholders in dividends: June 30th, 1925, October 1st, 1925, and December 31st, 1925	5,850,000.00
	$ 5,507,374.60
From this a dividend has been declared payable April 1st, 1926	$ 1,950,000.00

Special Income. The special income for the year shows an increase in spite of the decrease in Steamship earnings, hereafter referred to. This is due in part to a larger distribution of profits by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, in which your

Company holds a substantial interest. Your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, has not yet resumed the payment of dividends, though its earnings for the year show a material improvement over the previous year.

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 172,484 acres for $2,644,492, being an average of $15.33 per acre. Included in this area were 6,184 acres of irrigated land which brought $46.58 per acre, so that the average for the balance was $14.17 per acre. The land sales were somewhat in excess of those in the previous year notwithstanding that immigration was of very moderate proportions.

Sale of Securities. No securities or stocks of your Company were disposed of during the year under review.

Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited. From a shipping standpoint the year 1925, because of adverse conditions which were almost world-wide, was perhaps the worst of which there is record, and the results of the operations of your Atlantic and Pacific fleets were unsatisfactory, particularly in passenger revenue. The number of immigrants carried by all lines was less by over 40,000 than in 1924, and the number of passengers carried by your ships Eastbound and Westbound on the Atlantic showed a decrease of 31,000. Notwithstanding a decrease in expenses of $706,951, the net earnings from all traffic were substantially less than those of the previous year, although they were assisted through the refunding of excess profits duties by the British Government, which is, of course, in the nature of a special and not a recurring payment.

Unsatisfactory conditions of trade on the Pacific caused by the unsettled conditions in China continued throughout the year.

The equilibrium which it was hoped would be established between available shipping tonnage and the available traffic has not materialized. Shippers are naturally giving a preference to modern and fast ships which will ensure rapid movement of their merchandise and, in consequence, a quick turnover of their capital, and it is obvious that the older tonnage of all lines will have to be replaced owing to the higher cost of operation inevitable to such boats and the fact that they do not fulfil the exacting requirements of modern passenger and freight service.

The Company has made constant use of its newer tonnage, and out of its fourteen vessels available for passenger service in the North Atlantic trade, it has laid up two, namely, the "Pretorian" and "Monteagle," for more than a year, and three others, namely, the "Marglen," "Marburn" and "Marloch," for shorter periods, these vessels being older in type and less economical to operate. In these circumstances your Directors have given consideration to the propriety of placing the Company in a position to meet improved traffic conditions when they arrive by taking advantage of the present

favourable condition for acquiring new tonnage. They regard it as unwise for the Company to wait until business is actually available before replacing its older boats as the Company's traffic and prestige would both suffer by so doing.

They propose, therefore, with your approval, to anticipate the improved conditions, the signs of which are not wanting, and construct two new passenger vessels of the type of the "Montclare," "Montcalm" and "Montrose," to be available for service in May, 1927, and five freight vessels of 8,500 tons, with a sea speed of not less than 14 knots, also to be available in 1927. The older vessels will, following the Company's usual policy, be disposed of as opportunity occurs. During the year the steamships "Grampian" and "Bruton" (formerly the "Sicilian") were sold.

Your Directors also propose that the "Empress of Australia" shall be re-engined so as to have a sea speed of 18 knots per hour and be placed on the North Atlantic and cruise services.

You will be asked to approve resolutions giving effect to the programme outlined above and containing the necessary particulars as to specifications and cost, and to authorize the issuance of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the expense.

Lease of Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad. In order to preserve and increase the traffic presently enjoyed by your Company to and from points in New England, your Directors entered into negotiations with the Boston and Maine Railroad Company looking to the leasing for a period of years of the railway of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad Company (now under lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad) from Wells River Junction to Newport, a distance of 64 miles. As a result of the negotiations, a lease has been agreed upon, subject to your approval and that of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for a period of thirty years from the first day of March, 1926, at an annual rental of $246,000. A resolution authorizing this lease will be submitted for your approval.

A lease of the Canadian portion of the same line from Newport to Sherbrooke, a distance of 40 miles, has been concluded with your subsidiary, the Quebec Central Railway Company.

Joint Section Agreement With Canadian National Railway. Subject to your approval and to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners, your Directors have concluded an agreement with the Canadian National Railway Company providing for the joint use of this Company's lines of railway from Kamloops to Campbell Creek (now called Bostock), from Armstrong to Vernon and at Kelowna, and of the Canadian National line from Vernon to Kelowna, with a branch from a point near Vernon to Lumby, all in the Province of British Columbia. The agreement is for the term of twenty-one years from the 12th February, 1925, and provides

amongst other things for the payment by the respective Companies as rental one-half of the interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the agreed capital account of each of the joint sections, one-half of the wages of station agents, operators and other station employees, and a wheelage proportion of all other cost of maintenance and operation.

Branch Lines. During the year branch line construction in Western Provinces was proceeded with to a moderate extent, 68 miles of railway being graded and 73 miles of track laid on lines, the construction of which you had previously authorized. Your Directors are of the opinion that further extensions should be built as conditions warrant, and your authority will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the following lines and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the cost, namely:

Cutknife-Whitford Lake Branch, Mileage 95 to 115.... 20 miles
Bromhead or Tribune Westerly ..... 20 miles

It is also proposed to construct a branch of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's line from Cardston to Glenwoodville, a distance of 29 miles. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company has statutory authority to issue bonds not exceeding $40,000 per mile in respect of this Branch, which bonds will in the usual course be acquired by this Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

Hotels. As the shareholders are aware, the old portion of the Chateau Frontenac Hotel in Quebec was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 14th of January. It was, of course, necessary to immediately embark upon its reconstruction, and the work is now in progress. At the same time your Directors felt it desirable to make fire-proof the only remaining portions of the hotel which are not of modern fire-proof construction. The unique features of the old portion will be retained and the whole hotel completed by June first, at an estimated cost, after deducting insurance, of $1,300,000.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the older portions of the Banff Springs Hotel, constructed in 1887, should be reconstructed during the next two years, and you will be asked to approve expenditures for the first portion of the work which will be completed by June, 1927, to an amount of $1,791,000, inclusive of furnishings.

After protracted negotiations with the City of Regina, your Directors have concluded the basis of an agreement with the City authorities calling for the construction of a 200-room hotel in the City of Regina, to be commenced during the present year and completed early in the Spring of 1927. The Company's hotel system now embraces hotels in the capitals of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, with the exception of Saskatchewan, and in view of the absence of adequate hotel facilities in Regina and the growing

prosperity of the City and the Province, your Directors are of the opinion that the construction of the hotel upon the terms which have been suggested will be in the Company's interest. You will be asked to approve the agreement between the City and the Company and the necessary expenditure to be incurred, the latter estimated to be $1,500,000.

Port McNicoll Elevator. For some time past the Company has suffered from the lack of proper elevator facilities at the Georgian Bay ports which are reached by its railway, there being at present only one exclusive port, namely, Port McNicoll, and one served jointly by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, namely, Goderich. The elevator capacity at Port McNicoll is 4,200,000 bushels, or about one-third of that at competing points. Your Directors are of the opinion that the Company should undertake the construction at Port McNicoll of a 2,000,000 bushel elevator, with marine leg, trackage and wharf to serve it, which, with the necessary dredging, will, it is estimated, cost $1,170,000. Your approval to this expenditure will be asked.

Capital Expenditures. In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting, aggregating for the year 1925, $788,932, and ask your approval to expenditures on capital account during the present year of $4,972,872. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	$ 358,937
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds, and shops, and extensions to existing buildings	439,364
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments	751,300
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,506,194
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	518,727
Improving coaling and watering facilities	152,478
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points	205,100
Improvements in connection with Telegraph service	379,157
British Columbia Lake and River Steamers	54,000
British Columbia Coast Steamships	27,000

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.

New Equipment. Your Dirctors are making provision, with your approval, to obtain the following necessary equipment at a total cost of approximately $14,794,640:

11 Baggage Cars, 24 First-class Cars, 8 Buffet Parlor Cars, 10 Tourist Cars, 54 Sleeping Cars, 9 Compartment Cars, 11 Compartment-Observation Cars, 1,064 Freight Cars and Work Units, 44 Locomotives.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. The operations of your subsidiary, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, for the year 1925 showed a

distinct improvement in results over those of the previous year, the net earnings of the "Soo" Line, including the Wisconsin Central, being $2,072,000, an increase over the previous year of $2,051,765. These results were brought about by a good crop in 1924 and an average crop in 1925, resulting in a decided change in the farming situation in the districts served by the lines of the "Soo" Company. Undoubtedly the diversification in farming operations which has been proceeding steadily in the Northwestern United States during the past four years is effecting a substantial improvement in the situation there. The prospects for this year's business are at least as good as last year, and the position of your subsidiaries is, your Directors are glad to say, steadily improving.

General Conditions. The operations of the Company both on land and sea have, as you will appreciate, reflected the general conditions which have existed in Canada and abroad during the past year. Comment upon Canadian conditions would perhaps be unnecessary were it not for the fact that the extent of the Company's business depends to such a great degree upon whether those conditions are normal or otherwise. Canada is still suffering from lack of definite government policies and from the ills incident to heavy national obligations, insufficient population and serious taxation burdens. Your Company is very intimately concerned with all measures which tend to improve the industrial and agricultural situation of the country and has been perhaps the most active and outstanding agency of immigration and colonization in Canada. The sale and settlement of its unsold lands has long since ceased to be the most important part of its colonization and development activities, which, in recent years, have been directed to the general settlement of the unsettled portions of Canada because of the national benefit which would thereby accrue, in which your Company would largely share. Your Company is also vitally concerned with the question of taxation, the taxes paid by it to the Federal Government and to Provinces and municipalities during 1925 reaching the substantial total of $7,388,659. The Federal taxes paid amounted to $2,000,000, or $5,479 per day. It is the view of your Directors that Canada's financial position is sounder to-day than at any time since the War and that it only needs the adoption of definite fiscal policies, a more rigid regard for economy in public expenditures, and a proper immigration policy to ensure a marked and reasonably speedy return to prosperous conditions. It is this confidence in Canada and its industrial and agricultural expansion which has induced and justified the substantial expenditures on Capital account in the last few years, and the same faith impels the asking of your approval to the additional capital commitments during the present year.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the record of the Company, in view of the conditions under which its operations were conducted for the past few years, has been creditable to its officers and employees, and desire to express appreciation of their efforts, which

have been at all times consistently effective and have demonstrated again, if any further demonstration were necessary, their loyalty to the Company's interests.

Colonel His Honour Henry Cockshutt was appointed a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Edmund B. Osler.

The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:—

MR. ROSS H. MCMASTER,
MR. J. K. L. ROSS,
SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART.

For the Directors,

E. W. BEATTY,
President.

Montreal, March 8th, 1926.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1926

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	Montreal
HON. FREDRICK L. BEIQUE, K.C., SENATOR	Montreal
COL. HIS HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT	Brantford, Ont.
MR. GRANT HALL	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	Montreal
MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER	Montreal
Mr. ROSS H. McMASTER	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.	Montreal
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.	Montreal
MR. F. W. MOLSON	Montreal
MR. J. K. L. ROSS	Montreal
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.	Montreal
SIR THOMAS SKINNER, BART.	London, Eng.
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.	Toronto

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY — MR. GRANT HALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT — MR. CHARLES R. HOSMER
SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART.
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31st, 1925

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers		$649,630,834.25
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A"		60,257,815.59
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (COST):		
Exhibit "B"		141,322,586.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS		13,523,064.04
INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:		
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	$57,411,086.47	
Provincial and Municipal Securities	792,721.29	
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost	23,677,035.76	
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D"	99,463,661.37	
		181,344,504.89
WORKING ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies on Hand	$23,799,762.26	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	3,593,343.39	
Net Traffic Balances	1,602,008.72	
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.	1,163,748.30	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	7,697,498.08	
Cash in Hand	29,937 526.24	
		67,793,886.99
		$1,113,872,692.54

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Ordinary Stock		$260,000,000.00	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock		100,148,587.78	
			$360,148,587.78
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$279,244,882.08		
LESS: Collateral as below*	15,000,000.00		264,244,882.08
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*			12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)	30,000,000.00		
LESS: Amount held by Trustee	958,353.24		
			29,041,646.76
MORTGAGE BONDS:			
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent			3,650,000.00
CURRENT:			
Audited Vouchers		6,182,484.20	
Pay Rolls		3,621,003.73	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable		6,219,382.46	
			16,022,870.39
ACCRUED:			
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds			751,129.67
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS			8,850,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:			
Equipment Replacement		6,548,135.96	
Steamship Replacement		14,836,698.81	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes		22,982,171.26	
			44,367,006.03
PREMIUM ON ORDINARY CAPITAL STOCK SOLD			41,502 075.86
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES			75,397,641.94
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION			135,003,237.17
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT			2,089,080.98
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS			120,804,533.88
			$1,113,872,692.54

J. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE:

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1925, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England).

Montreal, March 6th, 1926.

TRANSPORTATION MISCONCEPTIONS

AN ADDRESS BY E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

President, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Delivered before The Canadian Club, Montreal, March 15, 1926.

When a private citizen of this city has the temerity to appear before the members of the Montreal Canadian Club, he should, I think, first explain the reason or the excuse for his presence. Of course, the initial and obvious answer to the question why he is here is that he was invited, and nothing is more flattering than to be invited to be the guest of the Canadian Club, coupled with the intimation that you are expected to work hard at it while you are one. The next question is, why is he invited, and to that the answer is somewhat difficult and embarrassing. It was, I think, in the year 1921 when I was first requested to address your members. Colonel Magee, an old and valued friend and legal associate of mine, was then the President. To the Colonel's half appealing and half mandatory invitation, I answered with a comprehensive and compelling demurrer. I explained to him eloquently and at some length that the Canadian Club luncheons were designed to permit their members to listen to words of wisdom and inspiration from public men or strangers and not that they should be irritated by having to listen to speeches from their own members. It was a good speech but it got me no applause. It seemed, however, to slow up the Colonel, and by the time he had summoned to his assistance the logic and profanity he required, his term of office had expired. "Thereafter," in the words of the Scripture, "there was peace"—at least there was peace during the presidency of Dr. Todd and Mr. Hebert, and until General McCuaig assumed the dictatorship. Having successfully withstood the attacks of a Colonel, I naturally looked forward with pleasure to an argument with a General, because everyone knows that a General is much more refined than a Colonel. So it proved. The General expressed his deep and his dishonest regret that my engagements would not permit me to address the Club, and if I remember correctly, he expressed his regret before he extended the invitation. But, as you know, Nemesis usually overtakes all of us at some time in our lives, and my Nemesis took the form of the present incumbent of the office, a man in other ways of undoubted respectability and the manager of a most dignified and impeccable institution. All my arguments fell on the calloused ear of a Trust Company Manager, and I was advised that the Committee had so decided, and he informed me in his uncompromising way that there was no use, as he termed it, squirming on the hook. Being thus repulsed, I sought about for a subject and I applied to your President for assistance. He told me that I could address myself to any topic providing it had no political flavour and that I would be safe so long

as I confined my remarks to a subject upon which no two different views could possibly be held. I asked if I might speak on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he promptly answered "No." Now, I did not mind Mr. Jellett saying "no," because I do not suppose there is any one in this country who has had "no" said to him more often than I have—by both sexes—but your President's "no" sounded like "Certainly not," and I felt that perhaps my enthusiasm for a just cause had outrun my wisdom and I had in some way committed a serious *faux pas*. And so I decided to speak on Transportation Misconceptions, as the word Transportation would include the Canadian Pacific and Misconceptions would embrace the other railways, and I would be able to speak on a subject of which I know something.

Limited Help to C.P.R. And so, gentlemen, having explained to you with more or less satisfaction the real and imaginary reasons why I am your guest and the equally imaginary reasons for the choice of my subject, I am going to devote the next few minutes to explain some of our transportation misconceptions and why they exist.

It is now about sixty years since the various Provinces of Canada decided to unite in one common Confederation, and just forty years since the railway which made Confederation possible was completed. Even at that time the propriety of Governments undertaking these projects as national undertakings and administering them by or on behalf of the Government or whether they should be privately owned and administered was a debatable subject. The Canadian Pacific was offered and accepted what in those days appeared to be substantial assistance from the State, but which amounts appear very moderate when compared with those since granted or spent in aid of subsequent enterprises. Both methods were tried, and the construction by the Government failed and the construction by private enterprise in this instance succeeded.

Then followed a series of ambitious projects, in each case adopted as part of the policy of the Government of the day generously assisted by subsidies and guarantees, and in the end approved by the people as evidenced by the support of the policies which brought them into existence. These undertakings, as we all now know, were conceived and executed long in advance of national or commercial necessity, and because there was not enough traffic to support them, they failed and were taken over by the Government lest their collapse might result not only in their physical dissolution but also affect the credit of Canada and of Canadian institutions. This action by the Government was variously viewed throughout the country. Many accepted it as necessary under the circumstances. Others opposed it because they feared the consequences of the excursion of the Government into business and on such a gigantic scale, and others unreservedly approved of it because they believed in the principle of government ownership and regarded it as a panacea for most of our transporta-

tion and economic ills. This difference of opinion as to the wisdom of government ownership is as old as the age-old controversy between those who believe in state socialism and those who do not, and the amalgamation of these systems under the aegis of government has not changed the views of a great many of our most patriotic and experienced financiers and businessmen.

From the beginning the successive steps towards the acquisition of these huge properties by the Government was explained and justified by the bogey of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. When the absorption of the Canadian Northern was first proposed, the people were told that the Canadian Pacific were anxious to acquire the properties and had actually made a very favourable bid for them. The Canadian Pacific were not anxious to acquire them and made no offer of any kind for them.

Acquisition of G.T.R. Never Considered. Then came the proposal to acquire the Grand Trunk System. One of the grounds on which Parliament was urged to support the proposals was that if they were not confirmed and the roads not acquired by the Government, they would, to use the expressive phraseology of the then Minister of Railways, "be gobbled up by the C.P.R." While I could imagine several worse fates for them than that, I should point out to you that there existed certain objections to that course which rendered the possibility of it ever taking place almost ridiculously remote. In the first place, there existed by statute an absolute prohibition against any arrangement by way of amalgamation or joining of earnings between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk or any branch lines of the Grand Trunk or leased by it or under its control. In the second place, the Grand Trunk duplicated in many respects the then existing facilities of the Canadian Pacific, which would render its acquisition both unnecessary and unwise. In the third place, the Grand Trunk could not be divorced from the Grand Trunk Pacific with its enormous liabilities—liabilities which I imagine no corporation in Canada could think of assuming even if it were able to do so. Lastly, the acquisition of the Grand Trunk or any portion of it had never been suggested to the Canadian Pacific or by the Canadian Pacific and had never been considered or contemplated in any way or by any means, direct or indirect. The suggestion was probably the old familiar bogey which had been raised on previous occasions, and it was only raised in fulfilment of a time-honoured practice in the purchase of property, namely, that of securing an imaginary second purchaser in order to make the purchase more attractive to those who had some doubt as to whether or not they wished to make a purchase at all.

The methods have not changed, and periodically there is an outcropping of rumours of conspiracy to take over or in some way injure the property of our competitors, and some gentlemen in public life, with hobbies which they ride perennially and perhaps with some

political bias, assert that some other gentlemen somewhere in this country of ours are lying awake at night conceiving and concocting plans whereby the National Railways shall be injured, and that their midnight conspiracies are encouraged, if not provoked by those who are close or friendly to the Canadian Pacific. So long as there is government ownership, political considerations will be involved, and where there are political considerations there are many rumours and much propaganda and publicity. There are attacks and counter-attacks, not based on business objections, but upon political expediency or the desire to create public sentiment. Shakespeare was right when he said, "The Play's the thing," if by that expression he meant to include also the by-play.

You will appreciate, therefore, gentlemen, that in the short space of ten years the railway map of Canada has been considerably changed and we have now only two large systems, one governmentally owned and the other privately owned and operated. These conditions have brought new forms of competition in that it is carried on in a somewhat different atmosphere, and very keen and lively interest in railway questions on the part of the citizens of this country and of the business men in particular. It has also interjected to a greater extent political considerations as part of business administration. These factors do not affect, except in a general but not unexpected way, the activities of the private company, but they do naturally interest our men in public life and the taxpayers, the former of whom provide the necessary funds and the latter of whom pay the bills. The situation is unique, but there is nothing in it which cannot be readily understood and it involves no factors which were not anticipated. You will appreciate, because many of you have a very intimate interest in the affairs of the country, the difficulties involved in this form of competition. The problem of the National System, their prospects, their plans and their policies are all the subject of widespread publicity and propaganda. This is inevitable, and their officers are bound to live more on the platform and in the press than are the officials of a private corporation.

Private Initiative. The Canadian Pacific is the largest taxpayer in Canada. It pays in Federal taxes $5,479 per day for the privilege of engaging in railway competition with the Government of its own country. It does not inveigh against this situation but simply recognizes its existence and its inevitable consequences, and endeavours to the best of its ability to meet them. Perhaps I am old-fashioned, and I certainly am a prejudiced witness, but I have reached the conclusion that the things upon which the progress of this country has heretofore depended are those upon which our future prosperity will likewise depend. I believe that private initiative and the effort of corporations, groups of men and individuals are what will make for Canada's commercial prosperity and economic stability. I believe, with the late President Harding, that there should be less government in business and more business in government. And so,

when you turn your minds to this railway problem, and it is a problem the last phase of which has probably not yet been reached, bear these circumstances in your minds: that public opinion is very often misinformed because the facts are not in the possession of those who advocate one theory or another; that where you have two houses and not enough guests to fill them both, there is bound to be some waste due to the duplication of facilities; that when companies with different sets of shareholders are in competition, the obligation of each is to preserve and expand their business, else they will die; that healthy competition is good providing the minimum of waste is secured by economical administration.

You will recall that less than two years ago there was a public demand for intensive competition between our railways in service, in luxuries and in all forms of attention designed to secure traffic. The year 1924 was not a good railway year and saw the trend of public thought turned, and instead of competition there was an insistent demand for co-operation or co-ordination, the precise definition of which it would be difficult to give. What word of four syllables beginning with "C" will be demanded in 1926 and 1927, I am not able to say, but so long as there is a drift towards better conditions in one year or poorer conditions in another, you may expect to find public sentiment fluctuating accordingly and demands made for a change because of disappointed hopes or for a continuance of existing conditions because of exaggerated optimism, but often unreasoning and ill-informed. Of course, the burdens of the country are heavy and equally, of course, they should be reduced so far as that is reasonable and with expedition. So far as the Canadian Pacific is concerned, it has endeavoured to maintain its prestige, to from time to time explain its position in a dignified way in order that the main phases of it should be appreciated by the public whom it serves, to give the best service it is possible to give, and, in addition, to show its faith in the country by reasonable expansion of its facilities where public necessities required that to be done. We have not hesitated to add to those facilities on land or sea, and we will not hesitate to continue that policy because of two factors: one, that the country is entitled to expect from the Company the maximum contribution to the country's development, and, second, the Directors have the same implicit confidence in Canada's future as their predecessors possessed and propose to express that confidence with business prudence to the full extent of their financial resuorces.

Fair Rate Schedules. There is perhaps nothing more important to the future successful operation of Canadian railways than fair rate schedules. Pressure is periodically brought to bear looking to the granting of rate concessions on the ground that it is in the national or local interest that they should be given, and I am afraid that there is some feeling in the minds of many Canadians that a difference in the character of the ownership of these properties involves a difference in attitude towards the matter of adequate revenues.

There is only one problem respecting rates, and that is their reasonableness and their freedom from what the Statute calls "unjust discrimination." I hope I may be forgiven for insisting that these fundamentals do not change with the character of the ownership of the two principal Canadian companies. It is variously stated by proponents of the policy of equalization (which in their view consists in making unequal things equal, and which in my view is just as serious a departure from scientific rate making as an attempt to make equal things unequal) that the people of this country have it in their own hands to decide whether they will pay adequate rates to their railways or whether they will compel non-paying rates and make up the difference by taxation. There might be some justification for this attitude if all the companies were nationalized and if it became part of the national policy that a portion of transportation costs should be borne by the taxpayers instead of more directly by the shippers and travellers. It has no reasonable ground for support when it is considered that 45% of the railway mileage of this country is not nationalized but represents hundreds of millions of dollars of honest capital honestly invested by Canadian, American and British gentlemen who believe in the future of the country and believe in the fairness of the attitude of the Governments and the people towards invested wealth.

The late Mr. J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, once owned the Canada Atlantic Railway. He also owned timber limits and mills on the line of the Canada Atlantic, and when the rates on the railway were under review by the Railway Commission, Mr. Booth blandly told the Commission that as he owned the mills and he owned the railway, it did not make any difference to him from what source his revenues came, so if the mills were losing money, he reduced the rates on the railway, and if the railway was losing money, he increased the railway rates to the mills, and this accounted for a somewhat violent fluctuation in the latter which was sometimes misunderstood by other shippers.

Nationalization a Menace. That would be the case in Canada if the railways were nationalized, but until they are, and I hope that I will not live to see the day when they are, because I would regard nationalization of these huge properties without competition and politically influenced in their administration, as would inevitably be the case, to constitute the greatest political and commercial menace this country could possibly experience; but as conditions are, there is no sounder or safer principle upon which we can proceed than the principles laid down in the letter and in the spirit of the Railway Act which stipulates for reasonable rates and prohibits unjust discrimination and has regard to service and its costs as a factor in determining what a shipper should pay. In other words, that enlightened business principles should determine the methods of administration of both properties irrespective of their ownership.

And I might add that the principles adopted in other countries, and in another form but designed to accomplish the same purpose in the United States, may fairly be adopted here, and if adopted will

give the assurances of capital support which are essential if these properties are to continue to perform satisfactorily their very important public duties. These principles are that the rates should be such that the aggregate return is sufficient to pay interest on borrowed money, a fair return on the capital invested and something over to permit the properties to be adequately protected. Principles which are found to be proper in the case of the Canadian Pacific cannot possibly adversely affect the interests of the National Railways. Variations in these principles because of the character of the ownership of the National Railways might very seriously affect the Canadian Pacific.

No Belief in Monopoly. I have spoken of the gentlemen who are apprehensive of the acquisitive instincts of other gentlemen. I have never taken these alarmist views seriously. You will recall that a year ago an enquiry was conducted by the Senate, a careful, unbiased enquiry, to obtain the personal views of many men in this country of acknowledged authority on finance, transportation and business, with a desire to develop, if not a solution, a discussion in respect of a possible solution of our transportation problems. I make no comment on the evidence given or the views expressed by these men because little of their evidence was communicated to me. I can perhaps say in a general way the substance of my own testimony. I was asked if I believed in a railway monopoly for this country, and I answered that while no one should attempt to forecast the conditions in this country for the next few years with that certainty which would justify a definite and unchangeable view, I did not believe in a monopoly, and I did not believe in it for a reason that was perhaps in a peculiar way the result of my own experience. I said that I thought a merger of these two principal properties would involve difficulties in administration which were scarcely contemplated and which would in time affect the character of the service given to the public; that I did not know how it would be possible, with the best executives, the most loyal and efficient officers and the wisest and most patriotic Board of Directors, for an enterprise with one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand employees to be maintained in the highest state of efficiency without the spur of competition. I may be wrong in my point of view, but it is extremely difficult to maintain a high morale and that "on his toes" attitude of railway employees when they have nothing to measure their efforts against, and that, so far as they are concerned, the struggle for results is taken away because there is no one else in the ring. We must admit that consolidations, if properly conceived and carried out, are capable of effecting great economies. In fact, there is no other way in which the same amount of money can be saved in a short space of time, and it may be that the people of this country will have to determine at some stage whether the obvious disadvantages of consolidation are outweighed by the financial interest or necessities of the country. In the meantime, what do we find? These two large systems are com-

peting, and strongly competing, and the people of Canada are obtaining, on the whole, excellent transportation facilities and are being charged lower rates than are charged in any other country in the world. While this competition proceeds, it is not, I think, such as may be described as destructive. The officers of the two systems get along in as complete harmony as you would expect or I would want. The common problems of the Companies are discussed between them with the greatest frankness and the personal relations of myself and the Chief Executive of the National System are entirely friendly. Far from wishing that there should be injury to either property or mistaken policies inaugurated designed to affect the credit of one or the ability of the other to function properly, there is, so far as my experience goes, the greatest good-will, and no ambition on the part of the Government to interfere with the successful operations of the Canadian Pacific, nor no acquisitive ambitions on behalf of the Canadian Pacific towards its competitors. We both realize that our future prosperity is inextricably linked with the prosperity and progress of the country itself, and as evidence that there is nothing new in this attitude, let me take you into my confidence to the extent of telling you that, since the war, the policies of the Canadian Pacific have been predicated upon the fact that in the last analysis the people of Canada would be fair to it, its shareholders and security holders, and to what it represents. Many millions of dollars have been secured to aid in its and the country's development upon that assumption. I know of nothing in the present situation in Canada that would lead me to even remotely suspect that the convictions of the Directors in that respect were ill-founded or their conclusions erroneous.

I have intentionally not indicated to you a solution of our so-called railway problem. In the unsatisfactory political situation which now exists obviously no drastic steps are capable of being taken with success. We gain little by living in a world of criticism of our past railway mistakes—serious though they have turned out to be. It would, I think, be more profitable to devote our minds to methods of improving our national conditions. Our problems revolve around the necessity for more people, lower taxation and definite fiscal policies national in their purpose and their scope. If we will remedy these conditions we can face our railway problem with the certainty of settling it when our perspective is clearer because our knowledge is more precise, and when we see our railways respond to the impetus which the country alone can give to them. Railway re-arrangements can save money but they cannot create new traffic, and in the last analysis traffic volume, which means the country's development and commercial prosperity, will determine the extent of the transportation burdens of this country.

PROGRESS OF

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1925, AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

NET OPERATING REVENUE INCREASED FROM $17,244,251 TO $32,264,414.

The Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1924, as submitted by the President, Sir Henry Thornton, to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, and by him submitted to Parliament, records a great advance in net earnings as compared with the previous year. Below are given some of the outstanding records contained in the President's Report:

MILEAGE

	Miles Owned by Constituent Companies	Miles Under Lease or Contract	Miles Under Trackage Rights	Total Mileage
Atlantic Region	2,571.51	224.78	15.64	2,811.93
Central Region	7,161.50	452.23	32.29	7,646.02
Grand Trunk Western Lines	841.81	123.67	26.21	991.69
Western Region	10,257.60	430.55	53.98	10,742.13
	20,832.42	1,231.23	128.12	22,191.77
Total Steam Operated Lines making up "System Mileage"				22,191.77

OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary, which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with the corresponding items for the previous year:—

REVENUE

	1925	1924	Increase or Decrease	
Freight	$180,482,543.54	$171 045,297.89	Inc.	$9,437,245.65
Passenger	36,618,481.66	37,233,998.44	Dec.	615,516.78
Mail	3,554,200.23	3,595,261.61	Dec.	41,061.38
Miscellaneous	24,315,977.18	23,713,624.61	Inc.	602,352.57
Total	$244,971,202.61	$235,588,182.55	Inc.	$9,383,020.06

EXPENSES

Maintenance of W. & S.	$ 43,006,813.70	$ 44,039,965.51	Dec.	$1,033,151.81
Maintenance of Equipment	47,902,092.16	47,972,444.24	Dec.	70,352.08
Traffic	6,726,472.90	6,892,751.22	Dec.	166,278.32
Transportation	106,477,437.08	110,085,033.62	Dec.	3,607,596.54
Miscellaneous Operations	2,253,050.54	2,381,469.56	Dec.	128,419.02
General	7,223,773.87	7,633,834.05	Dec.	410,060.18
Transportation for Investment Credit	*882,852.43*	*661,567.13*	Inc.	*221,285.30*
Total	$212,706,787.82	$218,343,931.07	Dec.	$5,637,143.25
Net Earnings	$32,264,414.79	$17,244,251.48		$15,020,163.31
Operating ratio	86.83	92.68		

The results for 1925 may be regarded as generally satisfactory and were due to a combination of increased gross earnings and de-

creased expenses. From January to June inclusive, the gross earnings in 1925 were less than for the corresponding months in 1924, and it was not until the end of October, 1925, that the gross revenue overtook the figures for 1924. The movement of the large western crop made itself felt towards the end of the year with a consequent increase in gross revenue of 3.9% for the year. In the face of the decreased business which obtained during the greater part of 1925, every effort in the direction of economy was put forth and maintained throughout the whole of the year. These efforts resulted in a decrease in expenses for the year of $5,637,143.25, or 2.5%.

A reduction in operating ratio from 92.68% in 1924 to 86.83% in 1925 is especially gratifying. It is also interesting to note that the net operating earnings were approximately equal to 80% of the interest payable to the public on funded debt as compared with about 45% in 1924.

Finance.

In the Appropriation Act for 1925 the sum of $50,000,000 was voted for Canadian National purposes during the (Dominion) fiscal year ending March 31st, 1926. It has only been necessary to obtain $10,000,000 of this amount from the Government. Payment of the balance has not been required, partly because of increased resources due to larger gross and net earnings than were expected, and partly as a result of substantial reductions in the purchase of materials and supplies, also partly by use of working capital.

In February, 1925, there were issued $17,000,000 Canadian Northern 4½% 10-year Guaranteed Gold Bonds and $18,000,000 Canadian National 4½% 5-year Guaranteed Gold Bonds. The $17,000,000 issue was practically speaking a refunding of two Canadian Northern issues, namely, $6,000,000 which matured in December, 1924, and $11,000,000 which matured in March, 1925.

The $18,000,000 issue was for various new branch lines throughout Canada, the construction of which had been authorized by Parliament; also for expenditures in connection with the Toronto viaduct scheme.

The Funded Debt Retirements during the year were:—

5% Three-Year Canadian Northern Railway Guaranteed Gold Notes	$11,000,000.00
Equipment Trust Certificates of various issues	5,473,400.00
Payments under various Sinking Funds and Sundry Retirements	1,110,380.06
Total	$17,583,780.06

Traffic Movement. There were increases during the year of 4.8% in freight tonnage carried; of 1.34% in freight train mileage; and of 5.5% in freight revenues as compared with the figures for 1924.

These indicate that the freight was higher rated and longer hauled in 1925 than in 1924. The ratio of increase in freight revenue compares favourably with that of class 1 roads in the United States.

Average freight train loads in revenue tons for the years 1922-1925 show a steady improvement:—1922, 475.39; 1923, 501.94; 1924, 516.83; 1925, 540.06.

The Dominion Government estimate for all grains in the Canadian grain crop for the calendar year 1925 was 1,126,113,100 bushels, an increase of 33.5%. The grain movement to the head of the lakes showed an increase of about 9.9%. On the other hand the amount of grain moved from lower lake ports showed a decrease of 10.6%. This decrease was, approximately speaking, evenly divided between domestic and export traffic. The amount of Canadian grain handled showed a decrease in the amount retained for domestic purposes and an increase in the amount exported; this being due to the short crop in 1924. The amount of American grain handled showed a decrease in the amount exported and an increase in the amount retained for domestic use. This was due to the smaller wheat crop in 1925.

The volume of grain carried to Vancouver, practically all of which was for export, showed a decrease of 19.7% and is accounted for by the small crop in 1924. The movement to Vancouver of the 1925 crop shows an increase of approximately 9,000,000 bushels.

Passenger earnings decreased by $615,516.78 (1.6%) as compared with 1924 earnings. The number of passengers carried showed a decrease of 1,032,641 (4.5%). This indicates a preponderance of long haul traffic. The decrease in short haul traffic is no doubt due to general business depression during the earlier months of the year and also to motor bus competition which has increased considerably.

Regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa prohibited the entering into or passing through Canada of live stock including poultry or products thereof, also hay, fodder, etc., from certain sections of the United States during part of the year, the effect of which was a decrease in the volume of this class of business handled by our lines.

The express revenue for the year was practically speaking the same as for 1924, but the cost of service (item 409) was decreased by $251,000 with corresponding increase in net express earnings. This traffic was affected to a considerable extent by the general depression, motor truck competition, expedited L.C.L. freight service, parcel post extension of weight limit and reduction in rates, and partial failure of fruit crop in Niagara district.

Rates. Freight revenues were adversely affected by the reinstatement by order-in-council as of January 9th, of the "Crow's Nest Rates" which remained in effect till July 23rd when they were cancelled by order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, excepting insofar as such rates applied to the carrying of grain and grain products.

Freight revenues were similarly affected by an order of the same Board made in September under which rates on grain and grain products to Vancouver for export were established on the basis applicable eastbound (on the Crow's Nest Rates basis) to the head of the lakes.

Industrial Development. The work of the Industrial Department has been carried on to the greatest extent possible, with the result that on the Central, Atlantic and Grand Trunk Western Regions there were located on or near our lines over 250 plants representing investments to the extent of many millions of dollars, in addition to which very substantial extensions were made to plants already located on our lines.

The industrial development taking place in the Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district is remarkable. An enormous amount of electrical power is being developded for use by existing and new manufacturing concerns. The Duke-Price Company is expected to develop at Isle Maligne and Chute à Caron over 1,250,000 h.p. The works in contemplation by the Aluminum Company involve the building of a new town—Arvida—which it is expected will have a population of 25,000 people within a comparatively short time. The very large expenditures involved in this development and the expected permanent employment of a large body of workers should have a present and far-reaching future effect in the Province of Quebec in regard to general business and more particularly the pulp and paper and mining industries.

Construction. During the year 1925, 331 miles of new lines were completed and turned over for operation. The construction of 523 miles had been authorized in 1924 and of 94 miles in 1925. Additions to operated mileage aggregated 378.08 miles, as against which there were deductions of 58.50 miles; leaving a net increase of 319.58 miles.

Wages and Labour. The year has been free from labour troubles. An additional board of adjustment was created covering certain clerks, freight handlers, station and baggage room employees, stores, roundhouse and shop labourers, under which grievances, matters regarding working conditions, etc., can be dealt with.

An agreement was reached with locomotive engineers, firemen, and helpers on all lines east of Armstrong, Port Arthur, and Detroit River, including St. Clair Tunnel and New England Lines, under which certain inconvenient conditions regarding employment will, it is expected, be eliminated. On some of the lines in United States territory there were adjustments of rates of pay for certain classes of employees, in line with corresponding adjustments previously placed in effect by other United States railways.

Hotel Department. The operations of this department have been satisfactory. Gross revenues for the year increased by approxi-

mately $210,000.00 which, coupled with a slight reduction in expenses, reduced the net loss from $297,938.20 in 1924 to $76,365.55 in 1925. With increased tourist traffic and general improvement in business conditions during the current year it is anticipated that further improvement will be shown.

Land Sales. During the greater part of the past year general business conditions did not tend to encourage sales. It is, however, expected that during the present year better business prospects will result in a larger number of sales and the receipt of better prices per acre.

In 1925 there were sold 66,667 acres at an average price of $14.25 per acre, aggregating $950,375, as compared with 55,450 acres sold in 1924 at an average of $14.29 per acre. Purchase contracts representing 36,005 acres were cancelled in 1925 as compared with cancellations of 39,295 acres in 1924.

Immigration. In the Fall of last year an agreement was made between the Dominion Government and the C. P. and C. N. Railways under which for a two-year period both railway systems have the right to bring into Canada from various European countries immigrants suitable for permanent settlement and intending to engage in agricultural work or domestic service, the expectation being that increased numbers of such immigrants will come from Central European countries under arrangements less restrictive than have obtained in the past.

In December last arrangements were made between the Imperial and the Dominion Governments under which British subjects born and resident in Great Britain who desire to settle on lands or enter domestic service in Canada, will receive reductions in ocean rates from a British port to Canadian points, as a result of which the rates to Halifax, Saint John and Quebec would be £3; and to Vancouver £9—with corresponding rates to intermediate points; the balance of transportation costs to be partly made up by the two Governments and partly absorbed by the steamship companies. The arrangement, which will be in effect till the end of 1926, includes special rates for families and minors. The railway companies have undertaken to assist in the settlement of a limited number of experienced farm workers.

Insurance. The policy inaugurated in 1923, under which the company handles its own insurance, continues to be amply justified. The insurance fund has been increased by $1,561,300 during the year, and represents the capital sum of $6,504,488, all of which is invested in victory bonds and other first class securities.

Fire losses on railway properties during the year amounted to $675,646 as compared with $420,000 in 1924. The marine losses amounted to $467,539 as compared with $447,170 in 1924.

Oil Electric Car. In an endeavour to minimize or avoid losses in operating branch lines and short special runs and for the purpose

of reducing fuel costs as well as meeting competition from motor bus service, special attention has for some time been given, particularly by the Motive Power Department, to the development of a suitable self-propelled car, with the result that during the year an "Oil Electric" car was evolved. The electrical running power is produced by a light fuel oil engine which operates an electric generator. Two sizes of cars have been built, one with accommodation for 56 passengers and baggage, and the other for 126 passengers and baggage; the power in the larger car being sufficient to haul a trailer.

After exhaustive tests and trial runs were made, a special test was thought advisable from Montreal to Vancouver, and on Sunday, November 1st, Oil Electric car No. 15820, suitably modified for long distance traffic, left Montreal, reaching Vancouver on Wednesday the 4th in just under seventy-two hours; the actual running time being sixty-seven hours.

The ability of the engine to produce and maintain speed, and the low fuel consumption cost, seem to warrant the belief that an exceedingly useful transportation unit has been developed.

Betterments. The betterments made during the year include work in connection with the following: new terminal facilities at North Sydney; completion of sheds 21 and 22 of the Ocean Terminals at Halifax; additional electrification (9.7 miles) and double tracking of (3.3 miles) of the line from Lazard westerly on the Mount Royal subdivision; the Toronto viaduct scheme; improvements in and about Detroit; subway at 101st Street, Edmonton; new station at Jasper and improvements to the Park Lodge properties; improved water facilities at Nutana, Saskatchewan, as well as laying of new rails, improvements to bridges and other work. Some additional work has been done on the Prince Edward Island line in connection with the standardization of gauge.

Rouyn Line. The management and operation of a forty-five mile line of railway from O'Brien on the National Transcontinental Railway in a generally southerly direction into the Rouyn district has been entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company by the Dominion Government, which has itself taken a lease of the line. Construction has been proceeding steadily through the winter and will, it is hoped, be completed by the end of the year. In view of the expectation that the Rouyn district will become an important mining centre, it is expected that considerable traffic will result to the National Railways and that the territory adjacent to the line, much of which is suitable for agricultural purposes, will be developed.

General. The problem of immigration continues to be one of the largest single difficulties which confront the Dominion as a whole. Interest in the subject has been abundantly shown during the past year by board of trade meetings and special conferences at various points. Much progress has been made by the individual and co-

operative efforts of the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways, but, before permanent results on a desired scale can be expected, more definite and comprehensive action on the lines referred to in the annual report for 1924, or otherwise, must be taken to provide a programme for prosecuting the work over a period of years.

Loans From Dominion of Canada

	Principal Outstanding at Dec. 31, 1925	Interest Accrued 1925	Interest Accrued 1924
Canadian National—Grand Trunk:			
6% 1920/1921 Loan	$ 25,000,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00	$ 1,500,000.00
6% 1921/1922 Loan	55,293,435.18	3,317,606.10	3,317,606.10
6% 1922/1923 Vote No. 137	23,288,747.15	1,397,324.82	1,397,324.76
Advance a/c G.T.P. 4% Debentures	15,000,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Various Interest Adjustments.	.....	*114,752.82*	*161,548.80*
Grand Trunk Pacific:			
6% Appropriation Act, 1916.	4,555,843.45	273,350.60	273,350.60
6% Appropriation Act, 1917.	4,196,073.72	251,764.42	251,764.42
6% Appropriation Act, 1918.	5,787,439.93	347,246.40	347,246.40
6% Orders in Council	6,000,000.00	360,000.00	360,000.00
Advances to pay Guaranteed Interest	20,506,493.55	.....	.....
Receiver's Certificates 5% and 6%	53,768,865.94	3,081,487.44	2,865,405.33
3% G.T.P. Bonds held by Government	33,048,000.00	991,440.00	991,440.00
Canadian Northern Railway:			
3½% Advances under 1911 Legislation	2,396,099.68	83,863.48	83,863.48
4% Advances under 1914 Legislation	5,294,000.02	211,760.00	211,760.00
5% Advances under 1915 Legislation	10,000 000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
6% Advances under 1916 Legislation	15,000,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00
6% Advances under 1917 Legislation	25,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
6% Advances under 1918 Legislation	25,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
6% Advances under 1918 War Measure Act	1,887,821.16	113,269.26	113,269.26
6% Equipment Loans under Chap. No. 38, 1918....	13,951,328.28	837,079.70	837,079.70
6% Advances under 1919 Appropriation Act	35,000,000.00	2,100,000.00	2,100,000.00
6% Advances under Vote No. 96—1919	23,362,212.73	1,401,732.76	1,401,732.76
6% Advances under Vote No. 127—1920	48,611,077.00	2,916,664.62	2,916,664.62
6% Advances under Vote No. 115—1920	15,503,426.34	930,205.58	930,205.58
6% Advances under Vote No. 113—1921	1,725,723.30	103,543.40	103,543.40
6% Advances uuder Vote No. 126—1921	24,500,000.00	1,470,000.00	1,470,000.00
6% Advances under Vote No. 126, G.T.P. 1921/1922	11,733,625.27	704,017.52	704,017.52
6% Advances under Vote No. 126, G.T.R. 1921/1922	8,186,181.15	491,170.86	491,170.86
6% Advances under Vote No. 136—1922-1923 ...	42,800,000.00	2,568,000.00	2,568,000.00
6% Advances under Vote No. 115—1922-1923 ...	2,315,805.79	138,948.34	138,948.34
6% Advances under Vote No. 139—1923-1924 ...	12,655,019.57	759,301.17	817,564.85
5% Advances under Vote No. 137—1924-1925 ...	1,318,315.86	215,358.24	240,633.82
	$572,685,535.07	$31,450,381.89	$31,271,043.00

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1925

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL*

The 108th Annual Report of The Bank of Montreal.

The 108th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Dec. 7, 1925, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal, with Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1924		$ 761,586.18
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1925, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		4,604,962.63
		$5,366,548.81
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st March, 1925	$ 870,834.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st June, 1925	897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% paid 1st Sept., 1925	897,501.00	
Quarterly Dividend 3% payable 1st Dec., 1925	897,501.00	
Bonus, 2% payable 1st Dec., 1925	598,334.00	
	$4,161,671.00	
Provision for Taxes, Dominion Government	291,389.50	
		4,453,060.50
		$913,488.31
Estimated surplus assets of Molsons Bank in excess of the value at par of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal issued and Cash paid therefor	$2,350,000.00	
Transferred to Rest Account	2,350,000.00	
Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account to Rest Account		316,700.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$596,788.31

On the 20th January last we purchased the assets and assumed the liabilities of The Molsons Bank, and all branches were inspected by a representative of the Bank of Montreal. Since the last Annual Meeting, offices were opened at seven points and closed at twenty-two points throughout the Dominion and in Newfoundland. Thirty-four offices have been closed due to the merger of the business of The Molsons Bank with that of our own office. In July, Messrs. Thomas Ahearn, J. W. McConnell and F. W. Molson were appointed members of the Board. All the offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

* NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal see Supplement of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports see Volumes from 1911 to 1925.

Address by Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President of the Bank of Montreal.

We have added to the Board during the year three representatives who provide a welcome accession to our strength—Mr. Thomas Ahearn, Mr. J. W. McConnell and Mr. F. W. Molson. I feel that the Bank is fortunate in having secured the able services of these gentlemen to assist in the direction of the Bank's affairs and the protection of your interests.

Also, since our last meeting, the acquisition of The Molsons Bank, which you authorized at the Special General Meeting on the 23rd of December last, has been accomplished. Taking over this important business has added materially to our branch system, and while The Molsons Bank shareholders received a fair price for their holdings, I am glad to say that with the economies in administration and operation effected through the consolidation of the business with ours, the results for the past year have proven satisfactory.

General Business Conditions. In reviewing the business of the past year, our Balance Sheet indicates the general trend of events. Our deposits, as compared with two years ago, show a large increase, while our loans during the same period are considerably reduced.

The total commercial loans of all Canadian banks on the 30th September last were $150,000,000 lower than at the same date in 1923. This is due to dullness in certain lines of trade and also to the fact that the cheap money recently available has attracted some industries into raising permanent loans from the public, thereby strengthening their cash position to a point which enables them to carry on without the usual bank borrowings.

Our profits are in consequence somewhat adversely affected, but we are left in an unusually strong position to meet any calls which increased activity in trade may make upon us. Notwithstanding these conditions, our dividend and bonus have been earned and taxes paid, and we have a balance to carry forward.

The abnormally high yields on pre-war and war investments have dwindled as capital has accumulated, and the necessity of finding profitable investment has no doubt been largely responsible for the advance in the prices of stock exchange securities.

Increased demands for commercial funds would result in higher money rates than those which have recently prevailed. This should not be a cause for concern, for moderately high money rates are a healthy symptom, constituting a factor in justifying confidence in the business outlook.

There is no question but that the trend of business is slowly but surely upward. As an evidence of this, car loadings are the largest on record, while wholesale and retail business shows a fair degree of increased activity. Textile industries are well employed, and there is more demand in the leather and allied trades. Improvement is also shown in other lines of business, although profits are

curtailed in the grocery trade. There is little improvement in the lumber market in Eastern Canada, but western shipments by way of the Panama Canal have substantially increased.

Agriculture is our leading industry and on its profitable outcome the prosperity of the country largely depends. While unfavourable weather conditions restricted harvesting to some extent, the crop that was garnered this year is a very large one and, at present prices, will prove profitable to the farmer. The marketing of the crop will bring at least $500,000,000 of new money into Canada and will undoubtedly effect a liquidation in farmers' liabilities. This new money will flow into all channels of trade and be reflected in improved business conditions generally throughout the country.

The rapid movement of the crop to market required the use of a large amount of money. This the banks were able to supply without stress or strain of the currency system and without interruption of the use of credit for ordinary commercial purposes. In this accomplishment may be found a tribute to the excellence of our monetary laws and the adequacy of our banking resources.

Canada's Foreign Trade. The figures of foreign trade are encouraging, the aggregate value of this commerce in the seven months ending October 31st last having been exceeded only once in the last seven years, viz., in 1920, when prices were at the peak. In the seven elapsed months for which returns are available, imports and domestic exports amounted to $1,248,000,000, an increase of close upon $200,000,000 over last year, and nearly 50% in excess of this trade as recently as four years ago. Taken in the large, satisfaction can be derived from this bald statement, nor is this satisfaction greatly diminished by closer examination of the figures. The balance is on the right side, exports having exceeded imports by the large sum of $181,243,000, an excess never before reached in a similar period. There is gratification also in the fact that farm products have made the principal contribution to the expansion of exports, these having had a value of $420,602,000 in the last seven months, being no less than 60% of exports of all kinds and a monetary figure higher than has hitherto been reached. In this circumstance may be found the cause of the larger prosperity enjoyed by the agricultural classes in Canada.

The balance of export trade is derived chiefly from two other sources: the forest and the mine. From forest products, including pulp and paper, came about 22% of the foreign commerce of the seven months and from the mines 15%. These items have shown gradual expansion in recent years and bid fair to contribute in the future a still larger proportion of Canada's exports.

The import side of trade returns calls for no special comment. Since March last, imports have risen $68,000,000 to a total of $533,620,000, the increase occurring in all classes of commodities. This

may be accepted as an indication of the moderate improvement in business the country over which has latterly set in.

Yet, satisfactory though the figures of foreign trade thus appear, the conclusion is irresistible that the situation will be bettered when the country exports a larger percentage of its forest and mineral wealth in the form of finished articles and not of raw material to be fabricated abroad.

Labour and Wages. Since the war, labour's position on this continent has been materially bettered, both as regards income and living conditions. Forces have been operating that have effected a more general distribution of the fruits of prosperity in the past ten years than ever before. One factor supporting this is the greater technical efficiency of production, which allows higher wages without proportionately increased prices. The most tangible evidences of this prosperous state are seen in the unparalleled rate at which savings are accumulating, also in the purchase on an increasing scale of many commodities and articles formerly classified as luxuries. The large buying power of the wage earner at present is reflected in the prosperity of the country.

According to statistics compiled by sources equipped to make a broad survey, what are colloquially called wages have gone up more than the cost of living in the past ten years. Some groups of labour are receiving wages of 100% more than ten years ago, although the value of such wages, measured in purchasing power, is much less than that increase would imply.

Foreign Competition. You may recall that two years ago I expressed the view that with the return of European countries to the gold basis, Canada would feel the effects of increased competition, both in her foreign trade and at home. This competition, which is now becoming increasingly apparent, is made possible through low labour costs, coupled with the longer hours and greater industry that prevail in European countries.

In my judgment, there are only two avenues of escape from the serious consequences of this competition. One of them is by manufacturers installing improved and efficient labour-saving machinery, so as to provide a larger turnover at small cost. The other being of a controversial political nature, I am debarred from enlarging upon its merits.

American Capital in Canada. Fear of the Americanization of Canada has been expressed by visitors from overseas because of the large sums of money coming from the United States for investment in manufactories and other enterprises in this country. I do not share this fear but rather welcome the flow of money, which must assist in the development of our natural resources, give employment to labour and increase our exports to other countries.

Nor does experience of like conditions in other countries give

cause for apprehension, the investment of foreign capital in development of resources of an alien nation benefiting both those who give and those who take. The firm loyalty of the Canadian people to the British Empire has roots deeper than the pocket.

The exportation of pulpwood, power and other natural resources has been a much debated subject. My own feeling is that these resources should, as far as is possible, be retained and developed in Canada.

The National Railways. I make no apology for adverting again to the serious problem presented by the Canadian National Railways. The statement is officially made that during the last five years the capital debt of these roads has been increased $572,825,000, a staggeringly large amount when it is remembered that not one dollar of net revenue has yet been available towards these new interest charges. Some progress in earnings has, indeed, been made, but for every dollar thus gained, there has been an offsetting liability in the shape of new capital obligations. I am persuaded that, of our national problems, none presses more urgently for solution upon Parliament than that of the railways.

Immigration. Immigration returns are distinctly disappointing. Newcomers to our country during the year reached only a very meagre total. Whether this is due to some restraining influence not apparent on the surface, or a want of activity on the part of immigration officials, it is difficult to determine. In any case, it is essential that our large areas of uncultivated lands should be settled and made productive. This would increase the demand for skilled labour in our industrial plants. By no other means can the burden of taxation be lessened, nor general progress and prosperity be so surely attained.

Business in the United States. A gradually rising trend in business activity in the United States has been present in most of the leading industries, with the volume of production increasing at a rapid pace to above, or close to, previous records. The undertone of this prosperity is apparently sound, with prices and profits in better relation than in some years, and speculation for the most part confined to the securities market and real estate. The country's transportation systems are efficiently handling the enormous traffic resulting from the greater business activity, and bank clearings, which go with increasing production and greater exchange of goods, are substantially large.

Ease in the credit situation has been marked, with banking resources ample at reasonable rates. With an enlarging demand of consumers for goods of all kinds, the practice of purchasing a variety of commodities on deferred payment plans is extending rapidly and has reached such proportions as to suggest the possibility of credit strain later. On the other hand, national accumulation of savings has been greater.

Conditions in Europe. Encouraging progress has been made during the year towards the restoration of international equilibrium. The most hopeful portent is the successful termination of the Locarno Conference, which should ensure a period of security from European war.

The settlement of international war indebtedness has not proceeded quite so satisfactorily, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of world stability, that before long arrangements will be completed between the United States and France and that the conditional settlement arrived at between Great Britain and France will be ratified.

Trade has been marked by some sharp contrasts, coal, shipping, shipbuilding, iron and steel, and cotton having experienced very lean times, while on the other hand other industries have enjoyed prosperity. In general a more hopeful feeling is evident regarding the future of British trade and signs are not wanting of a revival of business.

In France, the influence of politics has stood in the way of improvement in the financial situation, and the failure of the recent 4% Gold Loan has left the problem of the heavy French floating debt unsolved. The immense importance that the financial and economic position of France has upon the European situation as a whole impels the earnest hope that a way will be found out of the country's many difficulties in the near future.

Let me, in closing, say one word about the future. I realize that prophecy is at all times a hazardous venture, but I think I may safely say that the signs are propitious for an expansion of business during the coming year.

After the great slump in 1921-23, when huge losses were made owing to depreciation in values, a hand-to-mouth policy was adopted and shelves were practically bare. Increased activity is now in evidence and forward buying is again being undertaken, though, so far, with caution and prudence.

The pressing necessity of restricting, so far as may be legitimately possible, all national expenditures is generally recognized, but unless it is followed by appropriate action which results in reduction in taxes, we cannot regard it as other than an ineffective gesture. If our expenditures should be so controlled that within a reasonable time Canadian taxes should not exceed those imposed in the United States, it would provide an important stimulus to industry and also an effective aid to immigration and colonization, the need for which is apparent. When I urge as strongly as I can that this measure of prudence and economy should be exercised, I do not do so with any feeling that lack of confidence in the country itself is warranted. In fact, I am more convinced than ever that the country, actually and potentially, possesses such wealth and opportunity that its future cannot be denied, and I deprecate most strongly expressions of opinion based upon local conditions and individual business which are

perverted into pessimism as to the country's future when no real foundation for such a sentiment exists.

May I repeat, in the light of present-day conditions as I see them, what I said to you at our last meeting, that I look forward with the utmost confidence to Canada's future.

Address by Sir F. Williams-Taylor, General Manager, Bank of Montreal.

You have before you the one-hundred and eighth annual statement of the Bank's position, and I beg leave to report that your Bank continues safe and sound, both strong and liquid, with a clean business and a satisfactory organization.

As you know, the good name we possess was never better than it is to-day. It is an asset which we value as we do our material resources, and which it is our duty as well as our determination to preserve.

We have gone through another year of business depression and this is reflected to the disadvantage of banking profits. Fortunately our great earning power continues, though obviously our profits would have been larger had the industrial situation permitted us to put out more money to the trade and commerce of Canada rather than to loan on call in London and New York, or to buy high-class investments with a lesser yield.

As to the future, my special message to our shareholders at distant points and abroad is that for several reasons, including a bountiful harvest, there has come about a better and more hopeful feeling throughout Canada. In consequence, there is ground for thinking that we have passed through the worst of our bad times and that we can look for better general conditions, in which, naturally, our Bank must share, especially as we have never been in a better or stronger position to undertake new business.

In round figures, we have of cash	$104,000,000
Of call loans immediately available	134,000,000
Of gilt-edged, short-dated, and other readily realizable securities	140,000,000
Of other liquid assets	72,000,000

Or a total of 66% of all our liabilities to the public in cash or in a form readily convertible into cash.

Our deposits non-interest bearing in Canada as at 31st October were $152,500,000. This figure is lower by $28,600,000 than a year ago, at which date certain of our important customers had accumulated large sums for pending commitments.

Our deposits bearing interest, which for the most part represent individual savings, have increased $16,100,000 to $471,800,000. I am glad to report that, quite apart from The Molsons Bank acquisition, this department of our business continues to enjoy a natural, healthy growth, reflecting the confidence which your Bank enjoys on the part of the general public.

Our notes in circulation at $46,000,000 are about $7,000,000 higher than a year ago. This increase is partly due to the acquisition of The Molsons Bank and to the larger crop.

Our call loans in Canada and abroad stand at $134,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 as compared with a year ago.

Our commercial loans in Canada are $10,700,000 higher than at 31st October, 1924, but in this we must take into consideration that with The Molsons Bank we acquired about $32,000,000 of current loans and discounts. Loans of this class for all Canadian banks are $53,000,000 lower than a year ago.

Our current loans abroad are $28,800,000, and loans to municipalities in Canada $15,900,000.

Our purchase of The Molsons Bank brought about an increase in bank premises account from $9,800,000 to $12,650,000, since reduced by $500,000.

Canada now has one branch bank for every 2,200 people, as compared with one bank for every 3,700 persons in the United States and for every 3,000 persons in Australia. The Canadian town is indeed small that has not at least three branch banks in direct competition.

Service From the Bankers. The service which the public receives from its bankers includes much beyond the mere lending of money, and competition has resulted in many of these extra facilities being extended below cost. This is a feature of the banking business which is not confined to our own country.

Our offices abroad and in the United States continue to progress satisfactorily.

In London throughout the year the short loan and discount markets have been under the influence of extraneous circumstances, which have made the trend difficult to forecast. Rates, however, have been fairly remunerative, in spite of the fact that the Bank of England rate was reduced by stages from 5% to 4%, and the substantial reserves we maintain in London have been employed with satisfactory profit. Last week the Bank rate was returned to 5%.

Now that the dollar-sterling exchange is stable around the gold point, one impediment to the issue of Canadian securities in London has been removed, and we are that much nearer the time when our London office can again engage in what in the past has been an important feature of their activities. The embargo against foreign and colonial loans was recently lifted, and issues of loans will be governed now by the law of supply and demand. At present, sound Canadian securities can be placed on this side of the Atlantic on a basis very favourable to the borrower, but the time will surely come when London will again be resorted to for loans.

Our London West End Branch and the Bank of Montreal (France), Paris, continue to perform successfully the functions for which they were originated, and provide a great convenience for the travelling public.

In New York, the importance of our business grows apace. We

are suitably represented in Chicago and San Francisco, and in Mexico we have five branches all transacting a satisfactory business upon conservative lines.

Return to Par. Exchange between Canada and New York during the year has been steady at close to par. It is satisfactory to those interested in our import trade and to those having regular interest commitments in New York that the buying rate of exchange has become normal. The exporter has lost an advantage, but the return to par is, of course, better for the country as a whole, and equalization of the Canadian with the American dollar is a source of general satisfaction.

In the United States, a broadening improvement has taken place in business in the past year, and greater confidence in underlying conditions has been reflected in soaring security markets and increased bank clearings. Credit resources have not been over-taxed, and a somewhat higher call money rate has ruled without strain on supply. The average rate for call money for the year was 3.82 as against 3.40 for the previous year.

Reverting to the general situation in Canada, during recent months conflicting statements have been published broadcast, ranging from rose colour to black, respecting our business conditions and outlook, and in particular there has been much complaint because we are not now so prosperous as the United States. In consequence, the Canadian public, and those outside, but interested in Canada, may well have felt confused and uneasy.

Briefly, we find the facts to be as follows. Our foreign trade figures are readily available. We know that our exports exceed our imports for the year under review by $333,000,000, which is satisfactory.

Turning to our internal trade, we know from experience that it has not been generally satisfactory, though the official aggregate figures are never obtainable for two years or more.

An outstanding and gratifying exception is the grain-growing industry of our splendid West, which this season produced over 400,000,000 bushels of wheat as compared with 235,000,000 bushels a year ago. Oats, barley and coarse grains also were a larger crop.

Bank clearings for all Canadian cities during our bank year show a decrease of $850,000,000 from the figures for the previous twelve months. Bank amalgamations have naturally reduced the volume of clearings from time to time, and a more accurate indicator of business has been devised by compiling the volume of debits to individual banking accounts throughout the country month by month. These figures, I am glad to say, have indicated latterly a more active state of business.

Bank deposits in Canada are higher by $184,000,000 than a year ago, while commercial enterprises are borrowing $53,000,000 less.

This increase in deposits is a good sign up to a certain point, but if that portion of the increase which represents idle funds of industrial concerns on deposit with the banks were being actively employed by these concerns in their business, the country as well as the banks would in the end be better off. The increase in the Savings Department, which consists in the main of small accounts, is a healthy and encouraging sign.

Commercial failures for the twelve months ended 30th September were:

	Failures	Liabilities
	2,313	$46,700,000
For the previous twelve months	2,488	$69,800,000

Railroad earnings afford an intelligent measure of a country's internal trade. The gross earnings of our Canadian roads for the past three years ending 30th September have been:

1923.....	$442,000,000
1924.....	440,000,000
1925.....	410,000,000

Pulp and paper production and shipments are ahead of last year. Our exports under this heading have reached the large sum of $160,000,000 per annum as compared with $30,000,000 ten years ago. At present there is said to be a tendency to over-production in the newsprint trade.

In the recent development of Canada a most important feature has been the steady growth of the mineral industry. In 1913 the value of the products of mines and quarries amounted to $146,000,000, while in 1924 it reached $210,000,000.

Statistics for the first six months of 1925, as compared with similar figures for the corresponding period of 1924, indicate a further material advance in the wealth derived from the production of metallic minerals, and, with a return to more normal conditions in the coal fields, the production of non-metallic minerals will also advance.

The fishing industry on both the Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards has had a better year.

Lumbering results have been unsatisfactory. European and Oriental export business has fallen away, and the American and domestic markets have bought less.

In the manufacturing trades the general policy has been one of marking time. Textiles have recovered from lack of demand and relatively low prices. Iron and steel plants on the whole have been intermittently idle and active, with unsatisfactory results. Woollen, leather, and the boot and shoe industries have had an unsatisfactory year. The output of automobiles has been steadily on the increase. Wholesale dealers in dry goods, groceries, and hardware complain of lack of turnover and inadequate profits.

You will find in our published reports our views in detail regarding trade in our nine Provinces.

You will gather from the foregoing that conditions in the year under review were neither so good nor so bad as extremists on either side have stated. As to the outlook, it is true that, taking the national railways into account, we are not balancing our national budget. This must not continue. We must sometime and somehow contrive to live within our means and begin to pay off our debts. With good management of our affairs we should be well able to do this, and we will do it as soon as our people wake up to the fact that public debt is a burden on the individual back and that the bigger it gets the more money it takes out of the individual pocket.

To this end I venture to repeat here what I have said before, that the systematic publication by the Dominion Government of concise and readily understood figures embracing all the national liabilities would stimulate a healthy public interest in this matter.

The Awakening Process. The awakening process is disappointingly slow, perhaps because, instead of living alongside other nations hard hit by the war, we have as our only neighbour the nation that grew rich out of the war. I mean no disrespect to the United States, for there is no other foreign nation we would prefer as a neighbour, but had we been living amongst the war-impoverished countries of Europe, there would have been no such marked contrast, and we would doubtless have more quickly realized our own economic condition.

Before the war, conditions of living in the United States and Canada were much alike, and we had grown accustomed to that order of things; but the war put us behind and put the United States ahead, so comparison at present is futile.

This same condition of prosperity in the United States has also resulted in far too many of our people crossing the border. True, Canada is not the only country whose citizens are attracted by the prosperity of the United States, but, speaking for ourselves, there has been a cause for emigration that is more disturbing than the fact itself. Living next door, we naturally stand in closest comparison and are more exposed than any other country to a drain on our population from the fact that at the moment we are carrying a heavy burden of debt, while our neighbours overflow with wealth. Against this, however, we have more than they to offer to the desirable settler who wishes to go on the land. Land hunger is a human instinct. We have good and cheap land in plenty, and eventually the tide of immigration will turn in our direction.

We have a fertile soil, vast mineral resources, inexhaustible fisheries, mighy forests, unequalled water power, transportation galore, and an industrious people—in fact, all that goes to make a great and strong nation—but prudent management of our affairs is fundamental. Without that all our manifold advantages mean nothing.

We should ever keep before us the fact that Canada has immense potentialities, and that the mistakes of the past are reparable. Also, we have a splendid manhood east and west, with a loyal love of country and a unanimous determination to preserve our political independence.

The General Manager then delivered an important and elaborate review of the conditions in the Canadian Provinces, dealing with natural resources, commercial development, financial affairs, and the general economic situation. The Report, on motion of Sir Vincent Meredith, seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was then adopted, the usual votes of thanks tendered, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas Ahearn, D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C.; Sir Vincent Meredith, BART.; Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G.; F. W. Molson, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, BART., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

OF

OCTOBER 31st, 1925

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 29,916,700.00
Rest	$ 29,916,700.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	596,788.31	
	$ 30,513,488.31	
Unclaimed Dividends	12,527.07	
Quarterly Dividend, Payable 1st December, 1925	897,501.00	
Bonus of 2%, Payable 1st December, 1925	598,334.00	
		32,021,850.38
		$ 61,938,550.38
Notes of the Bank in circulation	$ 46,761,184.50	
Deposits not bearing interest	152,552,338.53	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	471,845,303.38	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,465,106.73	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	4,591,680.13	
Bills Payable	447,774.96	
		678,663,388.23
Letters of Credit outstanding		13,897,942.46
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		647,994.93
		$755,147,876.00

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current		$ 36,866,744.85	
Dominion Notes		49,962,661.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		17,000,000.00	
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	$ 140,417.02		
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.	17,906,505.15		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	12,139,625.36		
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	122,075 980.84		
		152,262,528.37	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		96,542,710.96	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		3,666,616.12	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		39,937,591.72	
Notes of other Banks		3,935,077.00	
United States and other foreign currencies		690,979.17	
Cheques on other Banks		49,594,159.05	
			$450,459 068.49
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		$225,219,598.19	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		15,983,359.89	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		28,884,186.19	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for		2,707,669.82	
			$272,794,814.09
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)			12,150,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			861,348.10
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			1,384,197.82
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)			13 897,942.46
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund			1,282,241.10
Shares of and loans to controlled companies			1,482,430.49
Other Assets not included in the foregoing			835,833.45
			$755,147,876.00

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of $2,817,000.00 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

To The Shareholders of The Bank of Montreal:

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the informatiou and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham and Hutchison,
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
of the firm of Creak, Cushing and Hodgson,
} Auditors.

Montreal, 24th Nov., 1925.

BANK OF MONTREAL—EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President*

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President*

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*

F. J. COCKBURN, *Assistant General Manager*

G. C. CASSELS,
Assistant General Manager and Manager London, Eng., Branch

D. R. CLARKE

W. A. BOG

O. R. SHARP
Assistant General Managers

JACKSON DODDS
Assistant General Manager for Western Division

C. H. CRONYN, *Secretary*

S. C. NORSWORTHY
District Superintendent, Ontario

C. W. CHESTERTON
District Superintendent, Alberta

W. H. HOGG
District Superintendent, British Columbia

A. E. NASH
District Superintendent, Maritime Provinces

H. WELDON
District Superintendent, Mexico

J. W. SPEARS
District Superintendent, Saskatchewan

J. McEACHERN
District Superintendent, Manitoba

J. T. STEVENS
District Superintendent, Montreal Subsidiary Branches

ABIDING FAITH IN CANADA

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The 57th Annual Meeting and Reports

The 57th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 14th, 1926, at 11 o'clock a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt, the President, in the Chair.

The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report, for the year ended November 30th, 1925, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1924	$1,143,806.90	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	4,081,628.42	
		$5,225,435.32
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 150, 151, 152 and 153 at 12% per annum	$2,568,000.00	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders	488,000.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	420,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,249,435.32	
		$5,225,435.32

RESERVE FUND

Balance at credit 29th November, 1924	$20,400,000.00	
Premium on new Capital Stock issued to Union Bank of Canada Shareholders	4,000,000.00	
Balance at credit 30th November, 1925		$24,400,000.00

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, and ample provision made for all bad or doubtful debts. On February 2nd last we purchased, for cash, the entire capital stock of the Bank of Central and South America. Through this purchase we have acquired on advantageous terms the valuable business which this bank controlled in Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and Costa Rica.

On May 22nd we concluded an agreement with the Directors of the Union Bank of Canada to purchase that bank for a consideration of 40,000 shares of our stock. The agreement was ratified by the shareholders of

* NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in the 1911-25 volumes.

both banks on July 21st. The approval of the Governor-in-Council was obtained in due course, and the transfer was made on September 1st. By this transaction we have acquired, on satisfactory terms, assets valued at approximately $100,000,000, and valuable business connections, particularly in Western Canada.

After closing fifty-one branches where The Royal Bank of Canada were already represented, the purchase of the two banks mentioned resulted in an increase of 266 branches. In addition thereto, four branches have been opened during the year and twenty branches have been closed.

The Head Office and branches of the bank have been inspected as usual during the year. On July 14th Mr. James Redmond, who had been a member of the Board since 1905, tendered his resignation owing to his continued residence abroad. It was accepted with regret. On September 1st Messrs. W. R. Allan, R. T. Riley, Stephen Haas, John H. Price and W. H. Malkin, who were formerly Directors of the Union Bank of Canada, were added to our Board. Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties.

Address of Sir Herbert S. Holt, President.

The progress of the Bank has been marked by two important developments during the year; the purchase of the Union Bank of Canada and of the Bank of Central and South America. The purchase of the Union Bank of Canada was formally ratified by the shareholders on July 21, 1925, and received the approval of the Governor-in-Council on August 31, 1925.

In order to supervise properly the large addition to our western business and in accordance with our accepted policy of decentralization, our committee of directors and executive staff in Winnipeg have been increased. The Committee has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. W. R. Allan and Mr. R. T. Riley, former Directors of the Union Bank of Canada; and Mr. J. W. Hamilton, former General Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, has been appointed an Assistant General Manager. In addition to these two directors, Mr. Stephen Haas, of Toronto, Mr. John H. Price, of Quebec, and Mr. W. H. Malkin, of Vancouver, also former Directors of the Union Bank of Canada, have been added to our Board. It is a matter of satisfaction that we have been able to bring to our counsels the advice and business ability of these new Directors who were so long associated with the Union Bank of Canada. I feel sure that the customers of both Banks will benefit through the greater resources and more extensive facilities now afforded, and also that with the economies which have been effected in administration, the acquisition of the Union Bank of Canada will prove to be in the interests of the Shareholders of both Institutions and the banking situation as a whole.

The purchase of the Bank of Central and South America, which was consummated on February 2nd, not only strengthened our position in several countries in South America where we were already represented, but also gave us branches in Colombia and Peru. For the purpose of inspecting our extensive interests in South America and making a survey of the new affiliations resulting from the purchase, several of your Directors, in company with the General Man-

ager and myself, visited the chief offices of the Bank in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru, early last year, returning by way of Cuba.

Generally speaking, the economic conditions in the various South American countries in which the Bank operates are inherently sound. Our business there is expanding; the facilities which the Bank can offer appeal in an increasing degree to merchants and traders. The steady growth of Canadian trade with these countries gives every reason for encouragement. The influence of the Royal Bank has had no small share in this increase, and we can look forward to future developments with confidence.

New Head Office Planned. You will be interested to learn that we have decided to proceed with the erection of our new Head Office building in this city with as little delay as possible. For several years past, owing to lack of satisfactory accommodation, the business of our Montreal Branch has been conducted under great disadvantages. The office is already over-crowded and there is no room available to take care of our steadily increasing business. The situation of the executive staff is much worse. The Head Office departments are now operated in four buildings on both sides of the street. The inconvenience of such a condition is great and obviously tends to lessen efficiency of operation. As you know, we acquired several years ago the entire block on St. James Street between St. Peter Street and Dollard Lane. For some time past we have been studying plans for the new building, and while many of the details have not yet been definitely settled, we expect to commence building operations in the near future. In designing the building we have provided for ample space for future extension, which, until required, will be rented, thereby reducing the Bank's overhead expenses.

The Situation Abroad. It is a matter of satisfaction that after several years of business depression there are beginning to emerge definite indications of general improvement, and we can speak more confidently of hopeful prospects. The European situation, both political and economic, continues to improve. Looking over the last few years, we can mark the slow but steady progress toward financial stability in the settlement of war debts, the restoration of the exchanges and the achievement of budgetary equilibrium amongst continental countries, while the recent ratification of the Locarno Agreement, assuring as it does a measure of security, represents in the political sphere the most notable achievement in Europe's post-war history.

The inauguration of the Dawes Plan, providing for the tentative solution of the vexed reparations problem, was followed by the restoration of German Currency, the rehabilitation of her national finances and the balancing of her budget. The Belgian and Italian war debts to the United States have been funded during the year,

and negotiations for the final settlement of the French debt undertaken, although no definite agreement has been reached.

On the 28th April last, Great Britain returned, with slight modifications, to her pre-war monetary basis by the resumption of gold payments. There was much theoretical discussion in favour of a composite standard as a substitute for gold, but the practical necessity of getting the world's trade back on a common monetary basis was recognized. The gold standard is not perfect; the annual production of gold bears no relation to the changing monetary needs of the world, and its changing purchasing power has in the past resulted in serious social injustices; but gold does establish an international measure of value on which the world's trade can be based without the disturbing effects of wide fluctuations, and what is perhaps of equal importance, it carries confidence. The excessive gold holdings of the United States are an abnormal factor in the present situation, and the extent to which they might exert an undue influence on gold prices was a matter of some concern; but it would appear that the United States Government has determined, as a definite policy, to endeavour to maintain approximately the present money and price relations; in other words, a practically stable index number of commodity prices, and it may very well be that in this policy lies the solution of the difficulties feared by the advocates of a "managed currency."

While the trade depression in Great Britain is still pronounced, the position in several respects is more favourable than for some time past. The recent increase in industrial activity is reflected in lower unemployment figures, and has been accompanied by a decline in the visible adverse balance of trade. High production costs in important industries, however, are still hampering the recovery of export trade, while the amount of idle tonnage as a result of the decline in volume of the world's sea-borne commerce, has an important bearing on the depression of British shipping.

Notwithstanding much that is unsatisfactory in the present situation, Great Britain has made more real progress toward normal conditions than any European combatant country. With creditor claims unsettled, her own war debts have been arranged. Public debt is being steadily reduced, and the burden of taxation, although still very heavy, is being lessened. Factors which are restricting the competitive stability of British industry are progressively being eleminated. The lifting of the embargo on foreign loans will go far towards restoring London to its former position as the world's central money market.

Indications of Improvement. Turning now to our own conditions, we can see in different quarters encouraging indications of improvement. The usual statistics which reflect the volume of business indicate a tendency to expansion. The cumulative totals of Bank Debits and car loadings are slightly above the corresponding

figures of last year. Foreign trade continues to increase, and the first eleven months ended November, 1925, reached a value of $1,920,048,928, being an increase of $227,701,280 over the corresponding period of last year. Considering that the general level of commodity prices has been comparatively stable, the higher value of foreign trade is particularly significant of improved conditions.

Commercial failures, both in number and extent of liabilities, are lower than for some years. Building operations have been more active. The total value of contracts awarded in the first eleven months was $285,297,700, as compared with $247,393,300 last year.

Mineral production records are extremely gratifying. Gold, lead, zinc, nickel, copper and many other minerals show increases in production. The value of the output of minerals in Canada for the year 1925 reached a total of $228,440,000, in comparison with $209,583,406 for last year, and the previous record of $227,859,665 attained in 1920.

Newsprint production was about 11·4% higher than in 1924, and the combined output of the Canadian mills for the eleven months of last year was 1,382,121 tons, which was only 7,684 tons less than the total production of the United States mills in the same period. If our forests are properly conserved, this industry will become a steadily increasing asset to Canada.

Opposed to Power Export. I cannot pass over the development of our national power industry without comment. In November, the central stations of Canada produced 25,526,000 kilowatt hours; this is equivalent to nearly twice the per capita power production in the United States. Inaccessibility of coal and other factors are making Canada one of the great electrical power using countries of the world. The July issue of our Monthly Letter contained a graph showing the rapid progress that is being made toward the utilization of Canadian water power resources. In Quebec, for instance, turbine installation has been increased by one hundred per cent. in the last ten years, and the rate of increase is growing. Canada possesses vast power resources which will eventually be available for development, but only a limited amount can now be economically and advantageously developed. Since most of these available sites are close to our own industrial centres, it is vitally necessary that they be utilized for power development which will aid our own industries. The full realization of what home utilization of this power means in the development of home manufacturing, is producing a consensus of opinion conclusively opposed to power export.

We consider this matter of such importance that we have had statistics collected, showing the monthly power production throughout Canada. These figures will be made available to the public through the issues of the Monthly Letter. It is most desirable that there shall be a well-informed public opinion to aid in the solution of this question, which is of such great interest to Canada's industrial welfare.

A distinct change for the better has come over the basic industry of agriculture, and this is the most important element in the general situation. A splendid crop has been harvested in practically all parts of the country. The final estimates of the wheat crop are better than the preliminary figures and place the total yield at 422,327,000 bus., an increase of 160,230,000 bus. over last year, which represents the second largest crop in our history.

With prices at the present level, it is estimated that the total value of Canadian field crops this year was about $500,000,000 more than in 1924.

Last year's agricultural income was largely devoted of necessity to the payment of accumulated indebtedness, and the farmers' financial position in consequence was considerably improved. This year agricultural prosperity will not only be more widely distributed, but returns will be available to a greater extent for new purchases. This is very re-assuring to business generally and is the chief basis for optimism.

Not that trade and industrial prospects are uniformly good or the national outlook clear of anxiety. Canada has many serious problems to face. The present industrial situation is not satisfactory. Several of our most important industries are in a state of depression; immigration figures make unsatisfactory reading; our railway problem is still unsolved; the burden of taxation is unrelieved, and our national finances are not moving in the right direction.

In discussing our economic problems, I have no desire to enter the somewhat barren field of political controversy, but I am convinced that unless economic sense is brought to bear upon the situation to the exclusion of political considerations, no satisfactory solution of our difficulties can be found.

There is no question that too large a percentage of our National income is being absorbed in Taxation. The total gross production of Canada, agricultural and industrial, for the last year for which official statistics are available, was $4,485,487,785. The total net production was $2,728,906,285. During the same year, the total tax collected by the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments of Canada amounted to $627,902,769, or almost one quarter of the value of the net production. Reduced to agricultural terms, the amount of taxes required to support the Federal, Provincial and local Governments in 1923 was equal to nearly twice the value of our entire wheat crop of that year.

How Taxes Compare. It is the relation of taxes to national income which constitutes more nearly the real tax burden. The ratio of taxes to national income in other countries has fallen much more rapidly than in Canada during the past three years. I will give you the figures of Great Britain and the United States in comparison with our own, and you will note to what extent the burden of taxation has been relieved:

Ratio of Taxation to National Income.

	Great Britain	United States	Canada
1921-22.....	27.5	16.7	19.8
1922-23.....	26.8	12.1	19.9
1923-24.....	22.9	11.6	19.7

Taxation in this country has reached the point where it is retarding the growth of national wealth. The tax burden enters into and increases the cost of production, decreases demand, and with it, profit and wages. Far more serious is overtaxation in its effects upon national development in the withdrawal of money from productive use, hampering expansion, discouraging enterprises, driving Capital into Government Bonds and Foreign Securities and operating generally against productive industry in this country.

The net debt of the Dominion, which has increased from $2,340,878,983 in 1921 to $2,431,487,112 on the 31st March last, is now more than seven times the pre-war figure, exclusive of the bonded obligations of the National Railways, amounting on the 31st December, 1924, to $913,913,092, two-thirds of which is directly guaranteed by the Federal Government. No one can regard this enormous expansion of public debt without grave misgiving. Interest charges alone constitute a great burden on productive enterprise. This cannot be materially reduced until the debt itself is reduced, and we need to adopt a consistent policy of debt reduction through the medium of sinking funds.

The country is overburdened with Government, and there is urgent need of administrative surgery to remove some of our present disabilities. Not only should the cost of Government be reduced, but there must be a suspension of those unproductive capital expenditures, often of a political nature, which have in the past few years added so largely to our national debt. The burden of taxation can be lightened only if the necessity for rigid public economy on a scale commensurate with the needs of the situation is resolutely faced.

Railway Consolidation Urged. I pass now to what is in my mind our most serious domestic problem, that of the National Railways, the operation of which is annually placing an enormous additional burden on an already overtaxed people. The practical difficulty in solving this problem is so great that we have as yet hardly approached a solution. Under present conditions there is not sufficient traffic to enable two great continental railway systems to operate competitively with financial success. Canada has advanced to the Canadian National Railways in the last six years an amount averaging over $100,000,000 annually, amounting in the aggregate, according to Government and railway reports, to the sum of $710,943,247, which is greater than the entire capitalization and bonded indebtedness of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The country simply cannot afford the present rate of expenditures. While the gross earnings have improved during the latter part of the past year, and the net

operating results substantially so, there have been enormous capital expenditures, and there appears to be very little prospect of any material reduction in the annual deficit, which for the year 1924 amounted to $55,757,481. Some means must be found to overcome this annual railway drain on the Federal Treasury, which already absorbs more than the entire revenue from the Income Tax, and to avoid further capital expenditures which, under present conditions, are not likely to be productive of additional net earnings sufficient to pay interest on their cost. I am convinced that the consolidation of our two great railway systems for the purposes of administration and operation on a basis that would not penalize the past efficiency and economy on the part of the privately owned railway is the only practical means of quickly eliminating the present enormous loss.

I approach the question of tariff policy with reluctance. There is not lacking evidence that recent fiscal policy has had a disturbing effect on established industries, and the consequent industrial unemployment has been the chief factor in the southward exodus. A great manufacturing industry has been built up in Canada over a long period of years. Large sections of our population are supported by industrial wages or indirectly dependent on industrial activity. There is need of a scientific study by a properly constituted board, to evolve and keep revised an adequate and stable tariff, for protection of those industries which it is in the national interest to foster and develop. As I said last year, increased protection is in many cases unnecessary. Stability is the thing to be desired. There is also the ever-present necessity of revenue, which, if not collected in the form of customs duties, must be raised by burdensome methods of direct taxation. Successive reductions in the Canadian tariff since 1919 have not only been a factor in our industrial depression, but have made it necessary to depend more upon other sources of revenue, such as the Income Tax, the Sales Tax, in which the cost of collection is unfairly imposed upon the manufacturers, and other additional and irksome taxation under the War Revenue Act.

Moreover, it must be remembered that Canada is a debtor country, with some $300,000,000 in annual interest on Government, Corporation and Municipal securities held abroad. Exports must, therefore, play an all important part in the country's financial economy, and unless a fairly diversified industry is built up, there is the danger of the country's economic structure being unbalanced.

Situation Throughout Canada. The national problems that confront us are complex, but inter-related. They are accentuated by the contiguity of the wealthiest country in the world. The physical geography of our country and the sparsity of population tend to a regional rather than a national outlook, and while both Easterner and Westerner are alike in their loyalty to the Dominion and to British traditions, the more immediate political danger seems to lie in the intensification of provincialism with its separate outlook and

local economic interest. Our interests throughout Canada keep this question constantly before us. The Royal Bank has its roots in the Maritime Provinces where our business was inaugurated; it owes a good measure of its prosperity to the development of the central portion of Canada, and in the Western Provinces our business to-day is extremely important. Our contact with affairs in the various provinces has served to impress on us very deeply the close relation between the prosperity of one section and the prosperity of the others. Fundamentally, the interests of the different sections are identical, and our problems can be solved if only we bring to the discussion of them a friendly spirit of give and take. What is needed is a United Canada, closer co-operation between East and West in a national programme that will promote national development.

Last year we called attention to the ease with which it would be possible for Canada to return to the gold basis. The movement which has since developed toward the stabilization of the exchanges of most of the influential nations of the world indicates the value which they attach to definitely linking their currencies with gold. Meanwhile, the course of exchange between Canada and the United States has shown that the restoration of gold payments by this country would be a simple matter. I cannot conceive why there should be any delay in ending the present anomalous situation.

Closely related to taxation and industry is the unsatisfactory situation with regard to immigration. The primary problem is, of course, to provide economic conditions in this country that will hold the present population and attract desirable immigrants. The drastic, restrictive policy adopted by the United States, which seemed at one time likely to benefit us in the general movement of population, has, with the prevailing prosperity, served to encourage the exodus of our skilled workers. In comparison with Great Britain, Canada is a prosperous country, with wider opportunities, a better standard of living, lower per capita debt and higher per capita income, but compared with the United States, Canada is economically a less favourably situated country, burdened by an enormous debt and heavy taxation. Taxes are lighter to the south, prices are lower, and with the further progressive reductions in taxation the disparity in living costs of the two countries is likely to be increased rather than diminished.

With a sparsely populated country, large tracts of arable land and immense undeveloped resources, we must not relax our efforts to expand our productive population, increase the earning power of the country, and by rigid economy and reduction of taxation, give the needed stimulus of encouragement to productive enterprise.

There is little need for me to emphasize my abiding faith in Canada. However serious the present situation may seem, we should not let these immediate troubles so disturb our perspective that we

fail to keep in view these more fundamental factors such as the great natural resources of the country and the world's need for our products. Canada's future is assured, but we must so address our ingenuity, strength and courage to our problems that this future prosperity and development will come in our own life time.

Address by The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill.

Before considering our Balance Sheet, I should like to refer to the purchases of the Union Bank of Canada and the Bank of Central & South America, which have already been mentioned by the President.

Through the former, we have secured an invaluable connection in the Western Provinces and a substantial addition to our already large chain of branches in Ontario. We were fortunate in completing the purchase just before a harvest of record value, and this has resulted in a substantial increase in deposits in the West and helped in the liquidation of loans. Owing to the duplication of offices, we have been able to close 48 branches, and the economies which have been effected and which will be effected during the ensuing year should add to our earning power.

The purchase of the Bank of Central & South America has proved to be a very satisfactory transaction. In addition to making a substantial cash profit, we have considerabliy augmented our business at certain points where we are already established, and we have acquired branches in the Republics of Colombia and Peru, where we were not formerly represented. All these branches with their relative business have been acquired without the usual cost of establishment, and we have already demonstrated that the new connection is not only profitable, but susceptible to considerable expansion on sound lines.

One of the most important features of the purchase of these two banks is the addition to our staff of a well-trained body of officers, including a number of men of outstanding ability. Through this addition we have been able to strengthen our personnel at a number of important points. Undoubtedly to a great extent the growth of our business depends upon the personal qualifications of our branch Managers and those members of the staff who come in contact with the public, and therefore it is constantly our aim to encourage competent and ambitious officers whose record of achievement entitles them to promotion.

The fifty-sixth annual financial statement of the bank is presented to you to-day and will, I think, be received with satisfaction. The period of deflation which followed the war is now safely behind us, and the figures of our Balance Sheet clearly indicate the commencement of more prosperous times. The outstanding feature is the increase of $204,689,269.34 in total assets, which is greater than in any previous year. Of the increase, approximately $105,000,000 may be attributed to the purchase of the Union Bank of Canada and the

Bank of Central & South America; the balance is the result of the growth of our own business. Of the total increase, about 80 per cent. is through our Canadian business, the remainder through our foreign business.

The increase in our deposits is the largest we have ever experienced, viz., $179,848,765.99. Commercial loans have not kept pace with the growth of deposits, and it is worthy of comment that at no time in the history of Canadian banks have current loans shown such a wide margin below deposits. The large surplus funds thus made available have been invested in short term Government securities and call loans, in order that we may be prepared to take care of the demands of our customers during the period of more active business conditions which we foresee.

The Bank has never before been in such a strong position, our holdings of cash, including bank balances, being $198,314,647.03, or equal to 28.04 per cent. of liabilities to the public. Call loans are $72,505,870.44 and Government and other securities which are readily realizable total $127,283,417. Our liquid assets are thus 56.30 per cent. of liabilities to the public.

Profits for the year have been satisfactory. The usual dividends and bonus, amounting in all to 14 per cent., have been paid to the shareholders, and we have made the customary appropriations for Bank Premises and Pension Fund. Extraordinary expenses in connection with the absorption of the Union Bank of Canada, which amounted to a substantial sum, have been taken care of, and full provision has been made for Bad and Doubtful Debts.

The Balance Sheets of the Globe Realty Corporation and the Canadian Realty Corporation are before you. The equity in the former company has been increased by $400,000 during the past year through the operation of the sinking fund. The total payment into the sinking fund to date out of profits is $1,000,000, and there will be a further payment of $400,000 in March next. The equity in the company, based on the original appraisals, is now $8,314,770.86, and is carried on our books at $1. The Canadian Realty Corporation, the subsidiary which owns a number of Union Bank of Canada buildings, has a sinking fund of $600,000, of which $100,000 was paid out of profits during the past year. The common stock of this company, which represents an equity of $1,633,175.44 on appraised values, stood on the books of the Union Bank at $1,000,000. It is our intention to reduce this amount gradually until it stands at $1. Because of the expansion of our business and the properties we have been obliged to take over through the purchase of other banks, our investment in premises is larger than we care to have it, but that we are meeting the situation is evidenced by the fact that through our Bank Premises appropriation and the operation of realty sinking funds, we have written off no less than $900,000 out of profits during the past year.

As you will receive, as usual, with the report of the proceedings of this meeting, detailed information regarding conditions in Canada and other countries where we are represented, it will only be necessary for me to summarize the situation as briefly as possible to-day.

On the Pacific coast the increasing importance of the ports of Vancouver and Victoria has been accentuated by the rapid building of wharves and elevators, and a steady increase in Canada's trade with the Orient is indicated.

As a result of the harvest, conditions on the Prairies show a decided improvement. The farmers have undoubtedly bettered their position and wholesale and retail trades are profiting thereby.

In Ontario and Quebec, while general manufacturing is not yet showing great activity, there are many signs of improvement. Harvests have been bountiful with good values. The mineral output of the northern sections of both provinces is steadily increasing, and the new discoveries which are constantly being made make it impossible to realize the wealth that will ultimately be derived from this great mineral belt. The pulp and paper industry continues to expand.

In the Maritime Provinces the hay crop was excellent, and although there was a marked reduction in the potato production, prices have been sufficiently high so that there has been a 50 per cent. increase in returns to the farmer as compared with last year. The settlement of the Sydney strike should result in increased output of iron, coal and steel, and winter port business of increasing importance is expected at Saint John and Halifax.

Turning to our foreign business—on account of an unprecedented increase in world production, sugar prices have been abnormally low with resultant depression in Cuba and the sugar-producing islands of the British West Indies. Stimulated by low prices, consumption has kept pace with production, and there was practically no increase in the world carry-over. The tobacco and cocoa industries showed a considerable revival during the year, with improved average prices to growers.

In South America, our business in Brazil, the Argentine Republic and the other countries where we have been represented for some years continues to expand. The percentage of losses through bad debts has been unusually small, and we look to the future with the greatest confidence. Our business is steadily increasing on conservative banking lines, with relatively satisfactory profits.

Our branches in the large centres of London, New York, Paris and Barcelona show substantial growth in business and profits. Large international connection automatically brings business in these great financial centres.

Through amalgamation, the number of banks in Canada has been slowly reduced until the present situation is analogous to the condition existing in Great Britain, where the great bulk of the banking assets of the country is in the hands of five large banks. Fears have been

expressed that the concentration of banking power in the hands of a comparatively few institutions may lead to bad results, such as slackening of competition or neglect of local interests. The feeling in regard to competition seems to have had its inception in the fear of what may happen in the future, rather than as a result of developments to date, for no one can say that the competition between banks is less severe than it has been in the past. We believe that the contrary is the case, and that a large proportion of the savings effected through amalgamations have been passed on to the public in the form of increased service and relatively lower charges.

The merits of branch banking as compared with a system of unit banks are a subject of debate in the United States to-day, and opponents of branch banking have stressed the advantages to local interests of having their banking business in the hands of local institutions, which are claimed to be more intimately in touch with conditions at the points concerned. For Canada, however, the arguments in favour of branch banking are, in my opinion, immeasurably stronger than anything which can be said on the other side. In the development of new districts in this country, the necessary funds have been supplied from older districts, and at much lower average rates than those current in the United States at the same relative stage of development. The banking history of the United States, moreover, contains a long list of banks which have failed, either through lack of proper perspective during boom periods, or because in districts where everything depended on the success of one crop or one industry, the local banks had all their eggs in one basket. I have no hesitation in saying that had Western Canada been served by unit banks, the situation in 1921-22 would have been nothing short of calamitous.

The ideal system is one which can combine a close understanding of local conditions with expert general supervision. For the proper conduct of a banking business, something more than local knowledge is required, and in using the words "expert general supervision," I have in mind the guidance which can be supplied only by executive officers of wide business experience, whose position enables them to keep their finger on the pulse of the world's business. We are endeavouring to meet the situation by the appointment of outstanding business men in the different sections of Canada as Directors, and by a large measure of decentralization and local autonomy to the executive officers in control of each district.

A great financial institution such as The Royal Bank of Canada, covering the whole country, must have intimate persistent and active interest in every part of Canada. We have responsibilities not only to our shareholders, but, to a degree which I hope we fully realize, to the public of Canada; in fact, there is no conflict of interest, because it is only to the extent that we contribute to the sound economic development of the country that we shall deserve or receive the confidence of the public. Self-interest will prompt us to secure a diversity of risk through the encouragement of the industries

indigenous to the various parts of our country, and to keep always before us the fact that we can achieve the greatest measure of success only if our actions and politics promote and foster the best interests of every part of Canada.

After an interesting summary of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Middle West Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Porto Rico, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Argentina, Brazil, Uruquay, Venezuela, Peru, Columbia, Costa Rica, Great Britain, France, and Spain, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, K.B., *President.*
E. L. PEASE, *Vice-President.*

D. K. ELLIOTT	C. C. BLACKADAR	G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL
HUGH PATON	JOHN T. ROSS	HON. R. B. BENNETT, K.C., M.P.
A. J. BROWN, K.C.	W. H. McWILLIAMS	
W. J. SHEPPARD	CAPT. WM. ROBINSON	W. R. ALLAN
C. S. WILCOX	A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	R. T. RILEY
A. E. DYMENT	ROBERT ADAIR	STEPHEN HAAS
C. E. NEILL	WILLIAM A. BLACK, M.P.	JOHN H. PRICE
G. H. DUGGAN	C. B. McNAUGHT	W. H. MALKIN

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

30th NOVEMBER 1925

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		$ 24,400,000.00
Reserve Fund		24,400,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		1,249,435.32
Dividends Unclaimed		12,405.59
Dividend No. 153 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1925.		732,000.00
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1925		488,000.00
		$ 51,281,840.91
Deposits not bearing interest	$198,297,398.90	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	443,380,136.65	
Total Deposits		$641,677,535.55
Notes of the Bank in circulation		41,496,573.74
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,673,149.41
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		14,461,948.86
Bills Payable		7,827,741.29
		$707,136,948.85
Letters of Credit Outstanding		30,059,988.67
		$788,478,778.43

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand	$ 21,897,150.77
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves	9,400,000.00
Dominion Notes on hand	42,567,682.75
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves	10,600,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies	29,931,586.05
	$114,396,419.57

Notes of other Canadian Banks	$ 4,265,518.48
Cheques on other Banks	51,730,422.17
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	315.81
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	27,921,971.00
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value)	82,245,403.26
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)	28,407,242.28
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	16,630,772.26
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	33,814,538.47
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	38,691,331.97
	$398,103,935.27
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	190,854,642.71
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	143,397,982.28
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,527,576.72
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	15,618,072.99
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	2,558,945.44
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	955,176.89
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	30,059,988.67
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	2,048,901.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.	1,440,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	913,556.46
	$788,478,778.43

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, *President.*

C. E. NEILL, *General Manager.*

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

To the Shareholders, The Royal Bank of Canada:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1925, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1925, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., *of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.*
A. B. BRODIE, C.A., *of Price, Waterhouse & Co.*
} *Auditors.*

Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1925.

A CLEARER OUTLOOK FOR CANADA

By

Sir John Aird

President and General Manager of

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Address Before the 59th Annual Meeting of the Bank, Jan. 12, 1926.

The promise of greater activity in general business held out by the closing months of 1924 was not fulfilled during the earlier part of 1925, but during later months, largely no doubt as the result of another good harvest, there have again appeared definite signs of improvement which we hope will be sustained.

At home the year has been one of quietness, unmarked by many events of outstanding importance to the business or financial community. An abundant harvest coinciding with good prices for almost all agricultural products has brought about a return of prosperity to the farmer, and the impetus which this will give to general trade is already beginning to be felt. The rise in the stock markets has been pronounced, but such measures of business activity as car loadings and railway earnings, bank clearings and debits to accounts have shown slight signs of impending change until within the last few months. The conviction steadily grows, however, that a definite turn in the tide has already begun.

Early in the Summer the prospects were that a record western wheat crop would be harvested and sold at remunerative prices, but by the time the grain came on the market earlier estimates had to be revised owing to one of the worst harvesting seasons in many years. At one time it seemed as though a third of the crop would have to go unthreshed until the Spring. It was rumoured that Russia had a substantial surplus of wheat for export, and the prospects in the Argentine were bright. Later it transpired that the damage to the home crop had been exaggerated and the latest estimate of the western wheat crop is that between 400 and 425 million bushels will be the yield. An unusually mild spell followed the inclement weather just referred to, and permitted the completion of the threshing, while the damage to the grain proved to be less serious than was expected. As a result, notwithstanding rumours of large surpluses abroad, prices strengthened rapidly, No. 1 Northern wheat at Fort William rising from $1.20 per bushel on 1st October to $1.50 on 1st December, and to $1.66 on 7th December. Since then prices have fluctuated considerably, but the outlook is that the farmers of the West will realize about $125,000,000 more for their wheat than

was expected early in October, and this rapid and dramatic change should have a far-reaching effect on business during the current year.

Abroad the chief events of the year have been the resumption of gold payments by Great Britain, the negotiations for the settlement of international debts, the Locarno Conference and its resulting treaties, and the increasing financial distress of France.

The announcement of Great Britain's intention to resume gold payments was made on 28th April in the budget speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and concurrently a general licence to export gold was granted to the Bank of England, to serve until the close of the year when the embargo against such exports automatically expired. Wisely, no attempt was made to resume the use of gold for internal currency purposes, but as a safeguard an informal embargo was placed on foreign loans in the London market. A further step of interest to Canada was the removal of this embargo at the beginning of November last, an event which foreshadows the re-opening of the London market for Canadian loans when the process of readjustment has progressed somewhat further. About the same time as Great Britain resumed specie payment similar action was taken by Holland, the Dutch East Indies, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Many other European countries also, which have not yet formally resumed specie payment, have been managing their currencies—in some cases on a depreciated international valuation—and securing much of the advantage of the gold standard by maintaining the external value of their currency at a stable relationship to gold. All these events are of great importance to Canada's increasing foreign trade, as the return to specie payment eliminates many of the risks of trading between nations. In August the United States signed an agreement with Belgium for the settlement of her war debt. This was followed by similar agreements with Italy and several of the small eastern European nations. A tentative agreement between France and Great Britain was also reached in August, but later negotiations between France and the United States failed of a successful conclusion.

Trade of Canada. An examination of the figures of Canada's foreign trade for the fiscal year ending in March last shows a slight decrease in total volume due entirely to a decrease in imports. Exports have again slightly increased, so that the surplus of exports over imports is larger; indeed, it has not been surpassed since 1919. Allowing for the change in the level of prices since 1914, there is a decided decrease in the value of imports as compared with the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, and a roughly corresponding increase in the value of exports.

The trend of the trade of Canada with her two principal customers, Great Britain and the United States, is interesting. In the case of Great Britain the total for the fiscal year 1924-25 is slightly larger,

there is a marked increase in Canada's exports and a slight decrease in her imports, following the same lines as her total foreign trade.

EXPORTS
IMPORTANT CHANGES IN VALUE

	Fiscal Year ending March, 1925		Six Months ending Sept., 1925	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Barley	$ 8,977,000	.....	$ 6,012,000	.....
Oats	4,898,000	.....	6,818,000	.....
Rye	2,545,000	.....	414,000	.....
Wheat	.....	$16,093,000	.....	$ 2,813,000
Bran and Shorts	1,438,000	.....	.....	259,000
Flour of Wheat	7,855,000	.....	1,937,000	.....
Sugar and its products	.....	3,958,000	8,754,000	.....
Rubber and its products	2,147,000	.....	3,574,000	.....
Flax Seed	1,243,000	.....	6,836,000	.....
Hay	.....	1,181,000	.....	546,000
Cattle	2,552,000	.....	1,284,000	.....
Swine	1,259,000	.....	847,000	.....
Foxes	1,388,000	.....	.....	25,000
Canned Lobster	.....	1,647,000	1,258,000	.....
Canned Salmon	2,704,000	.....	584,000	.....
Muskrat Skins	.....	1,027,000	.....	662,000
Hides, etc	1,509,000	.....	728,000	.....
Leather, unmanufactured	1,750,000	.....	717,000	.....
Pork	2,122,000	.....	930,000	.....
Bacon and Hams	4,278,000	.....	5,398,000	.....
Butter	3,645,000	.....	3,851,000	.....
Cheese	686,000	.....	7,441,000	.....
Logs	.....	1,236,000	.....	32,000
Saw and Planing Mill products	.....	17,592,000	6,632,000	.....
Wood Pulp	.....	4,609,000	4,080,000	.....
Newsprint Paper	3,097,000	.....	2,893,000	.....
Rolling Mill Products, Pigs and Castings	.....	3,295,000	528,000	.....
Tubes, Pipe and Wire	.....	1,632,000	.....	42,000
Locomotives & Parts	.....	1,002,000	100,000	.....
Harvesters & Mowers	.....	1,152,000	494,000	.....
Other Farm Machinery	3,155,000	.....	.....	1,318,000
Electric Vacuum Cleaners	1,014,000	.....	84,000	.....
Automobiles	.....	6,712,000	2,491,000	.....
Aluminium	1,910,000	.....	540,000	.....
Copper & Products	823,000	.....	1,350,000	.....
Lead and Products	6,407,000	.....	2,713,000	.....
Nickel and Products	786,000	.....	1,266,000	.....
Gold Dust & Bullion	11,409,000	.....	3,711,000	.....
Zinc and Products	2,790,000	.....	1,000	.....
Asbestos	.....	1,228,000	1,637,000	.....
Coal	.....	3,453,000	.....	296,000
Settlers' Effects	.....	2,934,000	.....	444,000

In the case of the United States, however, there is a slight decrease all round, most marked in imports into Canada. It thus comes about that the excess of our imports from the United States, $82,778,000, is the smallest in any year since 1906; and this is only about 27 per cent. of the excess of imports in 1920, since which year there has been a continuous decline. Among the principal articles which have built up our exports to the United States in recent years are the following: lumber, pulp, printing paper and other products of the forest, furs, fish, asbestos, gold, whiskey, farm implements and cream. During the last fiscal year the increase under the heading of gold alone was $11,400,000. Owing to the disappearance of the premium on United States funds, and certain more favourable ar-

IMPORTS
IMPORTANT CHANGES IN VALUE

	Fiscal Year ending March, 1925		Six Months ending Sept., 1925	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
*Sugar	.....	$10,364,000	.....	$ 3,526,000
†Coffee and Chicory	$ 1,197,000	.....	$ 218,000	.....
Rubber, raw and partially manufactured.	1,921,000	.....	8,337,000	.....
Tobacco	.....	1,390,000	.....	6,000
Pork	.....	2,062,000	253,000	.....
Cotton and Products	.....	7,084,000	2,105,000	.....
Flax Piece Goods	1,331,000	.....	.....	39,000
Silk and Products	.....	1,966,000	2,014,000	.....
Wool Piece Goods	1,964,000	.....	.....	1,381,000
Binder Twine	.....	2,572,000	3,904,000	.....
Woven Fabrics	1,026,000	.....	282,000	.....
Raw Iron	.....	3,104,000	.....	784,000
Rolling Mill Products, Pigs and Castings	.....	16,545,000	1,035,000	.....
Tubes and Pipes	.....	1,639,000	370,000	.....
Wire	.....	1,514,000	143,000	.....
Farm Implements and Machinery	.....	5,271,000	4,045,000	.....
Machinery for Logging and Sawing	1,067,000	.....	158,000	.....
Miscellaneous Machinery	.....	3,514,000	2,807,000	.....
Automobiles and Parts	.....	3,971,000	7,768,000	.....
Copper and Products	.....	2,119,000	906,000	.....
Clay and Products	.....	1,042,000	199,000	.....
Coal, Anthracite	.....	7,166,000	3,846,000	.....
Coal, Bituminous	.....	18,631,000	.....	981,000
Coke	.....	1,477,000	709,000	.....
Petroleum Oils	5,790,000	.....	1,358,000	.....

* Due to decrease in price, quantity increased.
† Due to increase in price.

rangements made recently by the Department of Finance at Ottawa, it is probable that more of our gold production will be retained at home in future years.

There seems to be a definite change in progress in the character of the foreign trade of the United States. That country is ceasing to be an exporter of food-stuffs, and it is probable that her foreign trade will in the course of a short time rely more upon the export of mining and other natural products and manufactured goods rather than upon agricultural products, and that manufactured goods will gradually assume the first place. This will tend to reduce the question of tariffs to a secondary place, and even now a movement is springing up in the United States to repeal the Fordney-McCumber tariff, at least insofar as the duty on cattle is concerned. The United States market would thus again be opened to Canadian stockers and feeders. This is, of course, not the motive that inspires the movement in the United States. The view there taken is that the present tariff is an injury to the farmers in the corn belt of the United States and of no benefit to cattle ranchers.

During the first half of the current fiscal year, or the six months ending with September last, the latest date for which the figures of Canadian trade are at present available, expansion is shown in every class, both of exports and imports, with the exports leading in amount. The excess of exports during this period totals $124,949,000, as compared with $91,496,000 during the corresponding months of 1924. All these figures give definite evidence of quickened activity. A table showing the larger changes in individual items of exports and imports, during both the fiscal year 1924-5 and the six months which followed, accompanies this report, and I shall refer the enquirer after details to that, merely mentioning some of the major trends. Exports of agricultural and animal products naturally reflect the result of the good harvest of 1924 and of improved prices. The increase in exports of dairy products is quite marked, both during the fiscal year and the subsequent six months' period. The dullness in the lumber and in the iron and steel industries is also most marked in the trade figures, but there is distinct evidence of a revival in the lumber industry in the six months' period. Newsprint paper is the only product of the forest to show any marked gain in exports during the fiscal year. The mining industry makes a much better showing than does lumbering, but even here the improvement is irregular. Exports of aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, zinc and gold all show increases for the fiscal year, and most of these increases are maintained in the subsequent six months. Coal shows a notable decrease both in exports and imports, only partly a matter of price. This suggests the query whether through the use of substitutes, such as hydro-electric power, Canada is becoming less dependent upon United States coal. Probably, however, the dullness in manufacturing during the past year is the chief cause of the decrease.

Canada as Gold Producer. The production of gold in Canada continues to increase, with the Province of Ontario still in the lead. The total for all Canada in the calendar year 1924 was 1,525,380 ounces valued at $31,532,402, of which 1,241,726 ounces valued at $25,668,754 came from Ontario. The production of Ontario for the first eleven months of 1925 was valued at $27,209,970 and that of the whole of Canada for the year is estimated at over $35,000,000. What these figures mean is perhaps best illustrated by comparing them with the amount produced in 1900 when the production of the famous Yukon placer mines was at its height. In that year the gold produced in Canada was valued at $27,908,153. It will thus be seen that the production of Canada in 1924 made a new high record and that the Province of Ontario alone will this year surpass the Yukon in its palmiest days. Since 1922 Canada has held third place in the world's production of gold, being surpassed only by the United States and the Transvaal. It is the only country in the world the output of which is steadily increasing in value. The production of Australasia fell behind that of Canada in 1922 and since that time has shown a steady decrease.

The United States has been favoured with another bountiful harvest, except in the case of wheat. The cotton crop was the largest in many years and the corn crop was also large, though the price is low. The wheat crop was below the average in quantity, but this is nearly made up for by the price. Cattle prices are also satisfactory and with the tendency to an increase in the price of hogs it is probable that the farmer will be fairly well compensated for the low price of his corn.

A great improvement has taken place in the position of the railways of the United States during the year. The volume of traffic last autumn broke all previous records. Speculation in real estate has been rife in many parts of the country, and there is danger of this being accompanied by over-building. There was a great expansion of bank credit during 1925, the loans of the banks having surpassed the figures reached at the crest of the inflation in 1920. A large part of this additional credit has been used in the stock market, very little of it having been required to carry on the regular business and industries of the country, as prices of manufactured goods have not risen. The present financial situation is that the banks are lending to the limit of their own resources, and unless additional imports of gold take place, further expansion of loans can only occur through borrowing from the Reserve Banks or by the sale of securities now held. Under existing credit conditions it is unlikely that any considerable resort to the use of Reserve Bank credit would be permitted without a rise in Reserve Bank rates, and there would seem little probability of any heavy selling of securities unless interest rates on loans should rise sufficiently to make the change profitable. The normal season of low rates for sterling, because of the pressure of food exports, is drawing to a close, and

there are not wanting some signs that the balance of trade in favour of the United States tends to wane, both because of a decrease in exports of food products and because of an increase in imports. Undoubtedly the United States is still a creditor nation for large sums, but the probability of any considerable volume of gold imports in the near future is lessened by these conditions, and in their absence the outlook would seem to be for firm rates for money.

A Buyer's Market. The present generation of business men has been trained in a seller's market and it is probable that for some time to come they will have to face a buyer's market, and undoubtedly many are finding it exceedingly difficult to adapt themselves to the change. The financial consequences of the war are by no means over and the relationship between consuming power and income at the present time is a very delicate one in the case of many. Not only is there a large body of consumers whose incomes have not been adjusted to the present level of prices and are unlikely to become so for some time to come, if ever in their life-times, but it is also probable that at no other time in the history of the world have so many nations been forced by circumstances beyond their control to seek the cheapest market in which to buy. To these facts is due the hesitancy of the markets in the years since the war, for it does not take a very large body of mal-adjusted consumers to make business uncertain. The theory of prosperity built up during the seller's market of the past generation is that a rise in prices is necessary to quicken business activity. Undoubtedly this has been true during the years which preceded the advent of the "buyer's strike," but under existing unstable conditions the manufacturer who because of higher costs, or for any other reason, raises the prices of his goods is apt to find his market dwindle away.

All this has a very definite bearing on the future of Canada's foreign trade. We appear to have met with a good measure of success during the past year in keeping our costs at such a level that other nations may buy from us. Presumably we shall all agree that it is undesirable to export Canada's natural resources in the form of raw materials for other industries, but if these other industries are to be carried on here successfully, it is necessary that our costs be kept as low, if not lower, than those of similar industries elsewhere.

I should like to refer for a moment to the bearing of these matters on labour disputes. In many cases this country is facing the competition of countries, the inhabitants of which are willing to work longer hours at lower rates of pay, and perhaps to accept lower standards of living. In disputes about wages or other matters labour should remember that it is confronted not by its employers but by inexorable conditions. Costs reduced to rock-bottom, secured through the utmost efficiency of both management and labour, are the only effective solution for much of the present-day dullness and hesitation in business, and it will be well for both sides to face this

situation squarely. It is not enough for one side to place the responsibility for an unsatisfactory state of affairs on the other; both must co-operate to the utmost in removing every hindrance if the return of permanent prosperity is desired. I point this out, not in the interests of or as a criticism of any class, but because all classes and conditions of people that go to make up the nation are vitally interested.

Immigration. In an article on Canada published recently, one of the leading London financial weeklies says: "The future of Canada lies in the development of her vast agricultural and mineral resources. For this purpose she requires capital and immigrants. Only by low taxation and a low cost of living can she hope to attract foreign investors and workers willing to develop the land, and these conditions do not obtain at present." There is an unfortunate amount of truth in this brief statement. As others have pointed out, the days of free land are over, and the railway building has ceased, which from 1900 up till the outbreak of the war enabled immigrants to earn their living while becoming accustomed to their new home. The problem has changed, and its solution is probably to be found in methods similar to those adopted by the Soldier Settlement Board after the close of the war. Be this as it may, the problem is a very real one and the future of Canada is in no small degree dependent on its successful solution. We have the land, the government equipment, and the railways, which would suffice to serve several times our present population, and it is hard to believe that were the problem attacked in a business-like way a satisfactory practical solution could not be evolved that would be beneficial to both countries. Meanwhile steps have been taken by an agreement between the British and Canadian Governments and the transportation companies to offer agriculturists and house workers from the United Kingdom transportation to Canada at greatly reduced rates. Apparently the share of the Canadian Government in the plan is largely a matter of caring for the immigrants during the five-year period following their landing. This work is worthy of the best thought and care of the ablest men who can be prevailed on to give their attention to it, and it is to be hoped that it will be placed in good hands. Not only does the future of the individual immigrant largely depend upon it, but it is fraught with momentous possibilities for the future of Canada. It is to be hoped that the visit of a number of Western farmers to Great Britain for the Christmas holidays may prove to be good immigration propaganda. They are presumably successful men, or they would not be going, and what they have accomplished, others can do.

Undoubtedly the action of the United States in making successive reductions in its income tax makes the situation even more difficult for Canada. It will be even less easy than in the past to hold such immigrants as Canada does get, and to keep her native-born sons at home in the face of much lighter taxation across the border than Canadians are called upon to pay. We recognize the difficulties by

which our Government is faced, chief among which is the need of revenue, and there is room for the highest statesmanship to be applied to the problem.

The statement submitted to you to-day reflects the uneventfulness of the year through which we have just passed. Profits are $3,487,213 as against $3,424,722 a year ago. We have paid the usual dividends and a bonus of one per cent. Taxes are even higher than a year ago, partly on account of the increase in our capital and in the number of our branches, due to the absorption of the Bank of Hamilton. We have been called on for a number of subscriptions to various funds at home and abroad during the year, and after providing for these and for the usual requirements of the Pension Fund, we have written $150,000 off Bank Premises Account and are carrying forward $1,234,574, a sum slightly larger than a year ago. The increase in the requirements of the Pension Fund is due to our having during the year amalgamated with it the Bank of Hamilton Pension Fund.

Our note circulation shows an increase during the year of just over $1,000,000 and our deposits one of $16,758,000, which, however, is chiefly in balances of a more or less temporary character. While we are not borrowing under the Finance Act, and our Bills Payable are lower than a year ago, yet there is a net increase of $15,225,000 in our liabilities to the public. Our holdings of actual cash are somewhat lower than a year ago, but Notes and Cheques and Bank Balances have increased over $10,000,000. There is an increase of $5,729,000 in our holdings of bonds and other negotiable securities and of $14,116,000 in Call Loans abroad, while Call Loans in Canada are down $4,782,000. These changes bear mute witness to the quietude in business generally, and this is emphasized by a decrease of $3,651,000 in Current Loans in Canada and of $4,551,000 in those abroad. The improvement in the West has resulted in some decrease under the heading of Non-current Loans, and we look for a further decrease in this item during the coming year. Our total assets show a net increase of $15,239,000, and stand now at the largest figures in the history of this Bank. It is customary to mention the relation of cash and bank balances and of so-called quick assets to liabilities to the public, and these percentages are, respectively, 21.17 per cent. and 55.69 per cent. Under existing money conditions these figures lose some of their interest.

Commercial Banking. There is some ground for the view that certain underlying changes are taking place in the field of commercial banking which at the moment tend to lessen the amount of money borrowed from the banks. The policy of merchandising by buying on a hand-to-mouth basis and aiming at a rapid turnover, aided as it has been by a striking improvement in transportation facilities in recent years, has been one factor in this. Not only has there been definite improvement in the service afforded by the railways for long hauls, but the use of the motor truck for short hauls has worked in the same direction. Indeed it is more than probable

that the loss of revenue occasioned to the railways by this use of the motor truck in a period of slackened business activity has spurred them on to greater efficiency in handling their long-haul business, and that thus indirectly the motor car industry and the large expenditures of governments on highway improvement are bringing about changes which have a definite bearing on bank earnings. The change in the method of handling the western wheat crop has also an influence of the same character. The marketing of the grain is now in part financed by the farmer's own funds. The proceeds of the sale of his grain are disbursed to him by instalments and the partial distribution made in the spring provides him with funds for his seeding operations. The change makes for more orderly financing on the farmer's part, and is in this respect beneficial. Any loss which the banks thus experience will undoubtedly be more than made up to them in the long run by the increased prosperity of their customers.

There has been a considerable decrease in the numerical strength of the staff of the Bank since a year ago, resulting in a marked reduction in overhead expense. This decrease is due partly to the closing and consolidation of branches, but also to a reduction and simplification of our routine to which special attention has been devoted during the past year. In this and in other ways the staff have responded loyally and cheerfully to all demands made upon them and are worthy of your continued trust and appreciation.

During the year just completed an interesting anniversary passed unnoticed by all save a few. This was the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Halifax Banking Company on 3rd September, 1825, by Enos Collins and his associates, in Halifax. His son, Mr. Brenton Halliburton Collins, J.P., passed away in Tunbridge Wells, England, in November, 1924, less than a year before the century was completed. During all this time, over 99 years, father and son had preserved their connection with the Bank, Mr. B. H. Collins being one of our large shareholders. The Halifax Banking Company, as you will all know, was amalgamated with this Bank in 1903.

Under our agreement with the owners of the property adjoining this building, acquired for the use of the Bank, the enlargement of the head office will require to be commenced this year. Plans have been prepared and are now under consideration by the directors. More adequate facilities for carrying on the work of the head office and the Toronto branch are greatly needed.

As we look forward into the future the outlook appears to be clearer than a year ago. During the last few months exports and imports, particularly the former, have increased in volume. There has been a gratifying improvement in railway earnings and the mining industry is showing increasing signs of prosperity. An excellent harvest has been reaped and the outlook for marketing it at remunerative prices is good. The position and prospects of the live stock industry are much improved. With a general reduction of indebtedness, an ample supply of money and increasing activity in many lines, the stage is set for an all-round improvement in business in Canada.

NATIONAL ECONOMY AND INCREASE OF POPULATION

Addresses of

the President and the General Manager

of

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Address of the President, Mr. G. S. Campbell, at the Annual Meeting, Halifax, N.S., Jan. 27, 1926.

While 1925 has not been free of business disappointments, it has shown a slow but steady improvement over 1924. This improvement became more pronounced as the season advanced and it became apparent that our splendid crop prospects were being fully realized and the grain marketed at profitable prices. This abundant harvest has enabled our farming population to reduce their loans and mortgages, and encouraged them to look forward to the new year with renewed confidence and assurance. Practically all lines of business have benefited by this immense addition to the wealth of the country, and it is largely responsible for the spirit of optimism with which Canada enters the new year.

We have other reasons for optimism besides the sound position of agriculture. Bank savings deposits in Canada increased during the year to the extent of seventy millions, thus augmenting the buying power of our home market. Commercial insolvencies have shown a marked decline as compared with 1924, proving that Canadian business is developing along sound lines. Our foreign trade continues to expand, and the aggregate value of exports and imports now exceeds two billion dollars, with a favourable export balance of nearly four hundred millions,—remarkable figures for a country of only nine million people. These are all signs of returning prosperity. Another gratifying fact which has marked the past year, is the rapid development of the mineral resources in northern Ontario and Quebec. We are just beginning to realize the measure and value of the precious metals that are hidden under the soil of those undeveloped regions. Canada is fast becoming one of the richest mineral producing countries of the world. Other factors which make for stability and progress are Britain's return to the gold standard, the re-opening of the British market to Dominion loans, and the gradual adjustment of European war debts.

In making brief references to some of the factors that vitally affect our business prosperity, one must be careful, in a gathering such as this, to avoid entering the field of controversial politics,

but business to-day is so closely associated with, and so dependent upon governmental policies, that it is not always possible to dissociate them. It does seem unfortunate that, at present, neither of our political parties commands a working majority in the House of Commons. Under such circumstances, no government can courageously grapple with the problems that are crying out for solution in Canada to-day, while uncertainty as to future fiscal and other changes cannot but have the effect of retarding the expansion of business.

There are certain outstanding questions affecting our material development which have already been touched upon in most of our annual reviews, but they are so important that I may be pardoned for again referring to them.

Taxation and Prosperity. The question of taxation is a perennial one, but it is so closely bound up with the prosperity of the country that it cannot be ignored. In Canada it is becoming more than a burden; it is fast becoming a menace. I have seen it stated that the average business man to-day has to work one day in five to pay his tax bill. Our situation is aggravated by our contiguity to the United States, whose rapidly accumulating wealth enables it to reduce its taxation each year by hundreds of millions of dollars. This seriously handicaps Canadian industry, and acts as a magnet to draw our population across the line. It seems futile to repeat that inordinately high taxes arrest development and check investment in new industries, and that, so long as profits from business ventures are largely taken by the government while losses are borne by the investor, so long will people put their money into conservative securities and, as a consequence, business will stagnate and unemployment increase. The remedy for this serious situation is no easy problem. The two remedial requirements that at once suggest themselves are national economy and increase of population. To secure national economy in a democratic country seems to be almost a hopeless expectation. With the best will in the world to economize, the government of the day finds itself facing an avalanche of claims and demands from all parts of the country. Many of these demands are legitimate enough, if we could afford to grant them, and others are not. The government, being human and dependent upon popular support for its existence, cannot always stand the pressure. I think we could all name expenditures that have been incurred, and others that are projected, which are entirely indefensible in the present state of our finances, and yet neither political party has had the courage to denounce them. The railway situation in itself presents a problem of the first magnitude which clamours for adjustment. It is a startling fact that our annual national budget to-day exceeds our entire national debt before the war. It is difficult to find a remedy for this vexed question of public expenditure, unless the leaders of both political parties agree to support each other in a policy of retrenchment. Another solution might be the creation of a non-partisan budgeting authority who could control public expenditure

and be independent of political pressure. There is no rubbing out the fact that we in Canada to-day are living beyond our means, and if we are going to extricate ourselves from the serious financial situation with which we are confronted, a courageous and systematic effort will have to be made by all governments, federal, provincial and municipal, to reduce national expenditures. That policy would have, I believe, the hearty support of all right-minded and patriotic citizens, no matter to which political party they belong.

The other method of relief from taxation which obviously presents itself, is increase of population so that the burden may be more widely distributed. It is most disappointing to record the fact that during the past year Canada made no advance in population. With our limitless expanse of productive soil and our wealth of natural resources, why is it that we cannot attract the most desirable class of settlers from the over-crowded populations of Britain and northern Europe? Partly, no doubt, because of conditions which we could not control, but chiefly, I believe, because we have had no well thought out and co-ordinated scheme to attract and colonize settlers on a large scale. Such a scheme should, in my judgment, provide for active and organized co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. This would avoid duplication of effort and also ensure to each province a fair share of immigration. Owing to the rich harvest of the past year conditions now seem favourable for such a policy. The transportation companies have already announced substantial reductions in ocean and rail rates, and if the government take vigorous and effective action, as they have promised to do, we should see a steady influx of settlers to our shores during this year.

Another very important element in our future prosperity is the attitude towards each other of capital and labour. We have had some serious strikes in Canada during the past year. Without entering into the merits of this never-ending controversy which every year proves so costly to the country, it must surely be apparent to all parties concerned that the only sensible solution and the only salvation for industry is co-operation instead of antagonism. That co-operation, however, cannot be expected unless labour is convinced that it is getting a fair share of the profits it helps to create. It would help business immensely if operators would take the initiative in dealing more frankly with their men. When conditions warrant an advance in wages, the men should not always have to fight for that advance. On the other hand, when difficult times come, the men should be prepared to accept a reasonable reduction in wages. I believe that the great body of our Canadian working men are sound at heart and want to be fair and reasonable, but too frequently they allow themselves to be influenced by extremists who are always active and who involve them in disputes that might be amicably adjusted if a more reasonable attitude were adopted.

Another problem that Canada must face without delay is the

production and distribution of fuel. We have no lack of coal mines in Canada, but distances are so great that the question becomes largely one of transportation. Under present conditions, American coal can be imported into certain sections of the Dominion more cheaply than the Canadian product. Our mines thus lose the home market, and some of them are shutting down. In our climate coal is so essential that we cannot afford to be dependent upon outside sources of supply. Importation of foreign coal is increasing each year and, while it is a serious matter to increase the price of coal at our industrial centres, it is to be hoped that some fair and equitable means may be devised to preserve the bulk of our home market for home production and thus enable our Canadian mines to carry on.

Personally, I am a strong believer in the policy of conserving Canadian natural resources and using them for the development of Canadian industry. Our water powers, our raw material of mine and forest and field, should, so far as possible, be utilized for the production of the finished article by Canadian labour and the increment of value thus created retained in Canada.

If Canada is to take full advantage of her wonderful opportunities, there are other essential conditions which must not be lost sight of. There must be more good-will and co-operation between the various provinces of the Dominion. We must seek to have a better understanding of each other's problems and have more sympathy with each other's difficulties. We must even be prepared to make sacrifices when necessary in the interest of the whole country. But that does not mean that any section of the country should be expected to lie under permanent disabilities which are capable of adjustment. To name a concrete instance, it seems manifestly unfair that, whenever navigation closes in the St. Lawrence, the great bulk of our exports and a large proportion of our imports should pass through foreign ports instead of through the ports of our Maritime Provinces. It is not enough to say that trade must be free to follow the lines of least resistance. We don't take that view when other industrial and commercial interests are imperilled. We try to protect our interests. Such handicaps, no matter to what section of the country they belong, should be sympathetically considered. My point is that, if such grievances are not dealt with in a spirit of give and take, discontent and sectionalism are engendered, and the spirit of unity and patriotism which are essential to national progress is weakened and imperilled.

These remarks are not inspired by any doubt as to the future prosperity of Canada. They are rather the expression of a desire that our prosperity may not be retarded by causes which are preventable. We have such a magnificent heritage in Canada that every patriotic citizen wants to see her expand and flourish to the extent of her capacity. Nature has endowed our country with all the elements of material affluence. It is for us to turn them to the highest account so that we may exercise a still wider influence in the

world of affairs. Granted unity of purpose, a desire to strive for the common good, and determination to take advantage of our manifold opportunities, we may face the future with the utmost confidence.

Remarks of The General Manager, J. A. McLeod.

Last year, when it was our privilege to address you, we stated that certain factors justified us in looking forward to improved conditions for 1925, but our expectations were not translated into business until the autumn, when the bountiful harvest which has been reaped was assured. It was then that a perceptible turn for the better set in, so that the improvement in business generally was confined to the last months of the year. Despite the fact that, for the most part, it may be said of 1925 that the year was one of continued liquidation and dull trade, we are able to present to you to-day the Ninety-fourth Annual Statement of the Bank, showing our affairs to be in their customary sound and liquid position, and with profits slightly in excess of those of a year ago. We have paid our customary dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, absorbing $1,600,000, and circulation tax of $100,000. The usual contribution of $75,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund has been made and $250,000 written off Bank Premises. The Balance carried forward, $112,920.43, is added to undivided profits, making the total $450,644.39. Our Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits now total $19,950,644.39, or approximately twice our capital of $10,000,000.

The changes in the Balance Sheet reflect somewhat closely the trend of business generally during the year. Notes in circulation have increased $557,150.07, due to more active business in the latter part of the year. Non-interest-bearing or free current account balances at $36,293,619.49 show an increase of $3,163,055.28. This is a very encouraging index of improving business conditions. As is usual in periods of dull trade, our interest-bearing or savings deposits show an increase and now total $153,163,219.36, or $6,350,321.85 higher than 1924. The total increase in deposits is, roundly, $9,500,000.

Our cash holdings, consisting of current coin, Dominion notes and foreign currencies, are $34.336,164.88, which is 16 per cent. of our liabilities to the public, while our cash, clearing items and bank balances amount to $49,770,576.55, about 24 per cent. of liabilities. These percentages are approximately the same as a year ago. Our quick assets are $139,847,965.45, over 65 per cent. of our liabilities. This is a slightly higher percentage than a year ago, due to the fact that our increased deposits were invested largely in securities. We have always shown a strong liquid position, but this year's percentage is really higher than we like, for the reason that we would be better pleased to put out more money in desirable commercial loans if there was the demand, rather than invest so largely in securities, as we are forced to do at present, in order to keep our funds employed.

Our investment now total $58,928,169.42, an increase of $9,631,-

547.19 during the year, which is reflected principally in our holdings of Dominion and Provincial securities and in railway and other bonds, the latter consisting of the highest grade railway and public utility issues. As in the past, our policy has been to confine ourselves largely to securities of short maturity, and of our total investments 34 per cent. mature in the next five years and 41 per cent. in the second five years.

Bank in Exceptionally Strong Position. Current loans in Canada have declined $6,535,920.37. Most of this reduction has taken place in the West, where our grain borrowers are not using their customary lines of credit for crop-moving purposes. The bulk of the wheat crop is now being handled by the Wheat Pool, and as it is their policy to hold back from the farmer a percentage of the value of his wheat delivered, a substantial amount of capital is thus made available, rendering the Pool less dependent on the banks for funds to facilitate their operations. Loans in Canada for commercial purposes have shown a steady decline since deflation set in in 1920, while savings deposits are within $20,000,000 of the high peak reached in March, 1921. The proportion of current loans to total assets of all banks is now at the lowest point in several decades. Current loans elsewhere than in Canada increased $5,158,271.47, to $19,666,700.30. About 40 per cent. of this increase is represented by time loans against stock exchange collateral that we put out late in the year at favourable rates. The balance represents an increase in our foreign business due, to some extent, to the opening of new branches during the past few years. Our call loans in Canada and elsewhere are $25,-149,219.48, an increase of $1,463,129.10. These are all well secured by first class stocks and bonds, and are a readily realizable asset forming our secondary cash reserve.

Bank Premises Account shows a reduction of $322,386.08. The balance now stands at $7,500,703.26. Of recent years we have been obliged to acquire considerable property as well as undertake new construction to meet our expanding business but, happily, our heavy expenditures for the present are at an end, and we expect in the future to show a steady reduction in this heading of our Balance Sheet.

It is needless to point out that your Bank is in an exceptionally strong position, and we were never before so well fortified with cash and readily realizable assets to take advantage of any legitimate trade expansion.

Large Amount of New Wealth. Canada is essentially an agricultural country, for we derive from the soil more than sixty per cent. of our annual national wealth; therefore, the trade and industries of the country are bound up in the prosperity of the farmer. Our Western farmers have enjoyed one of the best years since 1920. The wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces is estimated at 424,000,000 bushels, being 160,000,000 in excess of the 1924 crop and within 30,-

000,000 bushels of the bumper crop of 1923. It is estimated that the Prairie Provinces alone will realize upwards of $614,000,000 from their grain crop, and this amount is roundly $150,000,000 in excess of the amount realized in 1924. Crops have been uniformly good throughout all Canada with the exception of southwestern Ontario where, owing to a prolonged drought, production was below normal. The estimated value of the total output of agriculture for 1925 is given as $1,716,580,000, which is an increase over 1924 of $263,212,000. Such a large amount of new wealth must create an improvement in all branches of trade and industry.

Next in importance to agriculture are the products of our forest. During the year there has been a notable expansion in the production of pulp and newsprint. Those engaged in the lumbering business, however, have not done well, for the reason that prices have declined, owing to the over-supplied condition of the foreign markets, particularly in England, where stocks from the Baltic come in competition with our Canadian supply. The outlook for this branch of the industry is not encouraging. It is estimated that the value of the products of the forest reached $456,000,000, which is $30,000,000 greater than in 1924, but this increase is accounted for by the expansion in the output of pulp and newsprint.

One of the most prosperous industries in Canada to-day is mining. The development of our mineral resources is steadily expanding, and how important this industry has become may be gathered from the fact that the output for 1925 is valued at $228,440,000, the largest in the history of the country and $18,900,000 in advance of 1924. Unfortunately, one branch of the industry is not prospering, and that is coal mining, which fell off in production to the value of roundly $4,500,000, due mainly to a prolonged strike in the Nova Scotia coal fields.

In the manufacturing field there has been an improvement in the textile industry, but the woollen industry is still in a crippled condition. The boot and shoe trade still finds a restricted market and prices that leave no margin of profit. In the iron and steel trade business is very uneven, and many plants are operating much below capacity. Wholesale merchants and jobbers find it difficult to secure an increased volume of business to take care of the heavy overhead expenses which they are subjected to under present conditions. It can be said that the retail merchant still continues to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, so that, altogether, little if any profit has accrued to those engaged in manufacturing and distributing businesses.

Steady Growth of Exports. Our foreign trade for 1925 totaled $2,173,000,000, which is an increase of $295,000,000 as compared with the previous year. It is gratifying to note the steady growth of our exports which totaled $1,283,000,000 as against $1,070,000,000, the increase amounting to $213,000,000, while the

increase in our imports has been only $82,000,000. The excess of exports over imports reached a total of $393,000,000, which is an increase of $131,000,000 over 1924.

As our foreign trade expands, the balance in our favour also continues to increase, mainly through larger exports of the products of agriculture, the forest and the mine.

The United States has enjoyed a year of unequalled prosperity. The value of all farm production is said to reach the stupendous sum of approximately twelve billion dollars. The production and consumption of goods for domestic trade was the greatest in the history of the country, and the volume of foreign trade is also marked by increased totals. As an evidence of the great business activity, banking credit reached the highest levels ever attained. Interest rates were a little higher than a year ago, but there was nothing in the nature of a money stringency. The movement of freight, as shown by car loadings and railway earnings, is well ahead of a year ago, and all evidence points to a record turnover. No one can forecast with any degree of certainty as to how long this wave of prosperity will last, but it seems to be the concensus of opinion that business will continue at its present level for at least six months.

In regard to the prospects for 1926, so many factors entering into the situation render any forecast difficult; besides, past records furnish no parallel for current conditions or anything approaching them. Nevertheless, we believe the outlook has not been so promising since 1920, and in justification of this belief we would point to the improved undertone of our greatest basic industry, agriculture, to the prospect of more stable prices for all commodities, to our expanding foreign trade, and to the expectation that the European situation will continue to improve. On the other hand, we have problems of a national character to contend with, chief among these being taxation, the unsatisfactory position of our National Railways, and immigration. The President in his address has referred to these problems at some length, but they cannot be too frequently drawn to the attention of authorities and the necessity of remedial measures too often emphasized. We can probably struggle along, handicapped by our burden of excessive taxation and annual railway deficits, but, if our load were lightened, the pathway to prosperity would be made smoother and our progress greatly accelerated.

It gives me pleasure to record the faithful and zealous service that has been given the Bank's interests by its officers and employees during the year. Our staff numbers 2,052 in all, and they are performing their duties in a manner that reflects credit on themselves and the Bank.

The Directors' Report

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Ninety-fourth Annual Report, showing the result of the operations of the Bank during the year ending December 31st, 1925, together with a statement of the Assets and Liabilities as at that date.

The profits for the year, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and the necessary reservations for interest on deposits accrued and on discounts unearned, amounted to $2,137,920.43. Adding to this the sum of $337,723.96, the balance of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from the previous year, a total of $2,475,644.39 was shown to be at disposal and the following appropriations have been made:

Dividends at 16% per Annum	$1,600,000.00
Tax on Circulation	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	75,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	250,000.00

These aggregate $2,025,000 and the balance of $450,644.39 is being brought forward into the current year at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The Auditors appointed by you have made a close investigation of the affairs of the Bank and their certificate is appended to the statement now submitted. All the branches have been inspected and reported upon during the year by qualified members of our own staff specially appointed for that purpose.

Five new branches have been opened since the year began, four have been closed and there are now 299 in active operation, and 22 sub-branches. Of the former 261 are in Canada, 22 in the West Indies, 12 in Newfoundland, 3 in the United States and 1 in England.

The duties of the Staff have been efficiently performed and your Directors again desire to record their appreciation of the faithful service rendered.

On behalf of the Board,
G. S. CAMPBELL,
President.

Halifax, N.S., January 27th, 1926.

General Statement as at December 31st, 1925

LIABILITIES

Captal Stock paid in		$ 10,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund		19,500,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account		450,644.39	
Dividends declared and unpaid		402,300.00	
			$ 30,352,944.39
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 14,700,310.23	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 36,293,619.49		
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	153,163,219.36	189,456,838.85	
		$204,157,149.08	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,559,269.95	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries		1,472,264.89	
Bills Payable		1,258,862.60	
			208,447,546.52
Letters of Credit outstanding			5,410,890.24
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing			244,452.01
			$244,455,833.16

ASSETS

Current Coin	$ 9,295,560.93	
Dominion Notes	22,956,902.75	
United States and other foreign currencies	2,083,701.20	
Notes of other Banks	1,024,231.40	
Cheques on other Banks	11,928,732.44	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,481,447.83	
	$ 49,770,576.55	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	6,000,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value	33,440,738.17	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	11,099,059.04	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	14,388,372.21	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	15,972,356.37	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	9,176,863.11	$139,847,965.45
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	$ 70,802,114.02	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	19,666,700.30	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	5,410,890.24	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	488,238.34	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	7,500,703.26	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	59,736.95	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.	473,820.40	
Other assets not included in the foregoing	205,664.20	$104,607,867.71

DIRECTORS FOR 1926

G. S. Campbell, Esq., LL.D.
J. Walter Allison, Esq., D.C.L.
Charles Archibald, Esq.
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.
Hon. N. Curry.
W. W. White, Esq., M.D.
S. J. Moore, Esq.
W. D. Ross, Esq.
Hon. MacCallum Grant.
Hon. George Bryson.
John B. Fraser, Esq.
Russell Blackburn, Esq.
Alexander Maclaren, Esq.
Hon. George Gordon.
F. P. Starr, Esq.
O. E. Smith, Esq.

At a Meeting of Directors Mr. George S. Campbell was re-elected President and Mr. J. Walter Allison, Vice-President.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

The 51st Annual Meeting and Reports of The Imperial Bank of Canada.

The Fifty-first Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th November, 1925, the chair being taken by the President, Mr. Peleg Howland. The Directors' Report and Annual Statement were read by the Secretary as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Fifty-first Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 31st October, 1925, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations for the year.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was	$1,039,223.19
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1925, after deducting charges of management, auditors' fees and interest due depositors and after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount were	1,162,148.73
Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account of	$2,201,371.92
This amount has been appropriated as follows:—	
Dividends at the rate of 12% per annum	$ 840,000.00
Bonus of 1% for the year	70,000|00
Annual contribution to Officers' and Employees' Pension and Guarantee Funds	42,500.00
Dominion Government Taxes Paid and Reserved	150,000.00
Balance of Account Carried Forward	1,098,871.92
	$2,201,371.92

The Head Office and branches have as usual been carefully inspected during the year and the Auditors appointed by you have also made their examinations as required by law. Their report and certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet. Under the Bank Act a change will require to be made this year in one of your Auditors.

The Directors have again much pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the various officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

Address of The President, Mr. Peleg Howland. (In Part)

This country has again been blessed with a bountiful harvest; the production of grains much exceeding as far as the Western Provinces are concerned that of last year. Reasonable prices, too, are being received for it, but, unfortunately, bad weather delayed the threshing on the Prairies of much of it, affecting its quality and postponing the liquidation of many farmers' accounts. In the older Provinces the returns will be equally as good as last year; in some fruit sections, better perhaps, in dollars and cents.

Business Conditions. In regard to other lines of activity, the production of Pulp and Paper is increasing and bids fair soon to exceed, if it has not already done so, that of the United States. Pulp and Paper combined make, perhaps, the largest item in dollars in our exports. Lumber has not been doing very well, and there is likely to be a curtailment in woods operations. The fisheries have done fairly well, the canning of salmon in British Columbia yielding a profit. Mining in Northern Ontario and in British Columbia is becoming yearly more important, and great things are promised for the newer discoveries in the Province of Quebec. Canada is becoming a very large producer of gold. If minted at Ottawa, as is the prospect if New York exchange remains at a discount, the probability of a return to specie payment should be hastened. Coal, though, does not seem to yield satisfactory returns to the operators, though the quantity raised is large, and happily labour troubles have been overcome.

Manufacturing and trading, generally, it is anticipated, will show somewhat better returns than last year, partly through economies and greater efficiency and partly through somewhat increased turnover. The necessity for economy is showing itself in the extension of the chain store system, in syndicate buying and in the tendency to merge on the part of both traders and manufacturers. Reports of the Department of Labour would indicate some reduction in the percentage of the unemployed.

Immigrants have been comparatively few in number, but judging from their origin, which has been chiefly British and American, they should be desirable.

Foreign Trade. Our foreign trade increases—our exports growing in greater proportion than our imports, with a large balance in our favour, maintaining the Canadian dollar at a premium in New York. Altogether, there has been recently considerable improvement in our commercial affairs, and I think that we may count with reasonable confidence on its continuation for some time.

Our Railway Problem. It is of the utmost importance that our Railway problem be solved; that a period be put to the increase in the Country's obligations caused by the expenditure on the Government Road and the deficits for its operation. These more than overbalance any apparent reduction in the net Dominion debt. How can we hope that desirable immigrants will voluntarily seek us out if our burdens are not becoming lighter or that new enterprises will be established or satisfactory development undertaken if Sales and Profit Taxes give promise of indefinite continuation. Are we not paying altogether too much for our experiment in Government ownership? I do not think I am astray in saying that the expenditure on the Government Road since ownership was assumed added to the fixed charges not earned, for all of which the country is either directly or indirectly in debt, will reach a sum equal to one-third the published

net debt in which it is not included; and this debt is constantly growing.

Public Ownership. Why not get rid of the Road, if a purchaser can be found for it, on a basis that would give a reasonable chance in the future to the buyer, and thus peg our loss? Once the country can show a surplus in its revenue that is real, new heart will be put into the whole community. What defence is there for Public Ownership, if it does not pay? There is no magic about it. There is no inherent benefit irrespective of results.

World Conditions. Affairs abroad are none too satisfactory, though there has been some progress made towards the insurance of peace between the greater powers of Europe, but Nations have little confidence in one another, and the disposition to trade other than in a one-sided way does not seem to be growing, and only through well-balanced trading, it seems to me, can they become truly friendly. Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, all have their troubles that threaten to be serious. It is distressing to see nations that are suffering from heavy burdens of debt, some of them on the verge of bankruptcy, maintaining large military establishments and engaged in wars with peoples who are subjects through conquest, and are not allowed "Self-determination." I mention these things, because they must of necessity affect our prosperity as we are finding markets for our produce in nearly all parts of the world, and are taking in exchange the products of many foreign countries.

Strong Liquid Position. To touch on the Bank's immediate affairs; an examination of the statement and comparison with last year will show that we are in a very strong and liquid position, and show quite large increases in our readily realizable assets, and are prepared to take advantage of increased business should there be the hoped-for revival. Fortunately, the condition of Exchange and the better Call Money rates in New York are enabling us meanwhile to use our surplus funds to better advantage than last year, but all this the General Manager will explain much better than I am able to do.

The letters of the Managers, written annually, are of the usual careful nature, and are, I would say, considerably more optimistic than those of last year.

Address of The General Manager, A. E. Phipps. (In Part)

This is the fifth occasion on which I have had the privilege of addressing you in accordance with the custom whereby the Balance Sheet of the Bank is explained to the Shareholders by the General Manager, and it is most gratifying to call your attention to the fact that the statement before you to-day shows a substantial improvement in every particular.

While we have not regained the peak figures reached by the Bank during the boom years of 1919 to 1921, it is noteworthy that the de-

posits, which fell in 1924 to a total of $88,000,000 from a peak of $99,000,000 in 1921, have reached the substantial total of $96,000,000, as shown by the Balance Sheet. The total assets, which in 1921 were $128,000,000, and which shrank during the period of readjustment to $115,000,000, have again risen until they are now practically $125,000,000, while the profits are some $55,000 in excess of last year. The greater part of the improvement has occurred during the last six months of the Bank's year, and I hope and believe it may be taken as an indication of the generally improved condition in the business of the country.

Profits Show Increase. You have heard in the Report that the profits of the year amounted to $1,162,148.73, compared with $1,107,889.99 last year, and after making the customary deductions for dividend, bonus, Guarantee and Pension Fund and setting aside $150,000 required for taxes, there is left to be carried over to the next account $1,098,871.92, compared with $1,039,223.19 last year.

Dealing with the Balance Sheet, the circulation at $10,678,152 shows an increase of $1,151,598, which can be ascribed to earlier requirements in connection with the Northwest crop, and perhaps, in part, to better business conditions generally.

Deposits Grow. The increase in deposits from $88,123,096 to $95,934,168 is $7,811,072, and is made up of $1,631,403 deposits not bearing interest and $6,179,688 deposits bearing interest. A common error in commenting on Banks' statements is to classify the whole of the interest-bearing accounts as Savings Bank deposits, but this is not correct. The Actual Savings Department deposits and deposits of that kind amount to $62,581,366, as compared with $57,079,167 a year ago—an increase of $5,501,159. A satisfactory feature of our deposit business is that, notwithstanding the closing of a number of unprofitable branches, as mentioned in the Report, the number of depositors of the Bank is not less, but shows some increase.

Our total cash holdings are $26,338,271, compared with $27,153,070 a year ago. This equals 24.16 per cent. of our liabilities to the public, which, while slightly less than last year, is a very high percentage, and fully up to the showing of former years.

Government Securities. Our investments of the first grade, consisting of Dominion and Provincial Government securities, Canadian Municipal securities, and items of that character, total $21,918,609, compared $17,334,346 in 1924—an increase of upwards of $4,500,000. Our Call Loans in New York are $5,000,000 as compared with $2,000,000 last year, and our Call Loans in Canada are $6,563,093, compared with $5,954,066, a total increase in those three classes of investments of $8,211,389. If we add these to our cash holdings, we get a total of $59,819,964, equal to 55¾ per cent. of our total liabilities to the public, and if we include our loans to Provincial Governments and to Municipal Corporations, $6,509,634, which are very

high-class assets, the total is $66,875,829, and the percentage is 61½ per cent. compared with 58½ per cent. last year, which in turn, was the highest for a number of years.

Current Loans. Current Loans are $50,225,800, compared with $49,356,226—an increase of slightly under $1,000,000, which we consider quite satisfactory considering that, according to the Government Statement of Sept. 30, 1925, the Current Loans of all the Banks in Canada show a shrinkage for the twelve months of $53,000,000. It will be noted that the position of the Bank is exceedingly favourable for taking on desirable commercial loans as soon as renewed business activity brings about a demand for that class of accommodation.

The next heading, Current Loans Elsewhere Than in Canada, is new. Owing to satisfactory rates of discount and exchange early in the year we were able to employ profitably some of our surplus funds by investing in Guaranteed Bankers' Bills in London. The amount $614,044.72, shown under this heading, is the remainder of investments of several million dollars in that way, and will be returned to the ordinary banking channels in Canada as required.

The Non-Current Loans, I am happy to say, are smaller, being $201,955, compared with $355,264.36 in the 1924 Balance Sheet. The aggregate of Real Estate not Bank Premises, Mortgages Receivable and Other Assets Accounts is about $100,000 less.

An Interesting Comparison. In concluding my remarks on the Balance Sheet I give you the following, taken from the Dominion Government Return of Chartered Banks for September, 1924, compared with the same Return for September, 1925—the last Return published—Total Assets, all Banks, increased one hundred and forty-six millions, or 5.4 per cent.; Imperial Bank increased twelve and a half millions, or 11.1 per cent. Current Accounts All Banks increased ninety-two and a half millions, or 18.6 per cent.; Imperial Bank increased $5,400,000, or 22 per cent. Savings Deposits All Banks increased ninety-one millions, or 7.8 per cent.; Imperial Bank, $6,100,000, or 10.8 per cent. Current Loans in Canada All Banks decreased fifty-three millions, or 5.5 per cent. decrease; Imperial Bank increased $713,000, or .14 per cent. Circulation All Banks increased four millions, or 2.3 per cent.; Imperial Bank, $250,000, or .25 per cent.

The Staff. The staff of the bank consists of 1,212 officers, of whom 239 are young women. They continue to perform their respective duties with zeal and efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of the management.

Our Shareholders. The number of shareholders on Oct. 31, 1920, was 2,055; last year it was 2,364; to-day it is 2,517. We consider it a mark of confidence that the number of shareholders continues to increase, and it also must be gratifying to you to know that the price of all Bank shares, including those of your own Bank has recently shown substantial gains, due, of course, to restored con-

fidence in the Canadian banking situation and to the fact that the rates obtainable on sound investments have declined steadily during the last two years. Indeed, it is a wonder to me, in view of the high character of the security and the very satisfactory yield, that Canadian Bank stocks have been neglected for so long by those having money to invest.

Business Gradually Improving. In the United States business has been booming for some time past and good times in Canada usually follow good times in the United States about a year later. There seems to be a better feeling in the air in Canada. The position of the agriculturist has greatly improved in the last two or three years. The mining of precious metals is improving steadily under favourable conditions. The water powers of the country are being steadily developed, with a consequent increase in business activity, particularly in the production of pulp and paper, which has become a very important industry, and is continually growing so much that Canada is now running neck and neck with the United States of America for the position of the greatest producers of newsprint in the world. Exchanges with London and New York have returned to practically parity.

Caution Still Necessary. The Banking situation has been cleared up, and the losses due to deflation pretty well liquidated or absorbed, and, although there is still need for caution and difficulties will undoubtedly confront bankers and profits will still be hard to get, there is reason to hope that these difficulties will be substantially less than for the last few years. The unsatisfactory features, of course, are that business is still oppressed by heavy and, in some cases, hampering taxation. The flour-milling industry, the lumber industry and some branches of iron and steel production are suffering from lack of turnover and heavy overhead expenses, and we still have the railway situation to face, but on the whole the outlook might be very much worse. It is our policy to go on as we have been, not contemplating alliances, but attending to our own business with the best care we can give it for the purpose of rendering service to our clients and obtaining satisfactory results for our shareholders, and I have no reason to suppose that we will not be able to continue to achieve a reasonable measure of success.

Messrs. A. B. Shepherd, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell and Company, and Mr. D. McK. McClelland, C.A., of Price, Waterhouse & Co., were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year and other customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

The following Shareholders were elected Directors:—Peleg Howland, Sir James Woods, Sir James Aikins, K.C. (Winnipeg); John Northway, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Michie, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman, J. W. Hobbs and Walter C. Laidlaw.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President, and Sir James Woods, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

PASSED BILLION DOLLAR MARK

ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1925

OF

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA*

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1925

Your Directors present the fifty-fifth Annual Report for your approval. The Company's statements have for years reflected its constantly increasing expansion and prosperity, but this year marks an epoch in the life of the organization. It has now passed the Billion Dollars mark in assurance in force, the amount after deducting re-assurances being $1,021,097,101.94. The increase over last year is $149,460,644.32. Outstanding policies number 411,492, and in addition protection is granted under the Group plan to the families of 42,755 employees of industrial and kindred firms.

Applications for new assurances have been the largest in our history, aggregating $220,534,526.67. The new policies paid-for numbered 57,944 for the amount of $193,477,057.26, after deducting amounts re-assured. The new business for the year exceeds the total amount of business the Company had in force only thirteen years ago.

By assuming the life assurance contracts of the First Reinsurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., a net amount of $30,520,748 was acquired by re-assurance.

The total net income for the year was $69,147,413.18, being an increase over the previous year of $6,901,731.74.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in respect of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., have amounted to $35,441,-582.40. This brings the total so paid since organization to $219,-239,710.93.

An increase of assets of $28,925,738.23 during the year has brought the total under this heading up to $303,056,145.83.

These gratifying evidences of growth and expansion are paralleled in regard to strength and profitableness. Notwithstanding the general decline in interest rates, the Company has been able not merely to continue, but to slightly increase its record in this connection, the rate earned during the year on the mean invested assets having been 6.41 per cent. Several factors have contributed to produce this result, not the least important being an increase in the dividends paid by some

* NOTE.—Annual Meeting Feb. 9, 1926. Preceding Annual Reports may be consulted in the 1911-23 volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review;* a History of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 Supplement.

of the corporations in which the Company has substantial stock holdings.

Even more important than interest yield has been the advance in the market value of our securities. For many years we have specialized in long term bonds and preferred and common stocks of outstanding corporations, both in Canada and in the United States. We are now reaping the rewards of this policy. On actual sales of municipal debentures and other securities which had risen to high premiums, we have realized a net profit of $2,215,772.41, while the increase in the value of securities still held has been much greater.

The profits earned by the Company during the year, based on the increase in the valuation of our securities as made by the government authorities, have been $21,666,284. We have not thought it wise, however, to take credit for this entire amount, and, as will be noticed, have made a deduction of $3,000,000 from the official valuation placed on our assets. We have, moreover, added $2,500,000 to our Contingency Accounts, bringing these up to a total of $10,000,000.

Following the practice of recent years, we have written off $750,000 from the book value of our Head Office and Branch Buildings, and other real estate.

We have also, by setting aside an additional $350,000, further strengthened the special reserve to provide for possible greater longevity among annuitants, bringing the total amount under this heading up to $1,100,000 in excess of government requirements.

During the year we have paid or allotted $7,662,784.35 as profits to our policyholders. After deducting this sum, and the accretions to Shareholders' Account, and making the foregoing heavy allocations, we have yet been able to add $6,532,642.75 to our undivided profits, bringing the total surplus over all liabilities, Contingency Accounts and Capital up to $28,640,000.69.

For the sixth consecutive year we are able to announce an increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to our policyholders in the ensuing year.

For reasons of convenience and uniformity, your Directors authorized the acceptance of $15 per share on those shares of the capital stock on which but $35 had been paid, thus raising all shares to the $50 class, and making the capital $2,000,000 subscribed, and $1,000,000 paid up.

To provide for the expansion of our business, it has been necessary to make an extension of the Head Office building, which has now been completed, and will be formally opened on the day of our Annual Meeting. The building is devoted exclusively to the use of the Company, but it is evident that we must at once provide for further enlargement.

Your Directors recommend that the membership of the Board be

increased from twelve to fifteen, as permitted by the Insurance Act, and a by-law to this effect will be submitted for your approval.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. J. Redpath Dougall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Mr. T. B. Macaulay and Mr. Arthur B. Wood.

Representatives of the Policyholders: Hon. Raoul Dandurand and Mr. John W. Ross.

H. WARREN K. HALE, *Secretary.* — T. B. MACAULAY, *President and Managing Director.*

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1926

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., *President and Managing Director.*
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., *Vice-President and Actuary.*

ROBERT ADAIR	J. REDPATH DOUGALL	ABNER KINGMAN
W. M. BIRKS	SIR HERBERT S. HOLT	CARL RIORDON
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND	CHARLES R. HOSMER	JOHN W. ROSS

HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER — HIS HONOUR JAMES C. TORY

E. A. MACNUTT, *Treasurer.* — H. WARREN K. HALE, *Secretary.*

Assistant-Actuaries:	*Superintendents of Agencies:*	*Assistant-Secretaries:*
J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.	W. A. HIGINBOTHAM	C. S. V. BRANCH
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.	JAMES W. SIMPSON	E. E. DUCKWORTH
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.	F. D. MACORQUODALE	D. L. MACAULAY
	H. O. LEACH	

H. P. THORNHILL, *Assistant-Treas.* — C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., *Chief Medical Officer.*
J. A. EWING, K.C., *Legal Adviser.* — K. GORDON, M.D., *Assistant Chief Medical Officer*
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., *Counsel.* — W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., *Consulting Med. Referee.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

CALENDAR YEAR 1925

ASSETS

Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement. As shown below, a deduction has been made to provide for possible fluctuations of market values.

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:			
Par Value	$125,970,866.20		
Ledger Value	115 334,653.19		
Market Value	122 299,329.78		
Carried out at Market Value		$122,299,329.78	
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:			
*Par Value	$ 30,371,520.00		
Ledger Value	29,310,128.44		
Market Value	31,601,257.50		
Carried out at Market Value		31,601,257.50	
Other Stocks:			
*Par Value	$ 44,168,974.47		
Ledger Value	48,566,293.89		
Market Value	63,107,014.67		
Carried out at Market Value		63,107,014.67	
		$217,007,601.95	
Less deduction from Market Values to provide for possible fluctuations		3,000 000.00	
			$214,007,601.95
Loans on Real Estate, first mortgage			26,638,919.03
Real Estate, including Company's buildings			6,532,878.01
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserve on same)			41,798,589.89
Loans on bonds and stocks			743,650.00
Cash in banks and on hand			3,276,115.05
Re-assurance Reserves on deposit with Ceding Company			894,701.75

*NOTE.—Shares of No Par Value are included as having a Par Value of $100.

Due from other Companies under Re-assurance Contracts		$11,102.74
Outstanding premiums (net)	$ 4,215 462.57	
Deferred premiums (net)	1,691,112.85	
		5,906,575.42
Interest due		362,984.61
Interest accrued		2,866,582.66
Rents due and accrued		16,444.72
Net Assets		$303,056,145.83

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British OM (5) Table with 3 per cent. interest	$212,534,724.80	
Reserve on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest, with additional special reserve of $1,100,000.00	33,557,813.85	
	$246,092 538.65	
Less Reserves on policies re-assured	1,811,359.00	
		$244,281,179.65
Death Claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge		2,535,744.75
Extra Reserve for unreported death claims		750,000.00
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded		250,000.00
Present value of Death Claims payable by instalments		1,863,345.35
Matured Endowments awaiting discharge		1,180,349.72
Annuity Claims awaiting discharge		215,969.54
Claims on Supplementary Contracts, etc., awaiting discharge		28,655.22
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge		718,879.47
Profits contingently allotted to Deferred Dividend Policies		3 877,079.02
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1926		3,434,194.50
Dividends, etc., on deposit		705,787.10
Unearned interest paid in advance		686,778.59
Premiums paid in advance		242,014.58
Sundry Liabilities		467,803.78
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued		1,178,951.76
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st Jan., 1926		999,412.11
Contingency Accounts		10,000,000.00
Total Liabilities		$273 416,145.14
Surplus to policyholders by the Company's standard as above		29,640,000.69
Capital subscribed, $2,000,000.00; paid-up	$ 1.000,000.00	
Net surplus over all Liabilities and capital stock	28,640,000.69	
Surplus over all Liabilities, except capital stock	$ 29,640,000.69	
		$303,056,145.83

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1926

Address by Mr. J. H. Fortier, President of Canadian Manufacturers' Association†

Reports reaching the Association from various parts of Canada during the past few months, on the whole, express disappointment that business conditions are not fulfilling the expectations entertained earlier in the year.

During the autumn months and December and January, improvement in a number of departments of national activity was evident, but in February and March a reaction set in, many factories went on short time, and the present outlook for industry and business, while retaining some encouraging features, is not nearly as satisfactory as anticipated.

Part of our present industrial production is not remunerative. Too many factories are operating without profit, after allowing for operating charges, heavy taxes, and depreciation. Too much business is being done merely to maintain staffs and to keep in the race. Present prices of many commodities do not yield sufficient profit to maintain the industries in a healthy condition and to lay aside necessary reserves for new machinery, buildings and equipment. Many buyers in Canada think only of cheapness and not of quality. They are so preoccupied with prices that they forget standards and values. This does not encourage craftsmanship nor the best business methods.

National Conditions. During the past year railway earnings show an encouraging increase; building permits reached a higher aggregate; bank clearings rose until January and declined afterward; iron and steel production decreased steadily from last summer until April; bank deposits have been growing monthly, but current loans have been decreasing, indicating that money is piling up in the banks and is being loaned in less amounts to business.

Conditions have improved in agriculture, due largely to successive good crops. The value of the field crops in 1925 was $1,153,000,000, as against $995,000,000 in 1924, and $900,000,000 in 1923. The improved prices for farm products have enabled farmers to pay their debts and to buy more manufactured goods.

During the past year, as in several preceding years, there was a continued revival of international trade, following the slow but steady recovery of most countries from the war. As a result, the demand

* NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925, see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924—25 volumes.

† NOTE.—Address delivered at Annual Meeting, Toronto, June 8, 9 and 10, 1926.

from other countries for Canadian products, including primary, partly manufactured and fully manufactured, has been increasing, a fact reflected in the statistics of our export trade.

In view of these favourable international factors, greater agricultural purchasing power in Canada, and the adjacent prosperity of the United States, it seems strange that Canada, although intermittent flashes of improvement are visible, is not recovering more rapidly from post war depression. Canada usually follows a few months behind the United States in upward or downward economic movements, but, although the United States has enjoyed four or five years of remarkable prosperity, the greatest in her history, this period passed without much prosperity in Canada.

Bent Double Under Taxation. Canadian industry is still bent double under the burden of taxation. This Association, through its Special Committee on Taxation, recommended that the Dominion Government abolish the sales tax, the stamp taxes, the excise taxes on manufactured articles and reduce personal and corporation income taxes. The Government is to be commended for repealing the tax on receipts, for reducing personal income taxes and for reducing the corporation income tax from 10½ to 9 per cent. Unfortunately, these reductions benefit industry and business generally very little. On the other hand, the most unsound tax of all, the sales tax, remains in force with some insignificant alterations. The stamp taxes on cheques, drafts and other commercial documents remain, and the heavy excise luxury taxes on certain manufactured articles are unchanged. Dividends paid by manufacturing companies, already assessed in corporation taxes, now must pay a second time in personal incomes. Consequently, the general effect of the taxation measures of the recent Budget is to increase the burden of taxes on industry instead of lightening it. This is particularly regrettable in this country, which needs new capital for industrial enterprises, particularly those which will develop natural resources.

Not "Uncle Sam's Pocketbook." Dominion, provincial and municipal taxes take every year one-quarter of the value of the net production and about one-seventh of the value of the gross production of the country. It is estimated that they take about one-half of our national surplus. The Dominion, provincial and municipal debts have been growing steadily since the war, and have reached enormous proportions. Apart from war debt, this situation has arisen to a very considerable degree from extravagance. Apparently, Canadians want to live on the scale of the United States. Our public buildings, hotels, railways, roads and public services are modelled on theirs, but we forget that we have not Uncle Sam's pocket book. Canada resembles a man with five thousand a year trying to live like his neighbour with fifty thousand a year. The inevitable happened —we got into debt and then went to the United States to borrow at a good rate of interest.

The United States is liquidating its national debt at the rate of one billion dollars a year, and plans to pay it all off in twenty years. What hope is there of Canada paying off her debt in twenty years? Since the war, it has been steadily increasing. Considering operating expenses and interest charges against income for the fiscal year 1925-26, we are glad to see that Canada shows a balance of $33,000,000 on the right side, and an estimated decrease of $22,000,000 in national debt. But when the advances to the Canadian National Railways are included, our national budget has come within millions of dollars of balancing since the war. For practical purposes these advances must be considered as part of the national obligations. This view was expressed by the Hon. Mr. Robb, Minister of Finance, in his Budget Speech in the House of Commons on April 15th, as follows:

"Our total payments in respect of these railway corporations now reach $601,000,000, actual cash outlay charged to our national debt. This is exclusive of accumulated interest charges, as well as the capital cost of the original Canadian Government Railways."

Most of the provinces and municipalities are not making much progress in reducing their debts, and, on the other hand, many of them are planning new borrowing.

Taxation National Overhead. Unfortunately, too many people think that others pay the taxes. This is a delusion, because it is based on the theory that people who are exempt from taxation, in the sense that they do not actually hand money to the tax-collector, are not affected by public expenditures. Taxation is so much national overhead expense, written into the cost of food, clothing, shelter, light, heat, travelling, transportation, communication, and everything else that is bought and sold and every service that is provided. When a man gets into debt he can only get out again by spending less and making more, and Canadians can get free of debt only by cutting down expenses, doing without luxuries, many of which are regarded as necessities, and by increasing the sale of their products to other countries.

During the year ending March 31st, 1926, Canada exported goods to the value of $1,330,000,000, and imported goods to the value of $927,000,000, leaving what is commonly called a "trade balance" of over $402,000,000. Items in the invisible trade balance, such as interest on Dominion, provincial and municipal debts and dividends on stocks and bonds held abroad, do not appear in this. Nevertheless, the fact that we are selling more than we buy is encouraging. In the present condition of national finance, it is also fortunate. But, before we congratulate ourselves too much, we should examine closely the nature of the exports. Wood, wood products and paper account for $278,000,000, non-ferrous metals and products, $98,000,000 and non-metallic metals and products, $25,000,000. The exports of asbestos are approximately $10,000,000, nearly all to the United States. That country has built up a great industry, based chiefly on

our raw asbestos. It is estimated that the factories of the United States will make out of the raw asbestos received from Canada last year manufactured products worth nearly $100,000,000.

While it is admitted that a new country must sell a portion of its resources in the raw state, it is of the utmost importance to develop through various processes these raw materials into finished products as soon as possible in order that the additional employment, investment and profits may be secured for our own people.

C.N.R. as Valuable Asset. The Canadian National Railways, according to the Hon. Mr. Robb's estimate, will show a net operating surplus of $33,000,000 for the fiscal year 1925-26. This, of course, does not take into consideration any interest charges on capital invested or deficits. Nevertheless, it is a good showing, so far as operation is concerned, and those responsble for it are to be congratulated. While two successive good crops assisted materially in producing this result, it is encouraging to speculate what might be secured if Canada were really prosperous in all departments and had two or three million more population. Under such conditions, and with careful management, the Canadian National Railways should change from a liability into a valuable asset. The real solution of our railway troubles lies in the expansion of production, the growth of population and the consequent increase in freight and passenger traffic.

Inseparably linked with our transportation difficulties is the question of immigration. With a steadily declining birth-rate in all provinces except Quebec, immigration becomes doubly important. It is therefore gratifying to know that there is close co-operation between the Department of Immigration and Colonization and our two great railway systems, all working in harmony to bring about an increase in the inflow of desirable population. Reports from the Government state that the Robb 3,000 Family Scheme is proving very effective. This is a joint effort of the British Government and the Canadian Government to transplant 3,000 British agricultural families to Canada in a period of three years. The first families, approximating five hundred, arrived last year under this arrangement. The result of this movement has been so successful that the placement this year will be over 1,000 families.

Low Ocean Transportation. A special impetus has also been given to the movement from the British Isles by an arrangement for a very low ocean transportation rate to Britishers coming for farm settlement, farm workers and domestic servants. This arrangement differs from those which preceded it by the introduction of the principle of reducing the cost of passage to the migrant rather than loaning money to be paid back out of wages earned in Canada. The ordinary passage rate from a port in the British Isles to Winnipeg, third class ocean and colonist rail, is £23.19.2, and under the present arrangement the migrant pays only £5.10.0. This is possible be-

cause of contribution made by the British Government and the Canadian Government with a certain rebate by the steamship companies. There appears good ground for the hope that this greatly reduced fare will result in a marked increase of suitable settlers.

The Great Exodus. The retention of Canadians in their own country is of even more importance than bringing in immigrants. I need not dwell on the story of the great exodus from this country to the United States during the past few years. You know it well. From our universities and technical schools, our business colleges, our business offices, our factories, our railways, our farms, our shops, from every department of life, the streams of emigrants went to foreign lands to seek the work denied them in their own country. Most of them were native-born Canadians or long residents, used to our ways, educated and trained at great expense, living assets of their country, whose value cannot be measured.

Canadians can only maintain and improve their position in competition with other nations through the development of character, brains and energy. This is especially true in our relations to the United States. That country has many natural advantages over ours. It has thirteen times the population in about the same area of territory. It has a climate, on the whole, more suitable for most commercial and agricultural activities. It has vastly greater wealth. We must work harder and longer than they. We must put more intellectual effort into our occupations. All our industries must be efficient if they are to live. We must get all the help possible from science. Methods must be studied, revised and improved. Scientific and industrial research must be carried on continuously. The pitifully small amount of approximately $100,000 now voted annually by the Government for research, so disproportionate to other expenditures, should be greatly increased. Manufacturers have been giving a great deal of attention to research in their own plants and also to the problems of standardizing products and decreasing their cost of production. This work must go on if we are to keep in the running.

Regretful Tariff Action. It is a matter of profound regret that the policy of reducing the Canadian Customs tariff has been continued during the present session of Parliament. The country was led to believe that there would be no further tariff changes without investigation, but like a bolt from the blue, a serious blow was dealt to the great automobile and motor truck industry, and to nearly a thousand other manufacturers who furnish it with material, parts and supplies. Directly and indirectly, this industry supports about one hundred thousand people and brought into Canada last year the immense sum of $107,000,000. It had built up a great export trade which was on the eve of further expansion. Prices could have been lowered without disturbing the industry or causing unemployment if the Government had removed the excise and the sales taxes which it collects on motor cars. It is evident that the Government did not

JOHN M. TAYLOR

President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1926.

realize at first the extent of the injury that would result, and we appreciate the attempts made to repair it to some extent in the amendments to the Budget. It was also a relief that the Government did not try to mend the situation by making further reductions on parts and materials that are made in Canada. By removing the duties on parts that are not made in Canada some compensation was given to the industry, but these concessions only partly counteract the reductions in duties. They cannot restore the business lost through the disturbance of the industry at the height of its short season. Trying to remedy the damage done through tariff reductions by making further tariff reductions is an expedient in a crisis, but it is not sound protective policy. The parts put on the free list will not be made in Canada while they are on the free list, and experience shows that, once on, it is difficult to transfer articles from that list.

Seventh in Eight Years. This made the seventh tariff reduction in eight years. In 1919, the tariff on agricultural implements was reduced and the 5 per cent. British Preferential war tariff was taken off.

In 1920, the general war tariff of 7½ per cent. was removed.

In 1922, the tariff was reduced on a considerable list of articles, including agricultural implements, woollen and cotton fabrics, knitted goods and boots and shoes.

In 1923, the British Preferential tariff rates were reduced 10 per cent. on goods imported direct through Canadian ports.

In 1924, the tariff was reduced on agricultural implements, materials, parts and supplies for agricultural implements, sawing machinery, lumbering machinery, and ore crushing machinery.

In 1925, the tariff was reduced on fresh and canned meats, tallow, butter, dried, fresh and canned fruits, honey and sugar, and removed entirely on lard, and similar substances, beeswax, eggs, cheese, canned vegetables, onions, imported from New Zealand and Australia.

In 1926, the tariff was reduced on automobiles, motor trucks, certain parts and materials for automobiles, pasteurizers, and farm lighting machinery.

Great Injury to Country. The cumulative effect of all these reductions has wrought great injury to the whole country. Over half a million Canadians emigrated to the United States to find work which was taken away from them in Canada, according to official figures. If the unofficial were added to the official figures, the total would be over three-quarters of a million. The number of commercial and industrial failures and their liabilities increased greatly in comparison with those of the years before the policy of tariff reductions was put into effect. Railways, banks, insurance companies, wholesale and retail trade, and people in other occupations have suffered indirectly through restrictions of business. Farmers lost part of their home market through the shrinkage in population and the

curtailing of buying power. The establishment of branch factories in Canada has been restricted, because the manufacturers of other countries are waiting to see if other tariff rates will be reduced to the point where they can ship goods into Canada from their home plants. Little capital is available for industrial enterprises, except for industries such as mining, and pulp and paper.

Closing Woollen Plants. Let us look for a moment at some of our industries. The manufacturers of woollen cloth should be employing thousands more people, but they cannot because their factories are closed or running with reduced staffs. The window glass factories are closed. Foundries and machine shops have experienced their leanest years. Factories making farm lighting equipment have lost their market. Many of the factories supplying agricultural implement companies have had a hard time. Between 1920 and 1923, forty-three factories making men's clothing went out of business and $8,000,000 of invested capital disappeared. While agricultural implement factories have been helped by the increased buying power of the farmers, the imports of agricultural implements into Canada last year amounted to $13,336,650, slightly over half the production in Canada, and the imports of parts and materials $3,829,-331. All of these could have been made in Canada without extra cost to the farmers, if moderate protection were provided.

While it is true that the agricultural implement industry has revived, owing to the good crops of the last two years, the lack of progress in the industry is shown by the following official statistics:

Year	Average No. of Employees
1910	9,560
1921	9,198
1925	6,954

In spite of the agricultural development of Canada, the industry, instead of progressing relatively, is weaker than fifteen years ago.

Iron and Steel Industry. The shrinkage in certain other industries is illustrated by the following statistics, taken from a preliminary report of the iron and steel industry recently published by authority of the Hon. J. A. Robb, Acting Minister of Trade and Commerce:

Year	Average No. of Employees	Salaries and Wages	Value of Products
Pig Iron, Steel and Rolled Products			
1921	6,466	$11,410,360	$56,201,810
1925	5,137	7,345,774	37,888,411
Castings and Forgings			
1921	16,780	20,619,818	55,220,144
1925	16,517	20,208,403	55,215,271
Boilers and Engines			
1921	3,105	2,455,769	6,960,170
1925	1,269	1,688,798	4,183,973
Agricultural Implements			
1921	9,198	11,811,059	38,947,968
1925	6,954	8,253,832	26,215,127

Railway Rolling Stock

1921.....	9,295	$12,469,618	$44,500,365
1925.....	8,326	10,866,076	23,482,383

In the thirteen industries, including the above, affiliated with the iron and steel industry, covered by the Government report, capital invested declined by $37,000,000, the number of employees decreased slightly and the annual value of products dropped $4,000,000 comparing 1921 with 1925.

In pursuing this policy, Canada has been flying in the face of world practice. Since the war eighty-two countries, including practically all the industrial countries, have greatly increased their customs tariffs, making it harder for us to sell to them, while we have been making it easier for them to sell to us. Trade treaties with France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other countries, have been negotiated on the basis of lowering the Canadian tariff, and, consequently, increasing the competition of other countries with our own producers.

Confidence in the industrial future of this country has been shaken. The great fiscal need in Canada is stability. We have been promised stability frequently, but every year sees further tariff reductions. What industries will be attacked next? How can industry proceed with assurance under such conditions? But stability alone is not enough. Stability will not restore the woollen industry, which would be given that amount of protection which will enable it, first, to revive, and, second, to expand.

For fifty years Canada has been building up her industrial system. If it is to remain, it must be given similar protection to that afforded by other countries. That is the universal method. Is it possible that Canada can follow the opposite method and retain her industries?

An attempt has been made to distort the whole question of national protection and our policies have been based on theories in disregard of facts. People have been taught to believe that protection is designed for the sole benefit of a few individuals called manufacturers. This is not the case at all. A few thousand manufacturers are of comparatively little importance as individuals, but what they represent is of great importance. They are the employees of many thousands of shareholders. They are the associates for nearly two and a half million Canadians who depend directly on the factories for a living. Their interests are inseparably bound with those of the distributors, traders, transportation companies, financial institutions, farmers and all others. The question really comes down to this: Will the factories be in Canada or in the United States and other countries? In other words, will the homes remain in Canada or will they be moved to the United States and other countries? We are not asking for "high" tariffs or "low" tariffs. These terms in themselves are meaningless. What is needed are tariff rates that will keep factories in Canada, and, as the country grows, will encourage

the establishment of new factories, and the business which follows them. Let us find out what is needed and then provide it. The underlying protective principle must be kept in mind. If investigations are designed only to give excuse for further reductions in industries that cannot stand them, such investigations are not only futile but harmful. In investigation that accomplishes any useful purpose, the investigators must proceed on the assumption that the industries of Canada are worth preserving.

What Might Have Been. Let us look for a moment at the splendid picture of what might have been. Suppose that, instead of persisting in this policy of tariff reductions during the past eight years, we had followed the example of the United States. That country put into effect an emergency tariff in May, 1921, and the Fordney tariff in September, 1922, the highest tariff in the history of that country. Even before the introduction of these tariffs the rates of the United States on articles they wanted to protect were much higher than Canadian rates. Largely as a result of this policy, the people of United States are enjoying the greatest prosperity in their history. They are not seeking immigrants; they are shutting them out. They have no railway problem. They have no trouble in getting capital for investment. If we had adopted a similar fiscal policy, I believe that we would have retained nearly all of the three-quarter million Canadians who emigrated. I believe, further, that Canada would have attracted from Europe and from the United States hundreds of thousands of people. It is not unreasonable to estimate that our population would have been from one and one-half to two million more than it is to-day. There would have been retained in this country hundreds of millions of dollars that have been sent to other countries to purchase goods. The earnings of the increased population, added to the money that would have been spent in Canada instead of abroad, would have been circulating during the past few years in this country, paying wages, and providing capital for new industries. Taxation would have been lighter. The people of the United States are rapidly paying off their national debt but their income taxes are still much lower than ours, even after the recent reduction in our rates. In Australia, where the tariff was increased and made definitely protective, the amount of duty collected increased in four years by 50 per cent., while the income tax has been reduced by 47 per cent. Neither Australia nor the United States had to adopt the sales tax which has been a burden on Canada.

It is a tribute to the Canadian people that conditions are no worse as a result of our tariff policy and, that in spite of the harm done by it, there is some improvement in certain departments of national activity. It is an indication of the natural wealth of the country as well as of the characer and industry of the people that conditions are as good as they are. When we remember that sixty million copies of United States magazines and newspapers, carrying over four

billion pages of advertising for United States products, are brought into Canada annually, free of duty, it is remarkable that Canadian products have held as much of their market as they have been able to retain.

But the strongest vitality and the greatest natural wealth cannot resist indefinitely the results of a fiscal policy which, if pursued, can only end in national disaster.

Will Confederation Last? Like all great truths, our real problem can be very simply stated. It is this: Will Confederation last? If the policy of tariff reduction that has been followed for the past eight years is continued, it is certain that in time most of the great industries of Canada will disappear and that only a few, based on adjacent natural resources or with a small local trade, will survive. If matters are allowed to drift until this situation is reached, is it possible that Canada, from which industry will have largely disappeared, taking with it the business dependent directly or indirectly upon industry, will be able to bear the burden of taxation, operate the transcontinental railroads, support the great overhead systems of Dominion, municipal and provincial government, and maintain the public services and institutions? How will the railways continue to provide the lowest rates in the world on agricultural produce when they are deprived of the traffic originating from industry? What inducement will then be offered to skilled workmen to enter Canada? What persuasion will be held out to farmers to settle on the land if their home markets, constituted by the demands of the cities and towns, are taken away through the gradual decline of these cities and towns?

If Confederation fails, will Canada resolve back into its original elements,—scattered provinces lying along the northern boundary of the richest and strongest country in the world? What will be the future of these isolated provinces? Will they become additional states of the United States or will they try to exist as feeble republics, similar to some of those in South America?

Surely the patriotism and good sense of the Canadian people will not allow matters to drift until such a contingency is upon them! Surely the dream of our forefathers will not be abandoned! They bequeathed us our country, and the works which their hands created. Can we retain it for ourselves and our children?

I firmly believe that we can and that we will. I believe that the time is at hand when Canadians, in all the provinces, of all occupations, and of various political faiths, will realize that there must be formulated and adopted a new policy of national development, that will stimulate and expand all forms of production and enterprise, that will protect and stabilize but not discriminate, that will give opportunity to present and future Canadians, and that will bind all parts of this country in true and permanent Confederation.

When that time comes, Canada, peopled by the descendents of the

world's great races, possessing all things on which success is based, and wanting little but unity of thought and action, will enter a period of intellectual and social advancement and material progress that will not only write new chapters in her national history but will also place her definitely among the leading countries of the world.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee — J. H. Fortier

Administration. The Association maintains a Head Office in Toronto, an office in Ottawa, divisional offices in Amherst, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, and branch offices in Quebec, Hamilton, Edmonton and Victoria. There are now 65 on the permanent staff and five additional part time employees.

"Canadian Trade Index." The 1926 edition of the "Canadian Trade Index" was the second published on the yearly basis, approved by the Annual General Meeting of 1924. The 1927 edition is in course of preparation.

Smuggling. Following the instructions of the previous annual general meetings, the Association has been co-operating with the Commercial Protective Association and other business organizations to reveal to the people of Canada the ramifications of the smuggling industry, and to secure the necessary measures that will result in the abolition of smuggling, on a commercial scale, at least, into this country.

In this connection, your Committee feels that this Annual General Meeting should extend its thanks and appreciation to Mr. R. P. Sparks, Chairman of the Commercial Protective Association, and a member of the Executive Council of this Association, for the splendid work he has done in the fight against smuggling during the past three years.

Manufacturing by Transportation Companies. In co-operation with the Transportation Committee, your Committee entered into correspondence with all the transportation companies in Canada, asking them to restrict their manufacturing operations, and to buy the goods they need from manufacturers, their best customers.

Competition of Prison Labor. When the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee investigating smuggling indicated that goods manufactured by prison labour in the United States were being smuggled into Canada, the Association began an investigation of the extent to which prison labour enters into manufacturing in this country, and the Head and Divisional offices are still assembling information.

"Produced-in-Canada" Campaign. The "Produced-in-Canada" campaign has been continued along the general lines approved at the annual meetings for many years. Briefly, the policy is to increase the popular demand for Canadian products of all kinds.

Industrial and Scientific Research. The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is carrying on its work in the face of considerable difficulties. It functions chiefly through co-operation with the Government departments, the research departments of industries and the universities. Out of a grant made by the Government, it provides scholarships for scientific graduates of universities to enable them to pursue special researches,

The total annual amount available,—something over $100,000.00, seems very small in comparison with the large amounts which are spent for other things. Following a discussion at the April meeting of the Executive Council, a deputation waited on the Government asking that a sufficient sum be inserted in the supplementary estimates this year to enable the Council to provide adequate laboratory facilities for its experiments.

Canadian Coal. During the year, the Association co-operated with members in the Maritime and Western Provinces in efforts to encourage the movement of Canadian coal into the central provinces. The results to date are encouraging, and it is hoped that co-operation amongst the provinces will gradually lessen the dependence of Canada for fuel on outside sources.

Radio Talks on Industry. The Ontario Division tried the experiment of arranging for the delivery of talks on Canadian industries by radio in Toronto to students in high schools. These talks met with such a good reception that a series of sixteen was delivered over radio stations throughout Canada.

Tariff Committee — J. Rolland, Chairman

Changes in Tariffs of Other Countries. Since the last annual general meeting the world-wide tendency of increasing customs tariffs has continued. Among the countries that have further increased their customs tariffs during the year some outstanding examples are:—Great Britain, Australia, Union of South Africa, Austria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, United States, Antigua, British Honduras, British India, Cyprus, Dominica, Irish Free State, St. Lucia, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Esthonia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal, San Salvador, Jugo-Slavia, Turkey and Venezuela.

Canada's Tariff Policy. In sharp contrast with the policies of all the 82 countries mentioned in Appendix No. 1, Canada has reduced her customs tariff again, the seventh reduction in eight years. The text of all changes in the Canadian customs tariff this year has been forwarded to members. Your Committee assisted the manufacturers affected in presenting their cases to the Government.

Trade Agreement With Australia. The public does not appear to be aware, generally speaking, that there were two draft trade agreements negotiated between Canada and Australia on the basis of tariff changes. The negotiation of a satisfactory agreement was most desirable. The first agreement drafted as a result of a visit by the Honourable James A. Robb to Australia in 1922 was passed by the Australian Parliament, October 2nd, 1924. The basis of this agreement was that each country should give to the other preferential tariff rates.

The first agreement would have provided increased protection for the farmers of Canada under the general tariff rates. The second agreement now in force took away part of the protection on the Canadian farm products specified above. The first agreement would have given the farmers of Canada who produce these commodities greater protection against competition from farmers of the United States. The second agreement fails to do this. Canada got nothing in the second agreement that had not already been conceded by the Parliament of Australia in the first agreement, but owing to the prejudices against raising a few of the general tariff rates of Canada, the interests of the farmers of this country were sacrificed.

Advisory Tariff and Taxation Board. The Advisory Tariff and Taxation Board, recently appointed by order in council, is investigating certain questions that have been referred to it by the Minister of Finance. Whatever the outcome of these investigations may be, it appears that no increases in the tariff can be obtained at the earliest before the next session of Parliament. No one is to know what the Tariff Board may report to the Minister of Finance in regard to any question it has investigated unless the Minister of Finance decides to make such report public. It seems probable, therefore, that the only means which the public will have to judge the nature of the reports which the Tariff Board may file with the Minister of Finance will be the tenor of Budget changes in future sessions of Parliament.

Sales Tax. As part of the Special Committee on Taxation, your Committee recommended that the sales tax, which has been a burden on Canada since it was introduced, should be abolished. It is unfortunate that the Government did not see its way clear to act on this recommendation. A special effort was made to induce the Government to remove the sales tax on tools, dies and patterns and similar expense materials which are used up in manufacturing operations. As the completed articles in the manufacture of which the above mentioned are consumed pay sales tax, this is direct double taxation.

Depreciated Currencies. Canada is still suffering from unfair competition of goods produced in countries where the currencies are depreciated. Further representations were made to the Government during the year, asking that defensive measures should be adopted. Other countries have safeguarded themselves against this situation by raising their tariffs, but Canada has attempted to do so only by a system of determining values which are constantly fluctuating and which provide little or no help, as for example, where wood fabric is imported from France into Great Britain and made up there into garments and shipped into Canada under British preferential rates of duty. Appendix No. 2 to this report shows the official views of other countries on how depreciating currencies result in unfair competition.

Transportation Committee — E. A. Mott, Chairman

Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case. It will be recalled that a decision of the Railway Commission in the so-called "Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case" was appealed to the Governor-in-Council and the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court's ruling made it clear that the restricted application of the Agreement rates on various commodities westbound was in accordance with the Special Act. This indicated very clearly that the chaotic situation caused by this limited application was a matter which Parliament alone might remedy. Your Committee immediately brought the matter to the attention of the Government and on June 5, 1925, Order-in-Council P.C. 886 was issued stating, among other things, that legislation would be presented to Parliament amending the Railway Act so that the Commission might deal with this question. On June 27, 1925, the legislation having passed the House, Royal assent was given and the amendment to the Railway Act, 15-16 Geo. V., Ch. 52, became law. Your Committee immediately appealed to the Commission, asking that the chaotic situation should at once be corrected and on July 8, 1925, General Order No. 419 was issued directing the carriers to cancel within fifteen days, the restricted westbound rates.

Motor Vehicle Transportation. Motor vehicle transportation, so far as it pertains to the transportation of freight shipments, has been receiving considerable attention by your Committee in the past year due to information being received that there appeared to be no assurance in

regard to the liability in connection with the safe transportation of goods entrusted to operators on such vehicles. The question at the moment is a provincial matter, motor vehicles being operated over highways built by the provinces and under licenses secured from such authorities. In the United States the question has advanced a little further and the individual states have already taken certain action requiring operators of motor vehicles to secure certificates of convenience in some cases and file information as to routes, time tables, rates, tariffs, etc., with some competent tribunal within the State.

Use of Canadian Ports. It will be recalled that the Association at its Annual Meeting several years ago unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that members should use to the fullest possible extent Canadian ports in the handling of their export and import shipments. A circular was issued by the Department advising members of this resolution and we believe that members are endeavouring to carry out such an arrangement. The year 1925 shows an increase in the movement of traffic through these ports and we believe this is an indication of a greater use being made of Canadian ports.

Water Transportation. *General.*—Transportation by water is becoming increasingly used by shippers. This has created a competitive condition with rail lines that doubtless has already had some effect upon their revenues. No general action has been taken, however, as yet to meet this competition by reductions in rates.

Commercial Intelligence Committee T. F. Monypenny, Chairman

Canadian Trade Index. The 1926 edition of the Index was published on schedule time, and the copies for members and allotments for overseas countries have been shipped. This year a special effort has been made to place the Index where it may be consulted by firms located in foreign countries and by representatives of commercial houses travelling abroad. In addition to 2,500 copies which were dealt with by the Government for foreign distribution and are now in the hands of a specially selected list of importing firms, libraries, boards of trade, British commercial and diplomatic offices and banks throughout the world, there are copies in the foreign offices of steamship companies operating from Canadian ports, the observation cars of transcontinental trains, both C.P.R. and C.N.R., and in the libraries of passenger steamers operating on the Pacific and Atlantic.

Addresses on Business. In co-operation with a Committee representing the University of Toronto and the General Secretary, a series of addresses covering a wide range of administrative subjects relating to Canadian business was arranged and delivered by a number of leading executive officers in Canadian industries. It is planned to reproduce these in a separate pamphlet.

Commercial Reports on Overseas Firms. To members engaged in overseas trade, the Department has been able to furnish an increasing number of commercial reports on firms outside of Canada and the United States. This service is provided free to members, and with our expanding trade is being more freely used. During the year reports were secured for over one hundred and fifty members on concerns in twenty-five countries.

Formation of Economic Study Groups. At each of its meetings for some months your Committee has been giving serious consideration to a proposal to cause the formation of groups of the younger executives employed by members chiefly in the smaller towns and cities. The

purpose of these groups would be to put individual study on a series of subjects closely related to the general and departmental work of the Association.

Trade Enquiries. Trade enquiries during the year have increased about 20 per cent., and approximately 10,000 have been dealt with. Following is a summary of the routine work of the Department:

Domestic enquires for Canadian products	5,000
Statistics of production, imports and exports for Canada and many other countries	600
Enquiries relating to exhibitions	160
Lists of Canadian firms compiled	250
Foreign enquiries for Canadian goods and other information received from importing firms, agents, Boards of Trade, banks, steamship companies and Trade Commissioners	1,200
Interviews with commission agents, buyers and merchants from the British Isles, Australia, New Zealaud, South Africa, British West Indies, United States, South America, China and France	150
Lists of firms in other countries	100
Commercial reports on overseas firms	200
Miscellaneous enquiries received over the 'phone, by mail and by personal interview	500
Number of foreign translations supplied	2,440

Membership Committee — Paul Joubert, Chairman

During the past year ending April, 307 new members joined the Association; 275 memberships were cancelled; leaving a net increase for the year of 32.

Insurance Committee — George Brigden, Chairman

Communications were received from the Quebec Division of the "Produced-in-Canada" Committee of the Province of Quebec, stating that representatives of the insurance interests in Quebec had asked for assistance in increasing the volume of Canadian insurance. These representatives urged that Canadians should be asked to put their insurance through Canadian channels just as they are asked to buy Canadian products. With the approval of the Executive Council your Committee issued a circular to all members of the Association asking them to place their insurance so as to help develop the insurance business in Canada.

Your Committee arranged with Mr. George H. Greenfield, of the Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Montreal, Chairman of the National Fire Protection Association, to write a series of articles on fire prevention in industrial plants. These articles were published in "Industrial Canada," and were very favourably received by our members. Further arrangements have been made with Mr. Greenfield to prepare a series of articles dealing particularly with the needs of small plants which must depend largely on their own equipment for fire protection.

In view of the importance of forest protection your Committee recommends that the Association should do everything in its power to co-operate in measures that will reduce the loss of life and property from forest fires and to replant, as far as possible, the areas that have been destroyed.

Your Committee urges that the Association should take all steps in its power to reduce fire waste and the cost of insurance and should continue to co-operate with the Dominion Fire Prevention Association and all other organizations interested in fire prevention.

Legislation Committee — W. S. Morden, K.C., Chairman

Your Special Committee on taxation, consisting of members of the Tariff and Legislation Committees, held renewed conferences during the year and submitted recommendations to the Executive Council to the effect

that (1) The normal tax of 10½ per cent. on the income of corporations, exceeding $3,000 per annum, be reduced to the then rate on personal tax, viz., 4 per cent. on incomes up to $6,000 and 8 per cent. on incomes over $8,000, and (2) That the rates of personal income tax in Canada be reduced to approximately the same rates as those now in effect in the United States.

The Budget submitted to Parliament on April 15th last contains important changes, the most drastic being that which cancels the exemption from normal tax of dividends from Canadian companies. The new provisions require shareholders in Canadian companies to pay to the full on their dividends, regardless of the fact that the companies themselves have already paid income tax. In many cases the effect of this will more than offset the reduction in rates. Upon a report by your Legislation Committee the Executive Council at its meeting on April 27 decided to make representations to the Hon. Minister of Finance, requesting that the double taxation on dividends be remitted on the ground that the change will undoubtedly tend to discourage the investment in Canada of outside capital.

All the Parliamentary Bills, Federal and Provincial, over 1,000 in all, also Orders-in-Council, and other technical documents, were examined by the Department. In addition to keeping in touch with legislative activities throughout the Dominion, and endeavouring to protect the interests of manufacturers in the broader spheres, your Committee has experienced a year of greatly increased activity in advising members in the special branches of commercial law, taxation and other problems to which it has been devoted.

Industrial Relations Committee — L. L. Anthes, Chairman

Eight-Hour-Day Legislation. As is well known, none of the chief industrial countries has so far ratified the Eight-Hour-Day Convention passed at Washigton in 1919. Last March there was convened in London a conference of representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium to endeavour to agree on the meaning of various controversial points with a view to the ratification of the convention. It is reported that substantal agreement was reached and that these countries will probably proceed without delay to pass ratifying legislation. Your Committee feels that no matter what the industrial countries of Europe may do, it is impossible for the employers of Canada to modify in any way the attitude they have always adopted of opposition to compulsory eight-hour-day legislation, if for no other reason than that the United States shows no sign of adopting such a principle. The situation in Canada with regard to hours of work is that no province except British Columbia has seen fit to pass such legislation; and in British Columbia it has been found necessary to allow so many exceptions that the law is largely inoperative.

In Ontario it was proposed early this year that the scope of the Minimum Wage Act should be extended to include boys under eighteen. Your Committee opposed this on the grounds: That there was no demand or need for it (the labour turnover in the case of boys being greater than with any other class of workers); that it might easily be harmful (by attracting boys from apprenticeship jobs, to which the minimum would not apply, to "blind-alley" jobs); that no such innovation should be made until the situation had been thoroughly surveyed, which had not been done. In the end the proposed legislation was withdrawn.

HONORARY OFFICERS OF C.M.A., 1925-26

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President	J. M. Taylor	Guelph
1st Vice-President	W. S. Fallis	Montreal
2nd Vice-President	L. W. Simms	Saint John
Treasurer	Thomas Roden	Toronto

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HARBOUR OF MONTREAL

GREATEST GRAIN-HANDLING PORT IN THE WORLD

Further Development in Transportation Facilities and Records During the Year 1925—Receipts of Over 166,000,000 Bushels of Grain—Revenue exceeded $10,000,000—Successful Working out of Problem of South Shore Bridge, Followed by Awarding of Contracts

COMMISSIONERS,

W. L. McDOUGALD, President*

EMILIEN DAOUST MILTON L. HERSEY

Summary of Annual Report of Harbour Commission.

The Harbour of Montreal during the year 1925 created a new record in the handling of grain, and for the fourth year in succession continued to stand in the forefront among the world ports in this respect. The movement of grain during the year reached a new record total with 163,801,725 bushels received and 166,212,335 bushels delivered, compared with receipts of 165,139,399 bushels in 1924 and 120,107,990 in 1923, and deliveries of 159,159,688 bushels in 1924 and 119,940,130 bushels in 1923.

From an operating point of view it was the most successful year the Port of Montreal has ever had, with increases reported in the shipping that entered the Port, both in number of vessels and tonnage. A notable increase was reported also in the tonnage of commodities that went out from and came into Canada by way of the Port of Montreal. The exports included a tremendous quantity of automobiles and parts, which were carried by practically all the regular lines running from Montreal to European ports, and to such distant points as New Zealand, Australia, and South and West Africa. Strikes in the coal fields of Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania affected the business of the Port in two distinct ways. The first caused a complete stoppage in the importation of coal from Nova Scotia to the Port of Montreal, and it was not until the month of August that any "Besco" coal was noted in the imports entries. Tremendous efforts were made thereafter, however, by the Company concerned to make up for lost time, with the result that a very heavy movement continued up to the last few days of navigation, by which the total figure for the year was brought up to 571,246 tons, which compares not unfavourably with the 1,422,198 tons brought in during 1924, considering the unusual circumstances. The strike in the

* NOTE.—At the end of June, 1926, Dr. McDougald resigned from the Harbour Board on the occasion of his appointment to the Senate, and at the time of going to press Mr. Daoust was Acting-President.

United States mines was responsible to a certain extent for the tremendous increase which took place in the incoming movement of British hard coals. This Scotch and Welsh anthracite for domestic consumption has found great favour with the householders of Montreal and its hinterland. The development of this trade has been given every encouragement by the Commissioners, whose efforts at assistance are directed towards providing sufficient accommodation near the Harbour for storing considerable quantities of this coal. The effect of this development on the shipping situation in the Port of Montreal is referred to briefly in the paragraph on Shipping, and without touching on the angle of inter-Imperial trade relations, into which province it enters also, it may be said that a development such as this, which tends to lessen the possibility of the household coal supplies in the metropolis of Canada being at the mercy of the unstable conditions which have prevailed for some years past in the hard coal mining industry of the United States, is deserving of the support of everybody concerned.

The Cold Storage Warehouse had an excellent year, and although in 1924 the Warehouse was utilized to capacity right throughout the season of navigation, very satisfactory increases in certain commodities were obtained during the year under review, the most important of which was a gain of over 2,000,000 pounds in the quantity of meat stored. Fish registered the greatest increase, however, more than twice as much as in 1924 having been stored, and gains were also made in apples, butter, eggs, and poultry. Two extensions of refrigerated space were carried out at this plant during 1925, necessitated by the fact that the demand for cold storage space exceeded the available supply.

The Superintendent of Railway Terminals reports a new record for all time in his Department in the number of cars handled during the year, a fact which might be considered inevitable having regard to the larger business done in general merchandise, but which nevertheless calls for favourable comment. The four new 100-ton electric freight locomotives purchased during the Fall of 1924 were placed in operation during the season now closed, with conspicuous success. The electrification of piers was completed, and the whole scheme is now within measurable distance of finality.

During the year the Commissioners solved the problem of a site, design and plan for the South Shore Bridge, and placed the entire work under contract, thus executing the mandate of Parliament with fidelity and celerity.

Shipping. In discussing the affairs and the growth of Ports and Harbours, stress may be laid on such things as tonnage of general merchandise, quantity of grain exported, or coal handled, and the amount of revenue derived from the operations of the year. None of these things, however, so properly deserves the attention of the student of harbour development as do the statistical returns showing

the number of ships which entered the Port, and their tonnage. That is the criterion by which seaports must, in the final analysis, be judged, and the Port of Montreal, during the season of navigation 1925, made a very satisfactory showing under this head. The number of trans-Atlantic vessels increased from 988 in the previous season to 1,040 ships having a net registered tonnage of 4,744,793 tons. The tonnage of trans-Atlantic vessels in 1924 had been 3,597,147, so that the conclusion indicated is that the vessels were larger during the season under review. The average net registered tonnage per vessel during 1924 was 3,640 tons, while during the season just closed it amounted to 4,562 tons. The number of coasting vessels was 215, of a net registered tonnage of 359,520, the slight decrease in this classification from the previous season being accounted for by the strike in Nova Scotia coal mines.

Of the total 1,255 ocean-going ships which came to the Port, 893 were British, while Norway was second in line with 124. Sixty Italian ships, forty-nine Dutch, forty-three Danish, twenty-five American and thirteen French were included amongst the total, and altogether sixteen nationalities were represented, the whole manned by 77,454 seamen.

For some years past it has been noticed that the exports of grain from the Port of Montreal were divided about equally between the liners and tramp ships. Of these tramps which came to the Port for a cargo of grain, the vast majority came in light, which was a point used whenever attacks were being made on the Port of Montreal or the St. Lawrence River route by competitors or others not in its favour, the statement being made that the vessels had to make a trip in each direction in order to get a cargo in one. However, within the past year or so, the development of the importation of British coals to Montreal bids fair to remove this disadvantage to shipping, and during the season of 1925, ninety-four tramps, which came in fully loaded with coal, sailed out of the Port with a full cargo of grain. This will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the attitude of tramp ships to the Port of Montreal, and is in itself a development of prime importance. The total number of tramp ships which took out full cargoes of grain during the season was three hundred and thirty-one, so that almost one-third of this number had cargoes in both directions.

A development of particular interest this year was the export of cement from Montreal to Florida, to be used in the tremendous constructional activities being undertaken in that State at the present time. This business, although new, reached very large proportions during the season, twenty complete shiploads having gone out from the Port, amounting in all to 67,067 tons. While from the nature of the Florida development, this business will probably be of a temporary character, it is gratifying to know that Canada got such a large share of it, and the quality of this product cannot but be a valuable

means of publicity for other products of the Dominion for which a market might be found in Florida.

Financial. The Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1925 shows Income on Revenue Account of $4,749,100.69, an increase of $366,985.44 from the previous year, mainly due to the increased income from the Grain Elevator System and Customs Wharfages.

The cost of Operation, Maintenance, Interest, Sinking Fund, etc., was $4,593,035.33, an increase of $352,527.23, leaving a surplus to the credit of Revenue Account for the year of $156,065.36. The Interest Charges, which amounted to $1,661,570.72, show an increase of $113,314.76 on new loans, due to the continued carrying out of works of improvement.

The balance at the end of 1924 in the Sinking Fund Account was $671,230.00, to which was added in 1925, $397,500.00, making a total of $1,068,730.00, to provide for retiring debentures of the Dominion Government as they mature.

At December 31st, 1925, the total amount of Debentures outstanding was $44,550,000.00, all of which are held by the Dominion Government.

The Capital Expenditures during the year were as follows:—

Grain Elevator System	$1,905,828.12	
Wharves, Piers and Basins	1,304,940.00	
Railways and Electrification	415,966.52	
Real Estate, Hochelaga and Maisonneuve	382,330.86	
New Plant Shops, etc.	310,630.79	
Electric System and Hoists	77,374.97	
New Transit Sheds on Piers	40,148.93	
Storage Warehouse, additional Refrigeration	21,431.37	
	$4,458,651.56	
Less: Credit on Dredging Account	10,574.22	
Total Expenditure on Harbour Account 1925		$4,448,077.34
Expenditure on Account of South Shore Bridge		1,076,701.45
Grand Total		$5,524,778.79

Grain Elevator System. The Grain Elevator System of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, which consists of four modern grain elevators, having a combined storage capacity of 12,162,000 bushels, and a connecting system of conveyor galleries for delivering the grain to ocean vessels, is the most efficient organization of its kind. During the season of navigation 1925, the statistics of the department show that for the fifth successive year, viz., since 1921, more grain was handled through these four grain elevators than at any other seaport in the world. More than this, the deliveries of grain reached the new high figure of 166,212,335 bushels for the calendar year, all of which, with the exception of some two million bushels for local delivery, was elevated, and weighed, and stored, and delivered to ocean boats between the opening of navigation on April 16 and the close of navigation on December 10. This tremendous volume of work was carried out with the utmost facility of

Photo by Fairchild Aerial Surveys

Ocean Liners and Lake Vessels at the Alexandra and King Edward Piers,
Harbour of Montreal

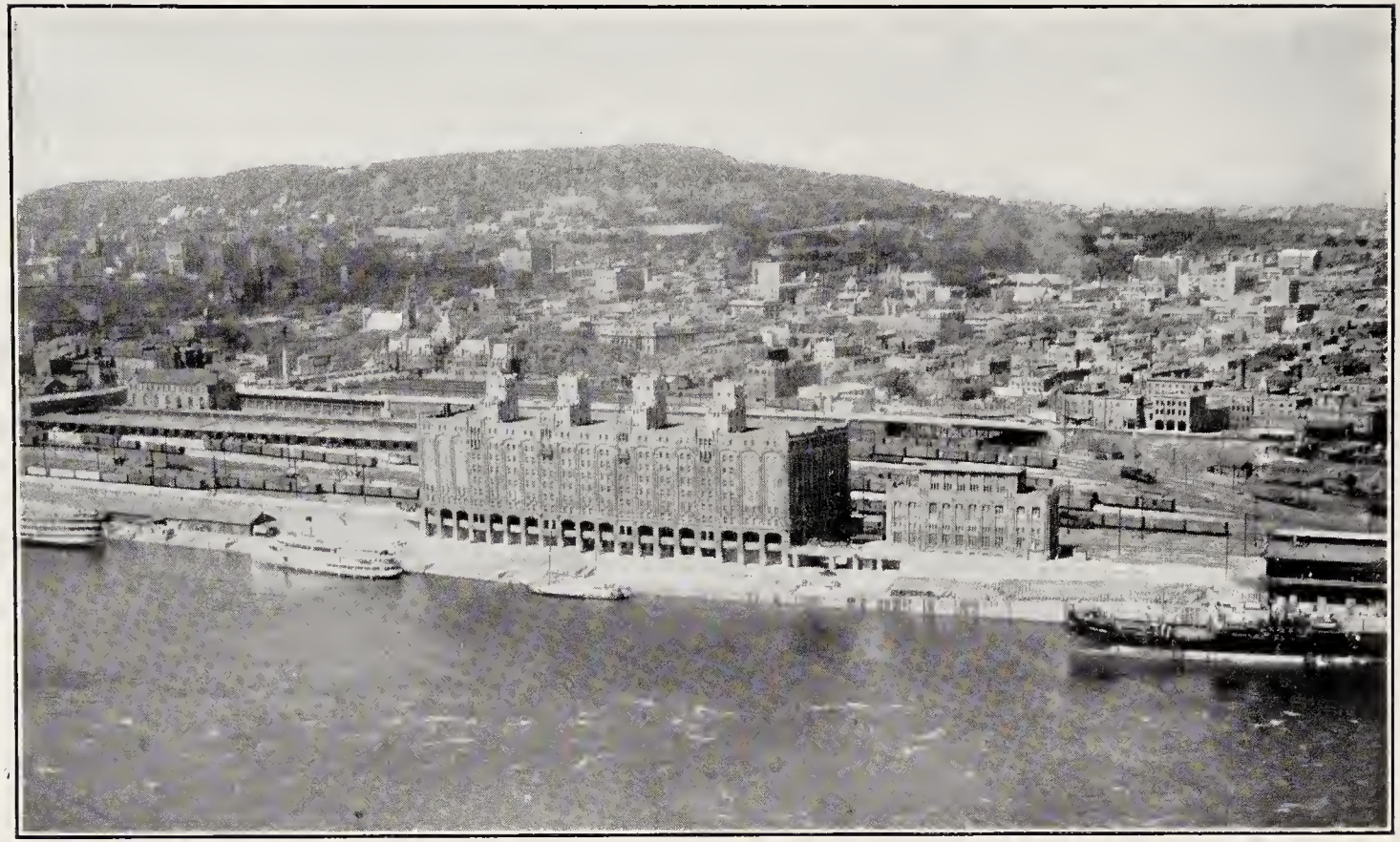

Photo by Fairchild Aerial Surveys

AERIAL VIEW OF THE COMMISSIONERS' COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND ELECTRICAL POWER HOUSE, HARBOUR OF MONTREAL.

operation, no breakdowns of any kind having occurred during the season, and this fact is in itself a tribute to the care and watchfulness of the operating and repair staffs of the system, and to the engineering excellence of the mechanical and electrical installations.

The statistical returns for the past three years are illuminating in respect to the proportion of Canadian and American grain handled through the Port of Montreal. In 1923, 86,403,459 bushels of Canadian grain passed through the grain elevators in the Port of Montreal, of which 64,131,724 bushels was wheat, together with 33,704,531 bushels of American grain, of which 25,434,339 bushels was wheat. In 1924 the figures were:—Canadian grain, 95,054,716 bushels, of which 71,114,269 bushels was wheat, and American grain, 68,569,959 bushels, of which 46,817,002 bushels was wheat. In 1925 the Canadian grain amounted to 113,378,804 bushels, of which 64,770,611 was wheat, and the American grain amounted to 48,798,909 bushels, of which 19,130,201 bushels was wheat.

In glancing through the tables of figures for the various elevators, it is interesting to note that the tendency for the past few years has been an increase in the percentage of grain carried down from the lakes by boat, and a corresponding decrease in the movement by rail. Thus in 1923 there were 1,147 vessels which arrived from Port Colborne and the upper lakes, and they carried 74,631,578 bushels, while the cars received at the elevators numbered 27,631, and they brought down 45,476,412 bushels. The following year, 1924, the vessels increased to 1,606, with 112,020,615 bushels, and the cars remained about the same, viz., 28,276, with 53,118,784 bushels. In 1925 the vessels again increased to 1,637, and the water-borne grain to 124,827,099 bushels, while the number of cars dropped to 19,554, and the rail grain to 38,974,626 bushels.

The slump in deliveries which occurred in August, 1924, when only 10,828,273 bushels were delivered, had no counterpart during the season under review, and the volume of outgoing movement was well maintained right through the season. October was the busiest month, the receipts amounting to 31,334,331 bushels, and the deliveries to 30,790,916, or an average of over 1,000,000 bushels taken in to the elevators and delivered out to vessels every day.

Grain Elevator No. 3, which went into operation for a few weeks before the end of the season of 1924, was utilized to capacity during the entire season of 1925, and was especially useful in loading tramp ships. Receipts at this new house amounted to 23,613,955 bushels, and deliveries to 23,531,682 bushels. Two hundred and twenty-nine canal vessels were unloaded there, and 3,420 cars.

Harbour Railway Terminals. New records were established in car handling on the Commissioners' railway terminals during the year 1925. During the year 251,586 cars were handled, an increase of 26,201 cars over 1924, and an increase of 4,577 cars over the figures for 1918, the best previous year. This, however, does not

completely record the activities, as there must be included a large amount of car handling covering commodities moved on a tonnage basis. This movement, which included coal, grain and sugar, as well as some other commodities, amounted to approximately 100,000 tons.

The general import and export traffic of the Port supplied a large portion of the increase in the railway traffic, there being an increase of 7,443 cars loaded and unloaded at the sheds, while the interchange traffic, with an increase of 9,403 cars, the traffic from industrial plants at the eastern terminus, with an increase of 2,500 cars, and the import of British coals, which increased by 100%, all added their quota to the general increase.

The very satisfactory results achieved in this department are even more striking when it is noted that there was quite a falling off in the tonnage of rail-borne grain, the decrease under this head being 3,784 cars as compared with 1924, while another factor which prevented an even larger increase in the returns was the shrinkage in shipments of United States and Nova Scotia coals due to the strikes which occurred in those fields during the year.

It is of interest to record the placing in service of the four new 100-ton electric freight locomotives, which were operated during the season with highly satisfactory results. These locomotives were in actual service for 8,350 hours during the season, representing a total mileage of 27,071 miles.

Commodity Tonnage Statement. The tonnages of the varied commodities passing through the Port of Montreal during the season of navigation show very gratifying increases over previous years, a gain of some 700,000 tons being registered in the grand total of imports and export of general merchandise, exclusive of grain, over the 1924 figure. The outstanding feature of the imports is the phenomenal increase in imports of British coal, which reached a total tonnage of 440,735 tons, being an increase of 100% over the previous season. Raw sugar also shows a large increase, the tonnage of 186,230 attained being 94,149 tons more than in the previous year. Other important imports include crude oil, gasoline, sheet glass, sheet iron, manganese ore, molasses, dry goods, salt, sand, sulphur, toys, whiting, wire rods and liquors, all of which, with the exception of dry goods and salt, show substantial increases over the previous year.

Grain formed the bulk of the export traffic of the Port, and represents 76% of the total tonnage exported. Other principal exports were automobiles and parts, cattle, cheese, canned goods, flour, green fruits, printing paper, refined sugar, tractors, copper matte, iron bars, lard, cured meats, rolled oats, oilcake and manufactures of rubber.

WORLD LEADERSHIP IN GRAIN SHIPPING

In support of the contention so frequently made in this report and elsewhere of the pre-eminence of the Port of Montreal as a grain shipping centre, the following comparative table of exports from this Port and other Atlantic and Gulf ports will be interesting:

1921.

Ports.	Bushels.
Montreal	138,453,980
Galveston	94,173,049
New York	84,698,581
New Orleans	73,689,399
Baltimore	55,314,808
Philadelphia	46,769,286

1922.

Ports.	Bushels.
Montreal	155,035,817
New York	127,488,000
Baltimore	88,521,000
New Orleans	62,994,000
Philadelphia	60,327,000
Galveston	17,646,000

1923.

Ports.	Bushels.
Montreal	120,107,990
New York	97,022,200
Baltimore	42,454,000
Philadelphia	37,074,418
New Orleans	22,793,801
Galveston	10,556,000

1924.

Ports.	Bushels.
Montreal	165,139,399
New York	79,253,000
Galveston	27,311,050
New Orleans	23,548,749
Philadelphia	19,945,000
Baltimore	15,739,000

1925.

Ports.	Bushels.
Montreal	166,212,335
New York	120,554,000
Philadelphia	41,669,000
Baltimore	30,389,000
New Orleans	21,402,000
Galveston	7,327,000

In the foregoing statement it will be found that while the amounts of grain vary in each of the years given, and while the other ports change their positions in the list, the Port of Montreal will be found in first place from 1921 to 1925, which is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it has only seven months of navigation in each year, while all the other ports have the complete round of the calendar to work in.

Port of Montreal, 1925

Statement showing the Nationalities and Tonnage of Sea-going Vessels that arrived in Port during the season of 1925, which were navigated by 77,454 seamen.

Nationality	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Nationality	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
British	893	4,154,771	Swedish	10	14,329
Norwegian	124	263,583	German	7	14,886
Italian	60	203,038	Danzig	5	25,559
Dutch	49	139,995	Latvian	3	4,445
Danish	43	73,549	Belgian	1	3,181
United States	25	104,390	Finnish	1	2,924
French	13	29,015	Japanese	1	4,293
Greek	10	33,401			
Spanish	10	32,954	Total	1,255	5,104,313

Of the above, 1,228 were built of iron or steel, with a net registered tonnage of 5,101,158, and 27 were built of wood with a net registered tonnage of 3,155.

Summary of Grain Handling, 1925

	Receipts bus.	Deliveries bus.
January	218,355	552,898
February	74,614	859,743
March	39,133	714,136
April	3,609,115	2,066,998
May	25,305,786	27,922,917
June	18,092,314	17,018,185
July	19,476,542	20,735,807
August	21,628,356	21,377,472
September	18,919,947	17,189,672
October	31,334,331	30,790,916
November	22,760,832	25,938,135
December	2,342,400	1,045,456
	163,801,725	166,212,335

Receipts.

Water ..... 124,827,099 bus.
Rail ..... 38,974,626 "
163,801,725 "

1,534 steamers, 103 barges } 1,637 vessels—124,827,099 bus.
11,235 C.N.R. cars, 8,309 C.P.R. cars } 19,544 cars — 38,974,626 "

163,801,725 "

Deliveries

Conveyor ..... 155,188,977 bus
Cars ..... 5,775,513 "
Teams ..... 2,481,539 "
Bags ..... 2,766,306 "
166,212,335 "

Receipts.

Canadian Grain ..... 113.378,804 bus.
American Grain ..... 49,798,909 "
Argentine Grain ..... 624,012 "
163,801,725 "

Deliveries.

Canadian Grain ..... 113,399,236 bus.
American Grain ..... 51,890,226 "
Argentine Grain ..... 922,873 "
166,212,335 "

Stock in Elevators (at December 31, 1925)—7,032,911 bus.

PORT OF MONTREAL—TONNAGE ARRIVING 1915-1925

Combined Statement showing the number and tonnage of all vessels that arrived in Port during the past eleven years

Year	Trans-Atlantic		Maritime Provinces		Inland		Grand Total	
	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage
1915	484	1,657,728	331	603,546	8,527	4,222,426	9,387	6,483,800
1916	569	1,965,161	129	169,295	7,297	3,558,872	7,995	5,693,328
1917	579	1,984,233	68	26,534	6,274	3,206,542	6,921	5,217,309
1918	644	1,910,621	30	22,611	6,102	3,313,908	6,776	5,247,390
1919	702	2,041,638	84	137,642	7,499	4,357,734	8,280	6,537,014
1920	638	2,020,519	25	11,210	4,403	4,287,714	5,066	6,319,443
1921	807	2,598,494	157	293,462	4,577	6,843,491	5,541	9,735,450
1922	969	3,453,059	225	479,578	5,789	9,157,062	6,983	13,089,699
1923	892	3,221,781	190	461,939	5,609	8,195,308	6,691	11,879,028
1924	988	3,597,147	235	499,185	5,791	11,215,764	7,014	15,312,096
1925	1,040	4,744,793	215	359,520	5,957	9,678,163	7,212	14,782,476

SUMMARY OF GRAIN DELIVERIES—ELEVATORS 1, 2, 3 and "B"—1925

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Corn	Rye	Flax	Other	Total
January	99,343	309,510	27,910	84,046	.....	32,089	.....	552,898
February	409,283	377,564	25,082	41,777	2,732	.....	3,305	859,743
March	330,980	333,039	10,293	36,014	3,810	.....	.....	714,136
April	536,817	974,482	163,174	50,606	335,634	.....	6,285	2,066,998
May	9,979,304	11,100,170	1,327,288	57,942	5,226,173	113,163	118,877	27,922,977
June	7,643,471	5,820,590	676,809	115,716	2,622,617	129,328	9,654	17,018,185
July	9,986,568	5,475,618	960,597	211,647	3,987,265	95,400	18,812	20,735,807
August	11,107,615	7,235,180	1,397,113	114,192	1,402,616	120,756	.....	21,377,472
September	8,626,660	4,386,196	3,066,906	268,679	753,759	74,383	13,089	17,189,672
October	19,200,450	5,746,939	5,049,144	205,224	458,545	107,685	22,929	30,790,916
November	15,613,196	4,781,278	4,943,669	79,624	434,137	59,185	27,046	25,938,135
December	367,125	260,059	201,268	31,284	1,500	178,531	5,689	1,045,456
Bushels	83,900,812	46,800,525	17,849,253	1,296,751	15,228,788	910,520	225,686	166,212,335

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF FARMING

IN

SASKATCHEWAN

By

Hon. C. M. Hamilton

Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan

120,000 Farms; 20,000,000 Acres in Crop; Yield of Grain, 454,530,000 Bushels—is the Record for 1925.

The "coming of age" of an individual is an event of great interest to the individual and to his friends. It marks his legal maturity as well as his development from birth to man's estate. Such an exact view of agriculture is not possible as the art of agriculture dates back to the dawn of human history, and among the large number of plants now used for human consumption several of the most important, we are assured, have been known and used for more than four thousand years. We can, however, on the coming of age of our Province measure the development of agriculture in Saskatchewan for a period of twenty-one years, and such is my purpose in these few paragraphs.

Someone has said that Western Canada has had four distinct periods. First, stagnation, following the discovery of the country and preceding its first wave of immigration. Then, exploration, when railway connection was established and early settlers began to arrive with "The first low wash of waves where yet shall roll a human sea." This was succeeded by the third period which to some extent at least was one of exploitation when immigrants came to us from practically every country and every calling or profession. This in turn was followed by a period of consolidation when efforts were made and are being made to establish and improve our agriculture. The plodding oxen and the huge tractors which had been employed to "break" the prairie have both practically disappeared, while the major crops of wheat and flax have been supplemented by several others which have a place in a balanced system of farming.

Without introducing too many figures, some comparisons may be made to show the Saskatchewan of to-day with what it was agriculturally in 1905. Then there were almost 60,000 farms with a little over two million acres in crop. In 1925 there were over 120,000 farms with more than twenty million acres in crop. In 1905 the yield of grain was under 60,000,000 bushels while in 1925 it was 454,530,000 bushels. The production of wheat increased in about the same proportion from 34,742,000 to 240,551,000 and was 57.7 per cent. of the Canadian wheat crop in 1925 as compared with 30.9 per cent. in 1905.

Coupled with great development in grain-growing has been an equally satisfactory demonstration of the high quality of our grain. Eleven times, out of the fourteen in which Saskatchewan has participated in International competitions, have we won the sweepstakes prize for wheat and notable success has attended our exhibits of other cereals, grasses and clovers as well. Dr. Seager Wheeler; J. C. Mitchell; J. C. Hill & Son; George Avery; R. H. Carter; A. E. Dowling; W. L. Clegg; J. W. Broatch; William Darnborough; R. O. Wyler; J. S. Fields; Paul Gerlach; W. J. Large; and W. R. Abbott are some of the men who have brought credit to both themselves and the Province by their success in growing crops of exhibition quality.

While Saskatchewan has built up a reputation as the greatest grain-growing Province in Canada, it is also justly famed for live stock. In total numbers of live stock Saskatchewan follows closely her twin Province of Alberta which is only surpassed by Ontario and Quebec. Saskatchewan leads the Dominion in horses and in the most favoured draft breeds has shown very successfully in competition at the two leading shows on this Continent. Eleven of the twelve Clydesdales exhibited from Saskatchewan at Toronto and Chicago in 1925 were bred in Saskatchewan, as well as seven of the nine Belgians; also five of the six horses in the prize winning team of the Manitoba Cartage Company were bred in Saskatchewan and the sires of all six are owned in Saskatchewan.

In no respect has greater progress been made than in the production of creamery butter. The number of creameries has increased from 6 in 1905 to 75 in 1926, and the production has risen from 221,424 pounds in 1905 to 15,946,233 pounds in 1925. Last year our exhibitors showed for the first time at the London (England) Dairy Show and won the highest award for unsalted butter, and the second highest for salted. The reception which some ten million pounds of of Saskatchewan butter had on the British market last year is most encouraging.

With the great increase in agricultural production has come a corresponding increase in the facilities for handling the production. Grain elevators increased from 307 to 2,547 with a capacity of 8,951,600 and 81,022,020 bushels respectively. Stockyards were developed at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert to handle the increase in live stock. Railway mileage increased from 1,552 to 7,031 miles with construction still going on.

A summary of the agricultural development of Saskatchewan would not be complete without a reference to the development of the co-operative movement and the farmers organizations. Before Saskatchewan was a province, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had entered upon its long and useful career. The Co-operative Elevator Company and Municipal Hail Insurance were evolved from the study and effort of that Assocation. More recently the Farmers'

Union had its inception, and rapidly obtained a standing among agriculturists. The decision reached this year to amalgamate the Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union is an important one in the life of Saskatchewan.

Breeders of Purebred stock organized The Territorial Stock Breeders' Association prior to the inauguration of the Province. This was reorganized in 1906 and there were organized subsequently four Associations for Horse Breeders, Cattle Breeders, Swine Breeders and Sheep Breeders. A companion organization was the Saskatchewan Range Stock Growers' Association representing the ranchers. The poultry breeders organized the Saskatchewan Poultry Breeders' Association which along with the other associations is represented on the Saskatchewan Live Stock Board an organization representative of all the Live Stock interest of the Province.

The demand for cheaper loan money brought into existence The Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board backed by the credit of the Province. The creamery business began with co-operative creameries under government management which pooled the product of each creamery separately, made advance payments and paid patronage dividends at the end of the season. The marketing of wool next received attention and The Canadian Wool Growers, Limited, was organized after the Department of Agriculture had for some years demonstrated the value of collective marketing of the wool clip. The "wheat pool" or The Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Ltd., was organized following abortive attempts to re-establish the Canadian Wheat Board which functioned so successfully in marketing the 1919 wheat crop. Already the pool has demonstrated its value to the growers of wheat and is deservedly popular with its members. The growers of registered seed also organized to market their crop, and the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers' Co-operative Association, Limited, has just closed the second year of its career.

The Saskatchewan Corn Growers' Association while only organized in 1923 has already given evidence of its value in bringing the corn crop to the notice of Saskatchewan farmers.

The Beekeeping industry has made rapid development in Saskatchewan during the past two or three years, and is represented by the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association, whose object is to direct the industry along sound lines.

The success of the Wheat Pool made it inevitable that other commodities should be put on a "pool" basis. This has been undertaken in rapid succession by the poultry producers, the live stock producers and the dairymen of the Province, although the Saskatchewan Poultry Producers is the only one of these to have reached its objective and open for business.

The Northern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards and the Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards were incorporated to provide marketing facilities for live stock at Prince Albert and

Moose Jaw and have handled a great deal of live stock since they were incorporated with government assistance in 1919.

Agriculturally speaking the economic depression of the post-war period has largely passed. A prominent loan man made the statement recently that 25 per cent. of the mortgage indebtedness of the Prairie Provinces had been paid off during the past three years. *The Financial Post* gave figures to show that Saskatchewan's 1925 crops produced a revenue $125,000,000 greater than the crop of 1924, and stated that at the present time this Province is the best sales area in Canada.

If I were asked to state what in my opinion is the most notable change in the agricultural development of Saskatchewan during the first twenty-one years of its existence, I would be inclined to say that it is the changed attitude of our people themselves towards this new Province. Instead of regarding themselves as temporary residents—here for a few years and then elsewhere to spend their income,—they have come to regard Saskatchewan as their home and to plan and work accordingly. There has, it is true, been some dis-illusionment, for Western Canada was paid the compliment of being a place where fortunes could be made in a few years by growing wheat, and many people came in with this idea. But it is not in the nature of things that fortunes should be made in a few years at farming; either here or elsewhere. Farming does, however, offer returns commensurate with available business opportunities and provides many special advantages for those who are seeking homes. To have adopted the idea that their future is to be in Saskatchewan and to plan to develop homes here for themselves and their children I regard as one of the most important factors affecting the future of our Province.

Provision for Education

The provision for education, both legislative and financial, is probably the most important function of a democratic government. The manner in which the successive governments of Saskatchewan have regarded their responsibilities with respect to education may be judged by the fact that from the date of the inauguration of the Province in the year 1905 to the end of the fiscal year of 1925 a total sum of $27,831,041.62 has been disbursed for educational purposes, of which amount $3,402,609.35 was paid for the site, buildings and equipment of the University of Saskatchewan. The Province, with both a scattered and a scanty population, may safely be said to have done its best to provide educational facilities.

Educational Progress During Twenty-one Years. In September, 1905, when Saskatchewan became a Province, there were 896 school districts in the entire Province. On Jan. 1st, 1926, there were 4,679, with 6,054 rooms in operation as compared with 942 in 1905; with 6,250 teachers as compared with 1,011 when the

Province was formed, and with an enrolment of 206,595 pupils as contrasted with 25,191 in 1905.

There were no high schools and no University in the provisional districts which became Saskatchewan twenty-one years ago. To-day there are 21 High schools, over 300 continuation schools, and nearly 700 other rural village and town schools do high school work. The magnificent collection of buildings built of native limestone which houses the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, provides courses in all the major branches for over 1,500 students, the total registration last year, including short courses, very nearly reaching the two thousand mark.

The enormous increase in population in Saskatchewan and particularly in school population, has been so great in the past twenty years that it is only recently that it has been at all possible to overtake the incessant demand for expansion. At one period school districts were organized at the almost incredible rate of one a day. No sooner would a school house be erected and its boundaries set than it became necessary to sub-divide it. No sooner was a collegiate institute completed than the city and town authorities began to face the problem of enlarging or duplicating the building.

To-day, educational facilities in Saskatchewan, after twenty-one years of careful administration, have reached the point where it is possible for any child in the Province, living in an organized rural school district, to continue at school until he has completed Grade X. and, after passing the Grade VIII. examination, any child may attend any high school in the Province. The system has got to this stage that any child in the Province of Saskatchewan can proceed from the primary grades through the elementary and secondary schools and the provincial University, under the control, through the Government, of the people of the Province.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

NATURAL RESOURCES AND GRAIN PRODUCTION

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN WHEAT AREA

87 Per Cent. of Canada's Coal Reserve; Premier Oil-Producing Province.

In the twenty-one years that Alberta has been a province, it has become known to the world as one of the richest of agricultural countries, producing a high quality of grains and other products of the farm. Its rapid strides forward in agricultural production and the revelation of its possibilities along these lines has furnished one of the most absorbing chapters in the history of modern Canadian development.

In the development of grain production, Alberta has come to the front rapidly. In twenty years Alberta's area in wheat has grown nearly thirty times. The production of grains has grown nearly fifty times, and the total area under crop more than twenty times. In this period Alberta has developed a dairy industry that now produces products totalling in value more than $20,000,000. The production of creamery butter alone has grown more than twenty times and as much creamery butter is being exported now to foreign markets from Alberta as was manufactured altogether twelve years ago. One of the largest exporting creameries is located at Calgary.

To appreciate the strides that Alberta has made in the development of grain production, it is necessary to quote some comparative figures. The following figures are taken from official Government records:—

Production of Wheat

Year	Acreage	Yield
1906	223,930 acres	5,932,269 bushels
1911	1,639,974 "	36,602,000 "
1925	5,719,749 "	102,995,482 "

Total Acreage Under Cultivation

1905	616,821 acres
1925	10,693,159 "

Estimated Market Value of all Agricultural Productuion

1905	$ 20,000,000
1925	256,000,000

Production of all Field Crops

1906	34,091,429 bushels
1925	193,127,472 "

Over a period of 20 years the Province has maintained an average yield of spring wheat of 18 bushels an acre, the highest average in Canada and higher than many states of the Union. In the wheat-growing territory surrounding Calgary the average Spring wheat yield from 1911 to 1923, was between 20 and 25 bushels per acre.

The following is the record of progress in the dairy industry:—

Creamery Butter

Year	Creameries	Production
1905	13	813,430 lbs.
1911	56	2,540,000 "
1925	99	19,500,000 "

Factory Cheese

Year	Factories	Production
1911	8	100,000 lbs.
1925	14	1,375,000 "

Value of All Dairy Products

1900	$ 564,476
1910	7,855,751
1925	23,002,000

The export of Alberta butter to the world's markets has shown the following remarkable increase in the past three years:—

1922	1,000,000 lbs.
1923	2,000,000 "
1924	4,100,000 "
1925	3,037,592 "

In addition to the British market, Alberta butter also is exported to China and Japan.

Alberta has led the world in seed grain at many exhibitions. It has twice taken the world championship in wheat and twice in oats. Its seed grain is exported to all parts of the world. Its creamery butter for several years took 50 per cent. of prizes at Canadian Exhibitions.

A summary of seed grain and livestock winnings for the past few years is as follows:—

Seed Grain Winnings at Chicago

1920—19 Prizes, 2 Champions
1921—32 " 4 "
1922—36 " 3 "
1923—44 " 2 " and 2 Firsts
1924—43 " 2 Firsts

Livestock Winnings

At Chicago International Livestock Show

1920—13 Prizes
1922— 8 " and one Championship
1923— 4 "
1924—23 " 3 Grand Championships, one Reserve Championship

At Toronto Royal Show

1922—15 Prizes and one Championship
1923—12 " " two Championships with one Reserve Championship
1924—75 " six Championships, one Reserve Championship

With this record already in agricultural production and with little more than one-tenth of its agricultural lands as yet under cultivation, it may readily be seen that Alberta offers unequalled opportunity for

the settler who comes with a determination to make good and the ability to use proper methods.

Development of Mineral Resources

In the development of its rich mineral resources, Alberta has made great strides, but even now is only at the beginning in this respect. In twenty years the value of mineral production in the Province has grown from $4,000,000 to more than $30,000,000. With coal as its chief mineral. Alberta supplies a large part portion of the West with fuel. Within the boundaries of the Province is found 14 per cent. of the world's known and estimated coal reserves, and 87 per cent. of Canada's coal reserves, so that Alberta is in a position to supply the fuel needs of a vast market for many years to come.

In its natural gas Alberta has a rich field for future development. Already four great fields are being utilized for the heating of the homes of four cities, and many towns. Development of petroleum fields is also proceeding space. The production of petroleum has become one of the important industries and large refineries are located at Calgary and Edmonton. The chief field is southwest of Calgary in the Turner Valley, while another field is being developed at Wainwright, east of Edmonton, and other promising locations are being investigated. The opinion of the soundest of geologists now is that Alberta eventually will develop one of the most important oil beds in the Empire. Alberta already holds premier place among all Provinces in oil production.

The vast resources of tar sands in north-eastern Alberta are also offering limitless opportunities for development. The deposits of salt, bentonite, and other minerals promise great things for the future.

Industrially, Alberta has also seen great development. The industrial payroll of the Province now reaches upward of $70,000,000. At Medicine Hat, where natural gas comes into wide use industrially, great clay products plants have been established whose products are sold throughout Canada. Four mills of huge capacity, and other industrial plants are also located here while at Calgary and Edmonton are large packing plants, flour mills, garment factories, biscuit factories, soap factories, brick and tile works, and other industrial concerns of importance. At Calgary is located the largest railway repair shop in Canada, while Lethbridge has important industries including a macaroni factory and flour mills.

Milestones in 1925

The year 1925 has been particularly noted for the definite milestones of progress which have been set up.

In the agricultural industry, remarkable progress has been made during the past year in the development of co-operative marketing.

Following upon the heels of the successful operation of the Wheat Pool, three new pools for the handling of farm products, namely, the Dairy, Poultry and Livestock pools have been set in motion.

In dairying, new triumphs were recorded in 1925, when Alberta butter took first place among exhibits from all the British dominions at the London Dairy Show in October.

Another milestone of progress set up in the past year has been the establishment of the million dollar beet sugar plant at Raymond, in the heart of the irrigated district. This factory expects to manufacture 120,000 100-lb. sacks of sugar yearly, supplying 20 per cent. of Alberta's total sugar consumption.

The definite establishment of Alberta in the corn belt of the continent has been another important development in 1925. The first Provincial corn show has been held with exhibits as fine as grown anywhere on the Continent. The corn acreage in the Province is now approaching the 100,000 mark, compared with only 14,000 acres in 1922.

In the field of natural resources, the past year has witnessed Alberta taking first rank in Canada in the production of natural gas, and oil, with an annual production now exceeding seven billion cubic feet of gas, and nearly 180,000 barrels of oil. The tapping of the richest oil well on the Continent, near Calgary, is another development, this well yielding 16,000 barrels of 73 degree Beaume oil each month.

Alberta's first salt well has been opened the past year in northeastern Alberta, and a refinery established producing the finest of table salt.

In the field of transportation and communication, important developments have taken place. The past year has seen the opening up of new branch lines of railway, and the establishment of universal telephone service between the Province and all points in the United States and Canada.

THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

1876-1926

FIFTY YEARS OF ART ENDEAVOUR

Established in 1876 by The Ontario Society of Artists.

It is nearly a hundred years ago that Dr. Egerton Ryerson, then Superintendent of Education for Ontario, visualized the important part played by an established School of Art in the growth and development of a country. During his term of office—1846 to 1876—he endeavoured to carry out this idea, but beyond provision being made for such an institution in the Ontario School Bill of 1849 and in the purchase of casts and materials for art study, very little was accomplished. It was the Ontario Society of Artists who in 1876 had the honour of establishing the Ontario School of Art in Toronto, the first of its kind in the Province.

Since its inception the staff has been composed of outstanding artists, with the natural result that from its class-rooms passed students whose names have become internationally known. The first classes were held in a building on King Street just west of Yonge, and the instructors at that time were: T. Mower Martin, still living in North Toronto, the late John A. Fraser, Henri Perre, Richard Baigent, M. Matthews, H. Revell, Robert Harris, J. T. Rolph, James Smith, Lucius R. O'Brien and Mrs. C. M. B. Schreiber, who subsequently returned to her home in England.

About fourteen years later G. A. Reid, the present Principal, returned from studying abroad and became a member of the staff. Other well known artists who gave their services about that time included the late W. M. Cruickshank, Robert Holmes, the late C. M. Manly, MacGillivray Knowles, James Maxfield and Gustave Hahn. The term "gave their services" is almost literally true for even as late as 1911—the last year of its existence as the Central Ontario School of Art and Industrial Design—the entire budget was only $3,377 and the salaries of the instructors were merely honorariums of the most nominal kind. In this connection a history of the Art School would be incomplete without mention of Robert F. Gagen, G. A. Howell, James P. Murray and Thomas Roden who, for over a quarter of a century worked gratuitously in the interests of art education. Indeed the two last-named are still serving the College, Mr. Murray as its energetic honorary treasurer, and Mr. Roden as a member of the Council. Another well-known figure of the earlier days who served the school faithfully for many years in a clerical capacity, was George C. Downs.

Unselfish effort reaped its first reward when in 1911 Dr. John Seath published his report on "Education for Industrial Purposes" in

which he stated that "In any system of industrial and technical education the claims of art education cannot be overlooked" and strongly recommended the reorganization of the School of Art to form an institution devoted solely to training in all branches of the fine arts and especially for teachers of art. This was followed by a great step forward in 1912 when, at the instigation and request of James P. Murray and with the endorsation of the late Sir James Whitney, a Bill was passed incorporating the Ontario College of Art, and carrying an annual grant of $3,000, with free premises in the Normal School, which had been originally intended for art education. It was at this time that J. W. Beatty, now instructor in the life classes of the College, came on the staff of the school, in which he had been a student prior to studying in Europe.

For the ensuing eight years the rapidly growing young College struggled along in its cramped and inadequate quarters in the Normal School. Then a fortuitous combination of circumstances, that included the giving of a site by the Art Gallery of Toronto and a Government grant for the building, brought into existence the present school in Grange Park which was officially opened on September 30th, 1921.

In connection with the ceremonies that attended the laying of the cornerstone, and the opening of the new building, several statements important in the history of an art school were made. Sir Robert Falconer in bringing the good wishes of the University of Toronto, with which the College had been granted affiliation in 1917, declared that the latter had only started on its career and added "All must work together and co-operate while standing side by side for the furtherance of what is worth while." Professor Currelly, Curator of the Department of Archæology of the Royal Ontario Museum, spoke of the City of Mexico College of Art which in 1919 had an enrolment of 700 students, although two revolutions were in progress at the time. "The people of Mexico," he added, "realize the importance of art in their life and country." Sir Edmund Walker anticipated in the new College a big development of higher art, and contended that "A country cannot develop its manufactures unless it has competency in its industrial art."

To-day the College has a teaching staff well-qualified to carry out these high ideals for art education, for it is a guiding principle of the school to be always as broad as possible in its methods of teaching and to keep in the forefront of art education. In this connection an ambitious piece of work was successfully carried out by the head, Mr. G. A. Reid, who in 1924 visited the leading schools of art in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and the United States of America. From the vast mass of material thus obtained he prepared a pamphlet which is probably the most important contribution available giving statistics and general information regarding art education both on this continent and abroad.

In 1917 the present Vice-Principal, Arthur Lismer, formerly head of the Halifax School of Art, was added to the staff of which other members are Robert Holmes, J. W. Beatty, F. H. Varley and J. E. H. Macdonald. The last-named is one of the great figures on this continent in his special department of Lettering and Design. The same is true of Robert Holmes whose intimate studies of flowers and plants are given first place by beauty lovers and scientists alike.

When to the instructors already mentioned are added F. S. Haines, of the Graphic Arts Department; Emanuel Hahn, of the Department of Sculpture, and H. H. Stansfield of the Department of Applied Art, one realizes how wide a field is opened by the College to the student of either the fine or the industrial arts. Nor has the public been unduly slow to appreciate these opportunities. To-day the regular sessions and the Teachers' Course given for the Department of Education are crowded almost beyond the capacity of the present buildings which now number three. Four hundred and seventy-eight day and evening students were registered in the session just closed. These, while coming chiefly from Ontario, are representative of the whole Dominion from Halifax to Victoria and also include many other countries such as Great Britain, France, Russia, Armenia, Poland, Japan, China, Ukrainia, Finland, South America and the United States. Two hundred and fifty-one enrolled for the Teachers' Course last year and the Summer Painting School, which is now permanently housed at Port Hope, and is primarily intended as complementary to the session in Toronto, has begun to attract pupils from all parts of Canada and from across the border.

At the present time the College is almost entirely dependent financially on the grants received from the Provincial and Dominion Governments. The fees of day students are not large; those for evening classes are merely nominal and in addition a large number of free studentships are annually awarded to pupils of outstanding ability. From time to time friends of the school have donated scholarships or prizes ranging in value from twenty-five to one hundred dollars per year. Among those who have associated themselves with the work of the College in this way should be mentioned the late Sir Edmund Osler and Sir Edmund Walker, Mrs. Agar Adamson, Mr. Harry Ryrie, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Rous and Mann Limited, The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Brigdens Limited, Mr. E. R. Greig, The T. Eaton Company, Sampson Matthews, Mr. Henry Sproatt, The Toronto Typothetae and Mrs. M. M. Aked. These provide a distinct incentive to good work among the students of the various years and departments of the school, while the outstanding reward of a successful course is the Governor-General's silver medal, awarded annually for highest standing in one subject and general proficiency.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

AND

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OF

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1874-1925

Development of the Educational System in Ontario:

	1874	1925
Population of Ontario	1,700,000	2,933,662
Number of Schools:—		
Elementary and Secondary	4,866	7,474
Number of Pupils Enrolled	472,382	727,325
Number of Teachers	3,887	17,977
Total Expenditures	$3,151,926	$45,030,685

Distinctive Features of the Ontario System:

(1) Municipal Control, regulated by the Provincial Department but affording a large measure of local self-government.

(2) A National System permitting, however, in certain cases, Separate Denominational Schools subject to uniform Standards of Efficiency with other Elementary Schools.

(3) A distinction between the scope of Primary and Secondary Schools and the Universities—sufficiently marked to avoid over-lapping and to permit of independence, but all forming one complete system.

(4) Specialization in Technical and Industrial Schools, established under the Ontario Industrial Education Act and maintaining 79 Day and Evening Schools with 50,884 students, of whom 12,505 were born in countries other than Canada.

(5) The 5,654 Rural School Libraries and 496 Association and Free Public Libraries available for the use of the Pupils.

(6) Provisions to encourage the Physical Examination of every pupil by School Nurses and Medical Officers, and daily Physical Training under qualified Instructors with a well-organized Cadet System.

(7) The Creation and development of a Spirit of National and Empire sentiment as a basis of constructive Citizenship.

By Act of Parliament a free education in the Provincial Schools is provided for all below the age of 21 years; the compulsory attendance, for whole or for part time, of children up to the age of 18 years, with a few exceptions; the Department of Education is entrusted with the administration of the School Law. A Standard Matriculation examination is required for entry into the Universities and Professions which continue the courses of study outlined in the *curricula* of the Elementary and Secondary schools of the Province.

The University of Toronto

(The Provincial University of Ontario)

The University of Toronto has the following Faculties: Arts (including Sciences and Commerce), Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Education (Ontario College of Education), Forestry, Music, School of Graduate Studies, Dentistry.

Arts Colleges: University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, St. Michael's College.

Attention is drawn to a new feature. The School of Hygiene, to be housed in the new building provided by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, embraces the Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, the Department of Public Health Nursing, and the sections of Biometrics and Epidemiology and Physiological Hygiene. The Connaught Laboratories, which consist of Research, Antitoxin, and Insulin divisions, are intimately related and in close affiliation with the School of Hygiene. Teaching, research and public service are the functions of this School and of the Connaught Laboratories.

Special Departments: Social Service, University Extension.

Federated Theological Colleges: Knox College, Wycliffe College.

Affiliated Colleges: Ontario Agricultural College, Ontario Veterinary College, Ontario College of Pharmacy, Ontario College of Art.

Other institutions controlled by the University: Royal Ontario Museum (in conjunction with the Provincial Government), Toronto Conservatory of Music.

The University has very close affiliation with the Toronto General Hospital and privileges in the Sick Children's Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital, Western Hospital, and the new Psychiatric Hospital.

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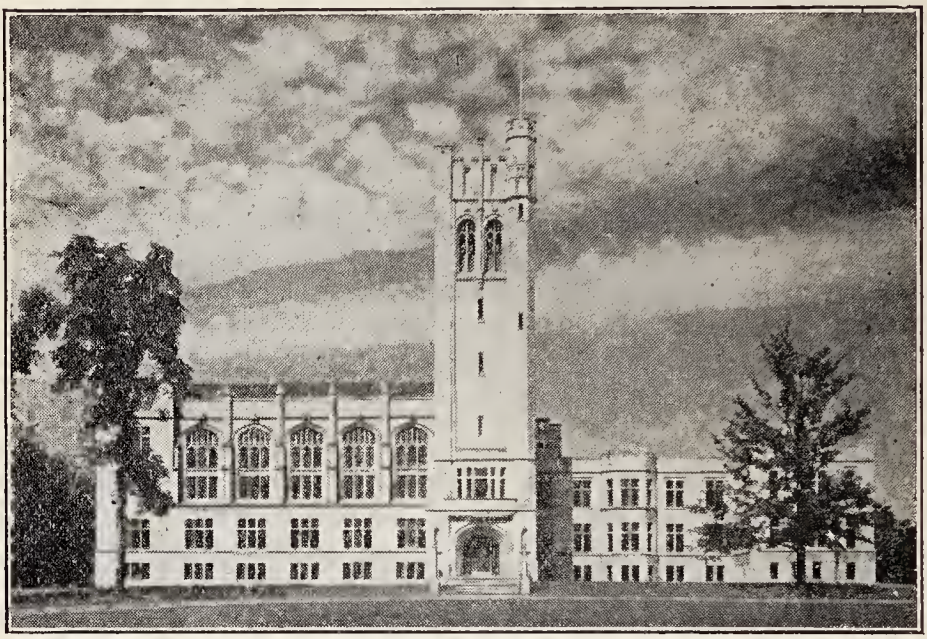

THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

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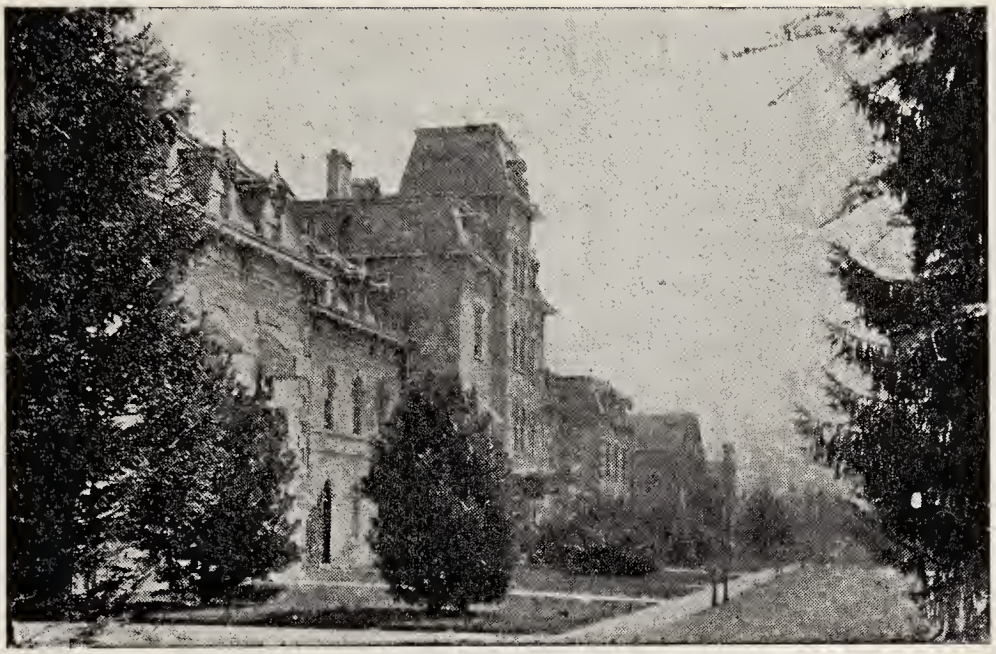
The University gives special attention to the field of adult education, both rural and urban, through its Extension Department. Topical lectures, group lectures, tutorial classes and correspondence courses are offered. The University seeks to serve the whole community.

The Department of Physical Education and Athletics is conducted with vigour for the benefit of the whole student body.

For further information regarding courses of study, matriculation requirements, fees, etc., write to the **Registrar, London, Ontario.**



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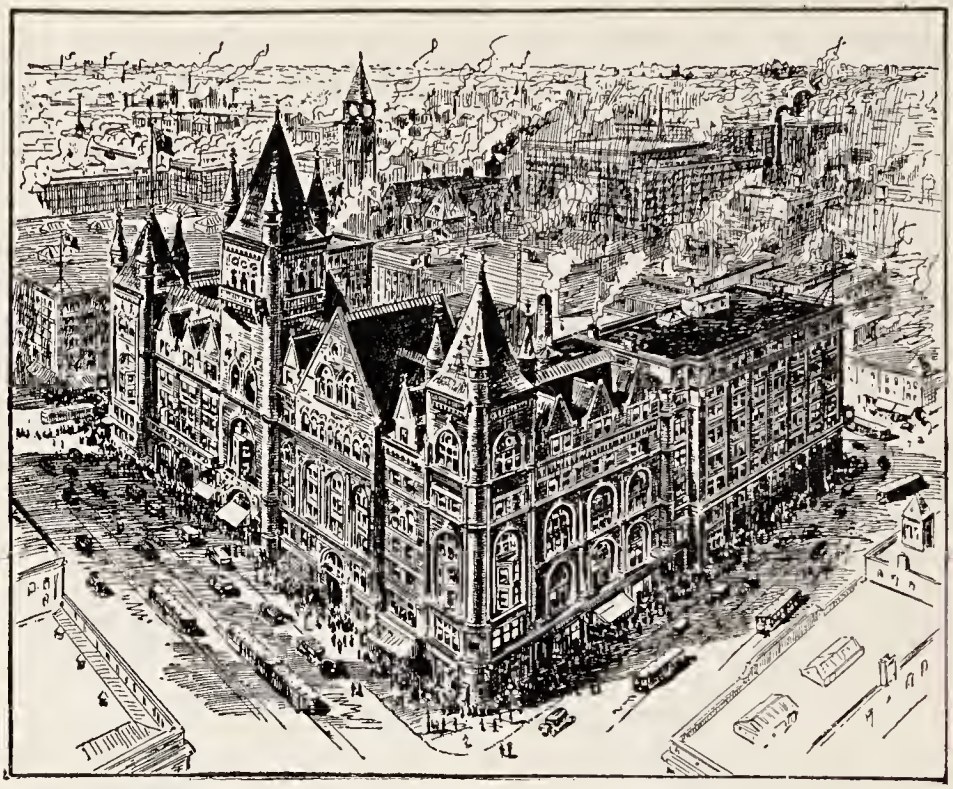

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INDEX OF NAMES

Lists of Names in Text Too Long to Index Individually

	Page
List of Members-elect and defeated Candidates of Federal General Election, 1925	36-41
Financial Appointments	323-24
Insurance Appointments	329
Ontario Government Appointments	369
Canadian Books*	560-73
Honorary Degrees Conferred by Canadian Universities in 1925-26	607-08
Canadian Organizations*	626-45
Some Sporting Events of 1925	646
Canadian Obituary for 1925	649-57

Abd-el-Krim, 99, 107.
Abdurrahman, Dr., 156.
Aberdeen, Marchioness of, 540, 610.
Aberdeen Marquis of, 540.
Adams, E. D., 437.
Adams, E. H., 214.
Adams, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S., (Hon.) M.E.I.C., Frank D. 605.
Adams, Rev. Walter R., 588.
Adamson, T. J., 245.
Adaskin, Harry, 552.
Adney, Mrs. Minnie B., 35.
Adolph, A.. 462.
Ahern, Joseph, 391.
Ahearn, Thomas, 115, 216.
Ahmed, Shah Mirza, 110.
Aichison, J. F., 202.
Aird, Sir John, 263, 306, 317-18.
Aitchison, James H. 613.
Aitken, A. F., 507.
Aikin, Lieut.-Col. J. A., 461.
Aikins, Hon. Sir J. A. M., 261, 265, 393, 462.
Albani, D.O.B.E., Madame, 554.
Alderson, W. F., 462.
Alexander, W., 362.
Alexander, Prof. W. J., 361.
Alexandra, H.R.H. Queen, 102, 128, 150, 405, 422.
Alfonso XIII, of Spain, 107.
Allan, Miss Annie, 625.
Allan, K.C., George W., 168, 214.
Allan, Rev. G. R., 266.
Allan, W. R., 315.
Allard, H., 148.
Allardyce, H. E., Sir William Lamond, 160.
Allen, Mrs. E. W. 625.
Allen, Sir Hugh, 553.
Allen, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Hon. Sir James, 149, 166.
Allen, Mrs. W., 479.
Allenby, G.C.M.G., F. M. Viscount, 159, 361, 362.
Allenby, Viscountess, 609.
Allison, Miss Mary, 623.
Allison, William E., 209.
Allison, Prof. W. T., 538.
Altham, Capt., 536.
Amery, Colonel, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S., 118, 130-31, 140, 146, 159, 160, 166.
Amos, Arthur, 379.
Amos, Mrs. J. S., 615.
Amos, W. A., 241, 242 341.
Amos, Dr. W. W., 475.
Amundsen, Captain Roald, 605.
Amyot, M.L.C., Hon. George, 385.
Anderson, M.A., Dr. Alexander Locke, 417.
Anderson, Miss A., 622.
Anderson, F. J., 228.
Anderson, Harry W. 531.
Anderson, M.P., Hon. G. J., 154.
Anderson, M.L.A., Hon. J. T. M., 469.
Anderson, T. C., 462.
Anderson, Mrs. W. K., 458.
Andrews, A. F., 263.
Andreyev, 556-57.
Anglin, Hon. Francis A. 392, 620.
Angus, W. G., 215.
Annand, F. W., 223.
Anthes, L. L., 263.
Appelbe, Miss E., 347.
Apps, J. O., 209.
Archambault, Joseph, 90.
Archibald, E. J., 536.
Arkell, H. S., 238, 437.
Armington, Frank, 550.
Armitage, PH.D., Ven. Dean, 591.
Armitage, Mrs. W. S., 388.
Armington, Mrs. Frank, 550.
Armstrong, Cecil, 34.
Armstrong, General Charles J., 394.
Armstrong, Hon. E. H., 400, 402, 403.
Armstrong, M.P., J. E., 187.
Armstrong, Miss S. J., 388.
Armstrong, T. C., 386.
Armstrong, W. B., 406.
Arnold, J. E., 389.
Arnoldi, Miss Joan, 613.
Arsenault, D.LL., Hon. Judge Aubin, 385.
Arthur, D.S.O., C.G., 129.
Arthur, Julia, 559.
Artus, Rev. R. P. G., 584.
Atherton, PH.D., LL.D., W. H., 391.
Atholl, M.P., LL.D., the Duchess of, 118, 149, 386, 609.
Atholstan, Lord, 391, 536, 558.
Ashton, E. J., 92.
Ashby, J. F. A., 391.
Asquith, (Lord Oxford and Asquith) Rt. Hon. Herbert H., 149.
Astor, M.P., Major, Hon. J. J., 534-35.
Auger, Armand G. 249.
Auld, Hyde, 553.
Austral, Florence, 554.
Aylesworth, Sir A., 83.
Aziz, Moses, 64, 80.

Babcock, John P., 596.
Backus, E. W., 459.
Baden-Powell, Lady, 623.
Bailey, George E., 328.
Baillargeon, J. B., 222, 394.
Bain, K.C., James, 314.
Baird, Sir John L., 153.
Baker, F. L., 528.
Baker, D.D., Rev. George Randolph, 417.
Baker, Herbert, 148.
Baker, Dr. Hugh, 248.
Baker, Hon. Perren, 488, 491, 493.
Baker, R. P., 232.
Baker, W. King, 540.
Baldwin, Arthur J., 248.
Baldwin, M.P., Rt. Hon. Stanley, 130-32, 135-37, 144, 150-51, 160, 205.
Baldwin, W. K., 81.
Balfour, K.B.E., Sir Arthur, 149, 159.
Balharrie, Mayor, 77.
Ball, Dr. F. J., 485.
Ball. George R., 508.
Ball, Louis J., 536.
Ballantyne, James, 390.
Bambrick, Winifred, 553.
Band, Charles, 540.
Banfield, John J., 223.
Banks, Mrs. S., 348.
Bannerman, A. M., 183.
Bannerman, Margaret, 559.

* NOTE.—See Table of Contents.

Banting, M.C., M.B., M.D., D.SC., LL.D., F. G., 606.
Barbeau, C. M., 545.
Barbeau, Marius, 538.
Barber, G. P., 502.
Barclay, Gregor, 394, 378.
Barker, W. H., 232.
Barnabas, F.S.C., Brother 624.
Barnard, Alfred, 201.
Barnard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Frank, 214.
Barnard, Hon. G. H., 232.
Barnardo, Dr., 173, 174.
Barnes, K. S., 258.
Barnett, John, 92.
Barnjum, F. J. D., 248, 403, 406, 409.
Barré, Colonel Hercule, 263, 269.
Barrie, Sir J. M., 559.
Barron, William Caven, 555.
Barrow, Hon. E. D., 516-17.
Bartlett, S.J., Rev. Erle G., 387.
Bartlett, R. W., 214.
Barton, A. E. V., 268.
Bassett, John, 532.
Bastien, Wilfrid, 389.
Bateman, Miss F., 507.
Bates, Mona, 553.
Bawlf, W. R., 214.
Baxter, C. W., 243.
Baxter, K.C., M.P., J. B. M., 30, 34, 197, 397, 420-26, 430.
Bayley, W. D., 448.
Baynton, A., 481, 482.
Beach, Mrs. G. M., 388, 615.
Beals, Rev. F. H., 592.
Beaton, Mrs. A. H., 617.
Beatty K.C., Edward W., 164, 177-80, 182, 185, 192, 204-06, 208-12, 226, 263-65, 327, 386, 495, 536, 543.
Beattie, Hon. C. R., 268.
Beatty, J. W., 548.
Beaubien, M.P., A. L. 65, 83-4.
Beaubien, Joseph, 223, 264, 390.
Beaudry, K.C., Adrien, 391.
Beaulac, Eugene, 531.
Beaule, Pierre, 278, 290, 374.
Beck, KT., LL.D., M.L.A., Hon. Sir Adam, 331, 333, 354, 450.
Beck, Edward, 248, 250.
Beck, Mrs. L. Adams, 541.
Beck, Hon. N. D., 587.
Beckley, J. N., 192.
Bedard, Dr. P. H., 543.
Beesley, W. H., 482.
Bégin, H. E. Cardinal, 384, 393, 586-87 606,
Beique, Hon. F. L., 208, 394.
Béland, Dr., Hon. H. S., 23, 59, 89, 92-3.
Belding, A. M., 229, 398.
Belanger, A., 338, 345, 346.
Belanger, Pierre, 392.
Belcourt, Miss Beatrice, 617.
Bell, A. E., 328.
Bell, K.C., C. W., 26, 55, 79.
Bell, Dr. D. J., 223.
Bell, G.C.M.G., M.L.C., Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dillon, 149, 154.
Bell, Dr. Gordon, 463.
Bell, Major Graham A., 189, 199, 204.
Bell, G. T., 191.
Bell, J. P., 318.
Bell, M.P., Leslie G., 35.
Bell, Ralph P., 248-49, 403.
Belleau, Hon. Justice, 393.
Belleisle, J. A., 380.
Ben-Ami, Jacob, 557.
Benedict XIII, His Holiness Pope, 585.
Benes, Dr. Edward, 102, 107, 119.
Bennett, Ethel Hume, 542.
Bennett, K.C., M.P., Hon. R. B., 21-2, 32, 55, 57, 59, 61, 66, 73-4, 79, 81, 264, 266, 362.
Bentley, T. P., 223.
Bentley, T. W., 432.
Bergeron, Lionel, 384.
Bernard, Harry, 538.
Bernard, I. A., 538.
Bernier, J. E., 597.
Berrie, J. C., 223.
Berry, Dr. Norman, 332.
Berry, R. E., 223.
Best, D.D., Rev. D. M., 362.
Bethune, Cecil, 328.
Bettez, Mayor, 390.
Betts, Raymond L., 613.
Bevington, George, 505.
Bibby, Thomas, 485.
Bidwell, Rt. Rev. E. J., 589-91.
Bidwell, Mrs. E. J., 589.
Bienvenu Tancrede, 318.
Biermans, Hubert, 262.
Biette, F. C., 173.
Biggar, Colonel, 115.
Billet, T. R., 462.
Billings, Mrs. Braddish, 618.
Binnie, J. W., 328.
Bird, M.P., T. W., 51, 55, 67.
Birge, Cyrus A., 215.
Birkenhead Lord, 157.
Birrell, Rt. Hon. Augustine, 547.
Bisaillon, J. E. A., 54, 82.
Bishop, F. W., 243.
Bishop, W. C., 223.
Black, David, 386.
Black, Hon. F. B., 233.
Black, M.L.A., Hon. F. M., 444, 460.
Black, Hon. Percy C., 223 404, 409, 414.
Black, Robson, 246.
Black, M.P., Hon. W. A., 21, 58, 66, 83.
Black, W. H., 233.
Black, Dr. W. J. 166, 172-73.
Blachford, Frank, 551.
Blackmore, R. H., 477.
Blackstock, W. H., 328.
Blackstone, Milton, 552.
Blahout, H. W., 191.
Blain, LL.D., Rev. Joseph, 464.
Blair, Hon. A. G., 193.
Blair, James A., 223.
Blair, Prof. W. Saxby 407.
Blanchet, G. H., 598.
Blatchford, Mayor K. A., 31.
Bledisloe, K.B.E., Lord Charles, 149.
Bligh, Hon. F. P., 405, 408.
Blight, Mrs. H. M., 553.
Blyth, Lord, 150.
Blyth, W., 502.
Boehm, C. A., 328.
Boehm, Major M. S., 546.
Bodley, C. J., 266.
Body, Miss Constance, 622-23.
Bogert, C. A., 318.
Boivin, B.A., K.C., M.P., Hon. G. H., 23, 28, 52-4, 59, 64-5, 75-7, 80-1, 85, 89 90-1, 254.
Boivin, P. E., 391.
Boland, J. F., 588.
Bollard, M.P., Hon. R. F., 154.
Bollert, Miss M. L., 610-11.
Boncour, M., 118.
Bonnar, K.C., R. A. 442, 463.
Booth, Mrs. Bramwell, 593, 610.
Borah, Senator William E., 113, 248.
Boris, III, of Bulgaria, King, 110.
Borthwick, John, 556.
Bostock, Hon. Hewitt, 126.
Boswell, Miss Mary L., 619.
Bosworth, G. M., 150, 226.
Bothwell, J. A., 374.
Bouchard, M.L.A., T. D., 397, 390.
Boulanger, J. L., 220.
Boulet, Dr. R., 394.
Bourassa, M.P., Henri, 27-8, 52, 55-57, 64, 66.
Bourinot, Arthur S., 542.
Boutillier, M.P., A. M., 52, 54, 63-4, 256.
Bowen, Fred W., 26.
Bowen, M.L.A., Capt. J. C., 492, 495-96.
Bowker, C. G., 203.
Bowles, Ernest, 552.
Bowman, N. T., 536.
Boyce, K.C., A. C., 193, 195-97.
Boycott, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., LL.D., A. E., 386.
Boyd, Leslie H., 240.
Boydell, Hon. T., 156.
Boyle, Dean R. W., 604.
Boys, M.P., W. A., 34, 81.
Boyter, Mrs. R., 347.
Brace, Henry, 327.
Bracken, Hon. John, 182-83, 263-65, 330, 436, 443-46, 448-50, 453, 459-61.
Brackin, R. L., 337, 338, 339.
Bradburn, W.H., 332.
Bradbury, Hon. George H., 24.
Braden, Norman S., 261.
Bradford, Miss Evangeline, 548.
Bradshaw, Thomas, 262.
Brady, Alexander, 539.
Brady, James P., 389.
Brancker, K.B.E., Sir Sefton, 146.
Brand, Frederick James, 613.
Brault, Mayor, 390.
Breathwaite, H., 267.
Breboeuf, Father, 544.
Bredin, Mark, 261.
Breed, William C., 115.
Breen, N. J., 214, 461.
Breithaupt, W. H., 546.
Brett, Dr. R. G., 492.
Breuille, E., 387.
Briand, Aristide, 100, 102, 118, 122-23.

Bridge, Prof. Joseph C., 553.
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C., 135.
Brien, J. D., 244.
Brigden, F. H., 548.
Brigden, George, 263.
Bristol, Hon. Edmund, 34.
Brock, Miss Muriel L., 622.
Brodeur, J. A. A., 390.
Brodie, Peter, 244.
Brodie, Miss W., 348.
Brooks, A. J., 423.
Brooks, C. E., 189.
Brooks, Mary Wallace, 558.
Broome, Dr. Edward, 552.
Brosseau, E. G., 374.
Brotherhood, Mrs. R. H., 613.
Broughall, M.A., D.D., Very Rev. Lewis Wilmot Bovell, 364.
Brouillette, L. C., 482, 484.
Brown, A. F., 323.
Brown, Miss Annie M., 624.
Brown, Dr. Caroline, 35.
Brown, Edward, 201.
Brown, Sir George Maclaren, 226.
Brown, G. W., 546.
Brown, Harold G., 214.
Brown, James, 613.
Brown, M.P., J. L., 31, 52, 67.
Brown, M. A., 166.
Brown, T. Blundell, 214.
Brown, Thomas J., 254.
Brown, Dr. W. Easson, 600.
Browne, Eric, 546.
Browne, Miss Jean E., 618.
Brownlee, E., 82.
Brownlee, Hon. J. E., 61, 185, 467, 488-89, 491, 493-97, 506, 526.
Bruce, Blair, 547.
Bruce, Dr. E. L., 351.
Bruce, Rt. Hon. S. M., 143, 146, 152, 533.
Bruce, R. R., 89, 509.
Brummitt, W. J., 482.
Brunet, Omer, 393.
Brunhes, Jean, 385.
Bryan, A. E., 269.
Bryan, LL.D., H. W., 360, 362.
Bryant, J. F., 479.
Brydone-Jack, D.SC., Ernest Edmund, 430.
Bryson, A., 360.
Bryson, Miss Ella, 388.
Buchanan, Hon. W. A., 89, 493, 531.
Buckley, Athens, 552.
Buckham, Hon. J. A., 517.
Buckley, J. C., 505.
Buckmaster, Lord, 150.
Budge, Edgar, 386.
Buist, John A., 535.
Buller, D.SC., PH.D., A. H., 594, 606.
Bullock, C. A. B., 234.
Bullock, W. S., 372, 376.
Bulmer, C. F., 332.
Burde, Major R. J., 518.
Bureau, Hon. Jacques, 23, 34, 53-4, 81, 84, 89.
Burgess, M.C., Capt. David Luther, 86-7.
Burke, Rev. Father, 544.
Burke, Stanley, 323.
Burn, Sir George, 318.
Burnell, C. H., 240, 440, 457, 481.
Burnett, James, 457.
Burnham, Lord, 208, 532-35.
Burnham, Miss M. V., 616.
Burns, John, 263.
Burns, J. A., 266.
Burns, W. J., 328.
Burpee, F. D., 216.
Burpee, Lawrence J., 536, 545-46, 606.
Burrell, Rev. F., 592.
Burrows, L. F., 243.
Burt, William, 436, 462.
Burton, C. L., 222.
Burton, Mrs. J. J., 625.
Burton, Mrs. L., 482.
Burwash, Major L. T., 597.
Butler, C. A., 328.
Byers, M.D., J. Roddick, 391.
Byng of Vimy, H.E. General Lord, 21, 44, 46, 48, 50, 65-6, 89, 128-29, 544, 547-48, 612.
Byng of Vimy, H.E. Lady, 129, 362, 613.
Byron, Lord, 541.

Cadot, S. J., Rev. Father, 544.
Cadieux, A. H., 209.
Cahan, K.C., M.P., C. H., 36, 49, 63-4, 76.
Cahan, Hon. John F., 404, 407, 409, 414.
Caillaux, Joseph, 98, 99.
Calder, K.C., R. L., 80.
Calder, Senator J. A., 83 84.
Caldwell, W., 394.
Call, M.A., D.C.L., Prof. F. Oliver, 387.
Callaghan, John, 503.
Calles, General Plutarco Elias, 112.
Cameron, Jr., Donald, 506.
Cameron, D. Roy, 254.
Cameron, ex-M.L.A., Duncan, 463.
Cameron, H. Dean, 532.
Camerou, M.A., Miss Janet 417.
Cameron, K. M., 115.
Cameron, R. G., 246, 247.
Cameron, Rev. W. A., 542.
Camp, D.D., Rev. G. Wellington, 417.
Campbell, K.C., A. F., 442.
Campbell, Arthur H. 246.
Campbell, A. W., 221.
Campbell, C. L., 485.
Campbell, K.C., David, 284, 441-42.
Campbell, Madame Elizabeth, 552-53.
Campbell, F. J., 261.
Campbell, K.C., Chancellor, 591.
Campbell, K.C., George, 373.
Campbell, George D., 224.
Campbell, G. S., 148.
Campbell, J. M., 362.
Campbell, M.P., M. N., 51-2, 54, 59, 61, 65-6.
Campbell, Nellie, 508.
Campbell, Prof. P. S., 364.
Campbell, Wallace R., 76.
Campbell, Dr. W. R., 463.
Camsell, B.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Charles, 117, 254, 605.
Cannon, Hon. Charles, 448, 454.
Cannon, K.C., M.P., Hon. Lucien, 24, 59, 85-6, 89, 373.
Canterhury, Archhishop of, 588.
Cantley, M.P., Thomas, 60.
Cardin, Hon. P. J. A., 28, 33, 53-4, 85, 255.
Carignan, Anatole, 375.
Carleton, Thomas, 424.
Carlisle, C. H., 220, 261, 267.
Carlisle, W., 328.
Carlyle, D. B., 267.
Carlyle, A.R.C.A., Florence, 549.
Carlyle, S. G., 437, 507-08.
Carman, Bliss, 387, 542.
Carmichael, M.P., A. M., 51-2, 54.
Carmichael, Miss Carrie E., 611-12.
Carmichael, D., 331.
Carnegie, David, 539.
Carnochan, Miss Janet, 618.
Caron, Hon. J. E., 382, 388-89.
Caron, Maurice, 541.
Carpe, Allen, 597.
Carr, Miss H. E., 360.
Carrel, LL.D., Hon. Frank, 223, 530, 536.
Carruthers J. M., 242.
Carruthers, W. E., 527.
Carson, R. J., 591.
Carson, W. O., 359.
Carter, J. E., 243.
Carter, W. H., 214, 460.
Carter, W. S., 429.
Cartwright, B.A., LL.D., Miss Mabel, 364.
Cartwright, A. D., 193.
Casey, Rt. Rev. Timothy, 585-86.
Casgrain, J. J. R., 148.
Cassels, Dr. Hamilton, 362.
Cassels, K.C., R. S., 576, 581.
Casson, A. J., 548.
Castiglione, Benedetto, 547.
Caswell, Annie Gray, 557.
Cathcart, Mrs. Violet, 458.
Catherwood, J. A., 509.
Cathro, Miss E. D. 478.
Catton, Brooks, 484.
Caulder Joseph A., 242, 436.
Caverhill, P. Q., 522.
Cawkell, William, 267.
Cayley, His Honour, H. S., 529.
Cayley T. M., 328.
Cecil, Lord Rohert, 118.
Chabot, M.D., John Leo, 22.
Chadwick, B. E., 554.
Chagnon, Dr. E. P., 394.
Challener, F. S., 548.
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen, 101-02, 118-19, 142.
Chambers, Mrs. A. J., 615.
Chambers, Col. Ernest J., 89, 532.
Champ, H. H., 262.
Champlin, Prof. Manley. 487.
Champoux, David, 246.
Chant, Prof. C. A., 598.
Chapais, Sonator Thomas, 545.
Chaplin, M.P., A. D., 52.
Chaplin, Hon. James D., 21, 77.
Chapman, A. T.. 548.

Chapman, Rev. O. U., 592.
Chapmau, R. F. 455.
Chapter, James F., 535.
Charles, Very Rev. Brothor A., 585.
Charlesworth, Hector W., 532, 539.
Chennell, T. H., 234.
Chevrier, M.P., E. R. E., 536.
Chiasson, D.D., Rt. Rev. Patrick, 584.
Chipman, G. F., 242.
Chiribogà, D.LIT., Abbé Humberto, 384-85.
Chisholm, A. M., 541.
Chisholm, Mrs. D., 348.
Chisholm, Dr. H. A., 415.
Chisholm, Hon. J. A., 413.
Chisholm, Hon. William, 403, 406-07.
Choquette, Robert, 538.
Chown, D.D., Rev. S. D. 575, 577-78.
Christie, D. J., 508.
Church, M.P., Thomas L., 35, 56, 58, 64, 116, 232, 252.
Church, Miss R. M., 612, 613.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston, 98, 101, 132-34.
Cinq-Mars, Alonzo, 531.
Cinq-Mars, Capt. Ernest, 532.
Clarendon, Earl of, 149.
Clark, Prof. Archie B., 461-62.
Clark, A. C., 582.
Clark, B.SC., PH.D., A. L., 605.
Clark, C. G., 148.
Clark, F. D., 244.
Clark, M.A., Harriet Hannah Richardson, 417.
Clark, J. B., 593.
Clark, J. G., 507.
Clark, K. A., 501.
Clark, P. G., 244.
Clark, Prof. R. H., 604.
Clark, Rev. W. J., 544.
Clarke, Edward F., 530.
Clarke, Frank W., 250.
Clarke, G. A., 360.
Clarke, G. Frederick, 541-42.
Clarke, M.A., D.LITT., G. H., 362.
Clarke, Mrs. John, 482.
Clarke, N. S., 508.
Clarke, W. McL., 89, 264, 269.
Clarke, Rt. Rev. W. R., 583.
Clarkson, C.A., G. T., 318.
Clauson, K.C., A. C., 202.
Clayton, T. N., 264.
Clegg, William E., 264.
Clement, S. E., 463.
Clementi, K.C.M.G., Cecil, 149.
Clendenan, Miss May, 614.
Clerk, R. P., 80, 82.
Clubb, Hon. W. R., 443, 463.
Clynes, M.P., J. R., 132.
Coalfleet, Pierre, 541.
Coats, R. H., 94.
Coates, C. W., 485.
Coates, Rt. Hon. J. G., 143, 149, 153-54.
Coates, W. A., 225.
Cobham, Allan J., 146.
Coderre, LL.B., K.C., Hon. Louis, 392.
Cochran, H. E., 323.
Cochrane, Arthur, 524.
Cochrane, Charles N., 546.
Cochrane, J. H., 485.
Cochrane, M.A., D.D., Rev. R. B., 364, 455.
Cockshutt, C. G., 266.
Cockshutt, His Honor Col. Henry, 186, 209, 264, 338-39, 365, 375, 393, 416.
Cody, Rev. H. A. 542.
Cody, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Canon H. J., 190, 416, 480, 619.
Cohen, Lyon, 391.
Cohoe, Mrs. T. A., 458.
Colburn, C. F., 484.
Cole, Douglas S., 269.
Coleman, D. C., 211.
Coleman E. P., 218.
Colley, J. R., 509.
Collins, James Arthur, 57, 59.
Collins, Dr. W. H., 254.
Collip, M.A., PH.D., Prof. J. B., 599, 604.
Colpitts, LL.D., Edwin Henry, 430.
Colquhoun, William, 527
Colwell, Louis, 391.
Colwill, R. A., 535.
Combs, R. H., 235.
Comstock, Harriet T., 542.
Conboy, Martin, 543.
Conuolly, John, 433.
Connor, Ralph, 541.
Cook, M.P., A. J., 132-33, 135.
Cook, H. Rosswood, 541.
Cook, Lady, 149.
Cook, Sir Joseph, 149.
Cook, John Thomas, 613.
Cook, P. W., 269.
Cooke, M.P.P., Hon. J. R., 354-55.
Coolidge, President Calvin, 112-14.
Coombe, F. E., 267.
Cooper, C. A., David, 461.
Cooper, Mrs. John A., 617.
Coote, M.P., G. G., 57, 66.
Copp, Hon. A. B., 29, 89, 578.
Corbett-Ashley, Mrs. Margery, 609.
Cormack, James, 269.
Cormier, E. J., 427.
Cormier, Ernest, 548.
Cornell, F. C., 240, 399.
Cornwallis, Colonel K., 149.
Cory, C.B., D.S.O., Maj.-Gen. George N., 149.
Coryndon, Sir Robert T., 150, 159.
Cosgrave, Lieut.-Col. L. M., 269.
Cosgrave, President, 150.
Costa, Dr., 118.
Costello, Thomas, 588.
Cote, A. U., 266.
Coté, J. Emile, 371.
Cotnam, M.P., J. D., 54.
Cottam, S. M., 462.
Cotton, Dr. James H., 600.
Coulter, W. C., 76, 263.
Cousineau, Louis, 390.
Cousins, C.E., E. L., 116.
Coutlee, C. R., 115.
Coverdale, W. H., 228.
Covert, K.C., W. H., 217.
Cowan, David, 328.
Cowan, Lady, 131, 610.
Cowie, J. J., 255.
Cowper, E. E., 542.
Cox, George A., 549.
Cox, H. C., 549.
Cox, Mrs. H. C., 549.
Cox, W. M., 328.
Coyne, K.C., J. B., 264, 460.
Coyne, M.A., LL.D., J. H., 606.
Craick, W. A., 532.
Craig, Charles P., 115.
Craig, H. A., 500, 507.
Craig, Hon. R. W., 444, 447-48, 450, 457, 460, 463, 467.
Cramp, C. T., 137.
Crandall, C. F., 533.
Crawford, A. O. G., 223.
Crawford, Dr. A. W., 538.
Crawford, T. J., 552.
Crease, Miss Josephine, 611.
Crerar, Hon. T. A., 25, 440, 460.
Crett, Mrs. S. T., 613.
Crichton, C. D., 191.
Crichton, John, 542.
Croasdale, C. B., 427.
Croft, C. M., 269.
Croken, Rev. D. P., 434.
Crompton, C. B., 539.
Crompton, Miss M., 527.
Cronyn, C. H., 318.
Cronyn, K.C., Major Hume, 280, 411, 605.
Crosbie, Hon. Sir John, 161.
Cross, Col. Hon. J. A., 466, 468, 473, 475.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel, 610.
Crowe, Alfred, 393.
Crowe, Mrs. C. R., 625.
Crowe, J. A., 461.
Crowley, P. E., 192.
Cruise, A. W., 223.
Cullen, K., 508.
Cullen, R.C.A., Maurice, 549.
Cummings, D.C.L., Mrs. Willoughby, 612, 625.
Cunningham, E. A., 220.
Cunningham, James, 545-46.
Cunningham, D.D., Rev. J. D., 581.
Cunningham, J. H., 479.
Curle, J. H., 462.
Curphy, M.SC., D. H., 365.
Curran, K.C., F. J., 588.
Currie, G.C.M.G., Sir Arthur W., 378, 385-86, 391, 520-21, 529, 540.
Currie, Charles, 216.
Currie, Col. J. A., 334, 338, 354.
Currie, Lady, 529.
Curry, Major P. A., 225.
Curzon, Marquis of, 150.
Custance, Barbara, 556.
Cushing, Dr. Harvey, 539.
Cushing, Mrs. M., 621.
Cutten, A. H., 242.

Dafoe, LL.D., F.R.S.C., John Wesley, 455, 533-34, 605.
Dagger, Francis, 234.
Dakin, D.D., Egbert LeRoy, 417.
Daley, Mrs. T., 348.
Dalrymple, J. E., 180, 189.
Dalton, Sir Charles, 434.
Daly, R. A., 311, 314, 323, 336.
Dandurand, K.C., LL.D., P.C., Hon. Raoul, 83-4, 118, 126, 362.
Daoust, Emilien, 58, 231.
Darby, A. E., 241-42.
Dare, S. T., 527.
Darke, M.P., Frank N., 87, 472, 479.
Das, C. R., 150, 157.

Dauphinée, Marion Beulah, 613.
David, Antoine, 389.
David, Hon. L. A., 375-76, 394, 538.
Davidson, C. A., 501.
Davidson, Hugh, 525.
Davidson, Prof. J., 604.
Davidson, J. C. C., 145.
Davidson, James E., 115.
Davidson, J. M., 265, 460.
Davidson, J. R., 214, 529.
Davidson, Dr. J. R., 454, 463.
Davidson-Houston, Lieut.-Col. W. B., 268.
Davidson, W. M., 488.
Davie, C. F., 517.
Davies, A., 437.
Davies, Rev. J. T., 480.
Davies, M.P., Rhys J., 149.
Davies, C. A., 559.
Davis, Hon. Dwight F., 117.
Davis, Elmer, 263.
Davis, M.P., F., 55, 63, 88.
Davis, Stephen B., 115.
Davis, Hon. T. C., 473.
Davis, D.D., Rev. Trevor H., 542.
Dawson, LL.D., Arthur Osborne, 430.
Dawson of Penn, K.C.M.G., G.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., Lord, 149, 386.
Day, Mrs. J. E., 619.
Deacon, William Arthur, 538.
Deames, M.A., LL.D., John, 365.
Dean, D.D., Rev. Samuel Wesley, 364.
Dear, Donald, 278.
DeBlois, D.D., Rev. Dr. Austin Kennedy, 417.
Decary, A., 394.
Decelles, LL.D., C.M.G., A. D., 532, 606.
de Champlain, Samuel, 543.
de Cortez, Maya, 553.
de Crèvecoeur, Dr. P. B. 394.
de Jouvenal, Henri, 118.
de Kresz, Geza, 552.
Delage, Hon. C. F., 384, 538.
de la Hey, J. L. O., 487.
de la Roche, Miss Mazo, 542, 557-58, 613.
De La Salle, St. John Baptist, 585.
DeLury, LL.D., Dean A. T., 362.
Delvin, Joseph, 150.
de Martigny, Alphonse L., 536.
de Martigny, Dr. F., 394.
deMartigny, H. L., 323.
Demers, E., 391.
de Montigny, Louvigny, 537-38.
Denis, B.SC., T. C., 380, 605.
Denison, LL.B., Col. George T., 150.
Denison, Sir Hugh, 533.
Denison, Merrill, 558.
Dennis, C.M.G., Col. J. S., 170-72.
Dennis, Mrs. W., 612.
Denton, C. W., 328.
Denton, V. L., 540.
de Pencier, Most Rev. A. U., 223.
Derick, Professor C. M., 612.
de Rivera, General Miguel Primo, 107.
de Roche, H. M. Pile, 90.
de Sales, F. de Roussy, 493.
Desaulniers, Justice Gonzalve, 394.
Desbarats, B.A., Miss Lucienne, 386.
Deschamps, Rt. Rev. E. A., 586.
Désilets, Auguste, 375.
Desmarais, M.D., E. E., 385.
Desmarest, M.D., Ernest, 385.
des Nos, Dr. A. Brisset, 394.
des Rozier, C., 463.
Detwiler, Dr. Sara B., 621.
Devine, Rev. E. J., 584.
de Vitrolles, Baron Regis, 394.
Dewan, P. M., 245.
DeWolfe, LL.D., Henry Todd, 417.
Dick, D. C., 266.
Dickie, Rufus E., 246, 247.
Dignam, Mrs. J. S., 611.
Dillon, J. H. 371.
di Maria, Most Rev. Pietro, 586, 619, 620.
Dinning, R. J., 493, 499.
Dionne, D.S.A., Charles Eusèbe, 384.
Dingledine, H. F., 266.
Dingman, Miss Mary, 623.
Dingwall, Colin, 265.
Dixon, F. J., 463.
Dixon, James, 215.
Dobbie, George A., 266.
Dobbie, Miss I. E., 360.
Dobson, M.A., Harvey Oulton, 417.
Dock, Miss Lavinia, 619.
Dods, Andrew, 266.
Doherty, Miss Helen, 617.
Doherty, Manning, 331, 485.
Doherty, T. H., 386.
Dolmage, Victor, 605.
Donalda, Madame, 554.
Donaghy, M.P., D., 54, 79.
Doolittle, Dr. P. E., 220, 221, 612-13.
Doolittle, Mrs. P. E., 612-13.
d'Orsonnens, R., 223.
Doucet, M.P., A. J., 55, 64, 79.
Doucet, J. André, 423.
Dougall, Dr. John Redpath, 386.
Dougherty, J. P., 525.
Doughty, Dr. A. G., 89, 545-46.
Douglas, David, 516.
Douglas, James, 237.
Douglas, His Honour James R., 400, 401, 404, 416.
Douglas, Hon. John C., 404, 409.
Douglas, R. A., 407.
Douglas-Jones, Hon. C. D., 268.
Dow, D. W., 148.
Dow, M.A., Rev. John, 364.
Dowling, B.SC., D. B., 606.
Dowleh, Prince, 118.
Downey J. P., 344.
Doxsee, Rev. R., 478.
Drake, S. J., 509.
Draper, P. M., 277, 290.
Drayton, K.C., Sir Henry L., 21-2, 34, 36, 55, 57, 59, 66.
Drew, A. Z., 481.
Drummond Mrs. Arthur, 619.
Drummond Sir Eric, 122.
Drury, Hon. E. C., 34, 36.
Dube, O.M.I., D.SC., Rev. Hector, 365.
Dubee, Patrick, 216.
Dubuc, M.P., J. E. A., 36.
Duca, M., 118.
Duff, Miss S. M. G., 493.
Duff, William, 81.
Duggan, T. W., 244.
Dumas, M.D., L. Ribadeau, 385.
Duncan, KT., LL.B., LL.D., Sir Andrew Rae, 58, 280, 399, 411, 417.
Duncan, Rev. C. R., 592.
Duncan, Lewis, 283, 526.
Duncan, Walter, 80.
Dundas, R. S., 485.
Dunlap, David A., 364.
Dunlop, J. E. S., 454.
Dunning, Hon. Charles A., 31, 33, 55, 69, 85, 87-8, 184, 436, 467-69, 478, 485, 487, 495.
Dunstan, K. J., 233.
Dupuis, Armand, 222.
Duquette, C., 390.
Duquette, Daniel, 389.
Durand, Miss Laura, 532.
Duranleau, Arthur, 377.
du Roure, Réné, 394.
Dusseau, Jeanne, 552.
Dutton, Sir Frederick, 149.
du Tremblay, Hon. P. R., 371.
Duval, C. Neville, 613.
Duval, W., 82.
Duveen, Sir Joseph, 549.
Duxbury, M.A., F., 365.
Dyde, D.D., LL.D., Rev. S. D., 574.
Dyer, F. G., 602.
Dykes, Miss Jessie, 618.
Dyonnet, E., 548.

Eagleson, S. P., 605.
Eastman, PH.D., Mack, 126.
Easton, Florence, 552.
Eaton, Albert Kenneth, 613
Eaton, Dr. C. A., 258.
Eaton, J. J., 593.
Eaton, R. Y., 548.
Ebert, Friedrich, 102.
Eckardt, A. J. H., 347.
Eddy, E. B., 602.
Edgar, Prof. Pelham, 538, 540.
Edmonds, Rev. W. E., 538.
Edmunds, G. D., 485.
Edward VII, H.M. King, 128.
Edwards, Miss Florence W., 617.
Edwards, George, 436.
Edwards, George F., 183, 242, 482, 486.
Edwards, Mrs. O. C., 493, 611.
Edwards, Hon. J. W., 57.
Egan, W. J., 164, 168, 173.
Egbert, M.D., C.M., His Hon. William, 89, 492, 506.
Elford, F. C., 245.
Elkins, Fred. J., 223.
Elliot, Thomas A., 88.
Elliott, M.D., LL.D., A. R., 362.
Elliott, M.P., Hon. J. C., 52, 54-5, 58-9, 79, 85, 88, 527.
Elliott, Col. T. H., 328.
Ellis, F. B., 536.
Ellis, P. W., 215.
Ellis, M.A., Russel, 417.

Elson, Johu M., 541.
Emard, Most Rev. J. M., 586, 620.
Emery, C. M. W., 481.
Emery, James A., 264.
Embury, Justice J. F., 471.
Endicott, D.D., Rev. James, 364, 579.
Esdale, Matthew, 492.
Esling, M.P., W. K., 57.
Ethier, J. A. C., 90.
Euler, M.P., W. D., 36, 178.
Evans, E., 486.
Evans, H. M. E., 323.
Evans, M.P., J., 55.
Evans, J., 184.
Evans, R. T., 461.
Evans, M.L.A., W. Sanford, 450.
Ewart, Gladys, 554.
Ewart, John S., 539.
Ewen, Hon. Guy S., 268.
Eworth, Hans, 547.

Fageol, F. R., 218.
Fairbairn, J. M. R., 209.
Fairbairn, R. L., 189.
Fairfield, W. H., 493.
Faithful, Miss Lillian M., 478.
Falconbridge, LL.B., K.C., John D., 363, 576, 581.
Falconer, Sir Robert, 361, 362, 539.
Fallardieu, Sebastien, 585.
Fallis, W. S., 263.
Fallon, O.M.I., Rt. Rev. M. F., 584-85, 621.
Fansher, M.P., W. R., 52, 54, 64-6.
Farmer, Sir J. G., 149.
Farmer, LL.D., Prof. J. H., 592.
Farmer, S. J., 448.
Farqnharson, John, 261.
Farr, M. B., 328.
Farrar, Dr. C. B., 344.
Farrell, Gordon, 232.
Farrell, W. E., 588.
Farres, James, 540.
Farrow, R. R., 82.
Farthing, Rev. J. C. 591.
Faucher, Dr. P. V., 377.
Faulkner, George E., 234.
Fauteux, Dr. A., 545.
Fauteux, Hon. Guillaume Andre, 85, 86.
Fay, Prof. C. R., 457.
Fearman, G. D., 215.
Fee, Archie, 529.
Feisal, King, 160.
Fell, C. P., 322.
Ferguson, BT., Gen. Sir Charles, 153.
Ferguson, C. C., 462.
Ferguson, K.C., LL.B., Hon. G. Howard, 34, 138, 141, 180-81, 186-87, 252, 331-42, 352-53, 358-59, 363, 368, 375-76, 530.
Ferguson, K.C.M.G., G.B., Vice-Admiral, Sir J. A., 149.
Ferguson, Kenneth, 529.
Ferguson, M.A., D.D., Rev. R. H., 591.
Fernald, C. B., 556.
Ferrabee, Mrs., 625.
Ferrieres, Jac Martin, 549.
Ferris, R. B., 593.
Fester, H. G., 34.
Field, F. W., 268.
Field, Mrs. J. W., 507.
Fielding, Rt. Hon. W. S., 23, 29, 78, 89.
Fields, C. C., 228, 461.
Fillion, Rev. Father, 544.
Finch, E. J. C., 190, 191.
Finlayson, E. H., 246.
Finlayson, G. D., 324, 328.
Finlayson, M.L.A., W. E., 352, 353.
Finn, K.C., R. E., 193.
Fischer, Sara, 554.
Fisher, M.P.P., Harold, 337 338.
Fisher, Norman R., 254.
Fisher, R. M., 461.
Fisher, Sir Thomas, 226.
Fitz-Alan, Viscount, 149.
Fitzrandolph, Mrs. R., 613.
Flavelle, Lady, 363.
Flavelle, BART., Sir Joseph, 34, 179, 539.
Flemiug, M.C., M.B., D.P.H., A. Grant, 391.
Fleming, K.C., O. E., 116.
Fleming, R. J., 214.
Fletcher, J. I., 328.
Flewelling, J. M., 422.
Flintoft, K.C., E. P., 193.
Flynn, Prof. A. E., 604.
Follett, W., 487.
Forbes, Mrs. G. Ernest, 625.
Forbes, J. R., 234.
Forbes, D.D., Rt. Rev. William, 585.
Forcy, E., 148.
Ford, Arthur R., 536.
Ford, Harry, 323, 462.
Ford, PH.D., Miss Norma, 595.
Forgie, Mrs. J. G., 617.
Forke, M.P., Robert, 22, 25-6, 31-3, 48, 52-3, 62, 72-3, 436.
Forke, Mrs. Robert, 458.
Forneret, V. W., 115.
Forster, Lord, 153.
Forster, D.D., Ven. J. F. 364.
Forsyth, Bertram, 557.
Forsythe, E., 224.
Fortier, A. A., 242.
Fortier, J. H., 263.
Fosbery, M.A., A.R.C.O., LL.D., Charles S., 386, 387.
Foster, F. V., 524.
Foster, Frank W., 412.
Foster, G.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Sir George, 83-4, 126, 327, 543.
Foster, Senator G. G., 386.
Foster, H. W. D., 546.
Foster, J. T., 277.
Foster, Mrs. P., 622.
Foster, M.D., Hon. W. E., 29, 35, 89, 115, 421.
Foster, Col. W. W., 597.
Foulds, E. W., 226.
Found, W. A., 596.
Fowler, S. S., 254.
Fox, Dean Sherwood, 538.
Foy, K.C., C. J., 328.
France, Anatole, 558.
Francœur, Hon. J. N., 375.
Francq, Gustave, 290, 374, 393.
Frappier, George, 389.
Fraser, Col. Alexander 544.
Fraser, K.C., Alistair, 193.
Fraser, Archibald, 421.
Fraser, A. M., 461-62.
Fraser, Rev. D. J., 581.
Fraser, Hon. J. Frederick, 404, 407, 413.
Fraser, Rev. John M., 587.
Freeborn, S. G., 508.
Freeman, Lewis B., 540.
Freeman, Miller, 596.
Freeze, R. St. J., 148.
French, Donald G., 542, 614.
French, Field-Marshal Lord, 150.
French, W. H., 454.
Fricker, Dr. H. A., 551-52-53.
Frigon, D.SC., A.M.E.I.C., A., 605.
Frith, Mrs. A. N., 625.
Fry, Miss B. A., 613.
Fry, H., 323.
Fuad, King, 159.
Fndger, Richard Barry, 549.
Fndger, H. H., 549.
Fnller, S. F., 214.
Fullerton, John A., 267.
Furse, C. F., 223.
Furse, Dame Katherine, 623.

Gadoury, Emile, 587.
Gage, J. C., 461.
Gage, Miss Nina, 619.
Gagen, R.C.A., R. F., 548.
Gagnier, J. J., 553-54.
Gagnon, R.C.A., Clarence A., 547.
Gagnon, Rt. Rev. A. O., 585.
Gagnon, H., 536.
Gair, John, 501.
Galipeault, D.LL., Hon. Antonin, 374, 381, 385.
Gale, F. G., 386.
Gale, G. Gordon, 258.
Gallant, E. T., 434.
Gallow, J. O., 328.
Galloway, John D., 521.
Galt, G. F., 214.
Galt, Jnstice, 462.
Galsworthy, John, 557-58.
Gandier, D.D., Rev. Alfred, 625.
Gandy, G. E C.., 223.
Ganong, A. D., 398.
Gandhi, Mahatma, 156-58.
Gardiner, J. D., 386.
Gardiner, Hon. J. G., 466, 472-73.
Gardiner, Mae, 613.
Gardiner, M.P., Robert, 66.
Gardner, J. Gill, 204.
Gardner, L. C., 223.
Gardner, Dr. W., 394..
Garland, M.P., E. J., 61, 66.
Garneau, B.A.SC., LL.D., Sir George, 605.
Garnett, Dr. Maxwell, 126.
Garrow, K.C., Charles, 314.
Garstin, Sir William, 150.
Gasparri, Cardinal, 586.
Ganthier, Most Rev. George, 584, 586.
Gauthier, Eva, 553.
Gault, M.L.A., C. E., 375.
Gavin, 358.
George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd, 132, 135, 159, 205.
George V, H. M. King, 129, 131, 156, 584.
George, Henry W., 322.
Gear, Lieut.-Col. W. I., 224, 226.
Geary, K.C., G. R., 194.
Gee, Dr. A. H., 255.
Gee, Mrs. S. E., 242, 616.
Geldard, Percy, 613.
Gellie, S., 457.
Geoffrion, K.C., Aimé, 373.

Geoffrion, Henri, 323.
Geoffrion, B.A., LL.B., L. P., 538, 605.
Gemmell, LL.D., Isaac, 417.
German, K.C., W. M., 116.
Gest, G. M., 387.
Gettys, Dr. W. E., 624.
Gibbs, W. C., 485.
Gibson, Joseph, 454.
Gibson, Theron, 593.
Gilbert, William, 508.
Gilchrist, R. P., 486.
Gillanders, Angus, 328.
Gillies, Capt. James, 226.
Gilles, Hon. Neil, 408.
Gillis, F. A., 223.
Gillooly, C. J., 587.
Gilman, W. B., 428.
Gilmour, Hugh, 458.
Gilmour, Dr. Joseph Leeming, 364.
Gilson, Etienne, 385.
Giroux, A. E., 82.
Giroux, D., 278.
Gisborne, Francis H., 591.
Givan, E. W., 223.
Givins, T., 244.
Glassco, J. G., 460.
Glassco, Miss Mary, 624.
Glen, J. A., 454, 462.
Glenn, J. G., 389.
Glover, F. R., 214.
Goldsmith, Oliver 557.
Goodall, Aubrey, 558-59.
Gordon, Hon. George, 83.
Godfrey, A. K., 228, 461.
Godfrey, Hon. Forbes, 290, 357.
Godfrey, Sir Dan, 553.
Godyrt, T. Leighton, 327.
Goldie, Hon. Liucoln, 343, 366.
Goltzuis, Hendrick, 547.
Good, W. C., 290.
Gooderham, Mrs. A. E., 621.
Gooderham, George, 327.
Gooderham, W. G., 327.
Goodison, W. T., 79.
Goodrich, James P., 115.
Goraux, General, 99.
Gordon, Mrs. Asa, 624.
Gordon, Rev. C. W., 579.
Gordon, D. M., 362.
Gordon, G. N., 60.
Gordon, George, 244, 437.
Gordon, K.C., Hon. George N., 24, 35, 89, 164, 168.
Gordon, Lieut.-Col. H. D. L., 186.
Gordon, O.M.G., Victor, 149.
Gordon, Miss W., 362, 613.
Gordon, W. S., 593.
Gore, Rt. Rev. Bishop, 590.
Goudge, T. N., 234.
Goulden, F. W., 479.
Goulet, Prof. Jean, 554.
Gouin, George, 375.
Gouin, LL.D., Sir Lomer, 28, 148, 391.
Gosselin, Monsignor David, 606.
Gourlay, W. G. A., 457.
Govenlock, J. M., 234.
Goward, A. T., 214.
Gowers, K.C.M.G., W. F., 149.
Graham, Andrew, 244.
Graham, Edson, 223.
Graham, Rt. Hon. George P. 23, 35, 47, 58, 60, 115, 179, 180, 183-84, 191, 194, 201, 206.
Graham, J. D., 264.
Grahame, Sir George, 118.
Grahame, G. H., 541.
Grainger, Percy, 556.
Grant, D.D., Rev. A. S., 581.
Grant, Mrs. D. D., 348.
Grant, D. I., 90.
Grant, D.D., Rev. W. Harvey, 364.
Grant, Lieut.-Col. W. A., 386.
Grant, M.A., W. L., 362. 365.
Grant, W. P., 376.
Grant, W. Pierre, 375.
Gray, R. A., 360.
Gregory, Major J. A., 485.
Gregory, Lady, 559.
Gregory, P. S., 258.
Green, C. T., 223.
Green, Mrs. Hart, 463.
Green, William, 279.
Greenfield, Hon. Herbert, 166, 184-85, 187, 489, 491, 506.
Grenfell, Lord, 150.
Greenshields, G. C., 235.
Griffin, Charles, 393.
Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Sir E. W. M., 148-49, 159.
Grindel, Sir Gilbert, 149.
Grisdale, D.SC.A., B.AGR., J. H., 237, 244, 437, 605.
Groves, E. P., 541.
Groves, W. E., 244.
Guay, J. J., 269.
Guerrero, Senor, 118.
Guess, M.A., LL.D., H. A. 362.
Guest, C. H., 244-45.
Gulleu, Dr. Stowe, 612.
Gundy, J. H., 261-62.
Gundy, S. B., 88.
Gunn, Miss Jean, 619.
Gunn, Brig.-Gen. John A., 161.
Gunn, Mrs. R. B., 242, 506 507, 616.
Gunn, Rev. W. T., 579, 625.
Gwatkin, Major-Gen. Sir W. G., 150.
Guthrie, Donald, 558.
Guthrie, Hon. Hugh, 21, 52, 59, 66, 72.
Guthrie, Norman 542.

Haanel, B. F., 254.
Haas, Stephen, 315.
Hackenly, B.A., D.D., Rev. John, 588.
Hadwen, D.V.S., Seymour, 606.
Haggard, Sir Rider, 150.
Haig, Countess, 609.
Haig, Field-Marshal Earl, 148-49, 206, 544.
Haig, J. T., 444, 448.
Haig, Miss Keuneth, 614.
Haines, F. S., 548.
Haley, D.SC., Prof. Francis Raymond, 417.
Halford, H. J., 367.
Haliburton, Thomas C., 540.
Hall, Grant, 180, 208-09.
Hall, J. B., 327.
Hall, K.C., W. L., 402.
Hallam, Dr. W. T., 478.
Halse, George H., 232.
Ham, MUS. DOC., Albert, 361, 551, 553.
Ham, Colonel George H., 532, 614.
Hambourg, Boris, 552.
Hamilton, Hon. C. M., 467, 473, 485.
Hamilton, F. C., 436, 463.
Hamilton, Mrs. Harold V., 624.
Hamilton, John, 387.
Hamilton, J. E., 487.
Hamilton, J. W., 315.
Hamilton, L. A., 591.
Hand, Hon. John P., 268.
Handel, George Frederick, 557.
Haney, M.L.A., M.P.P., W. S., 87.
Hanna, Rev. K. K., 577.
Hannigan, T. J., 347.
Hanson, E. G., 323.
Hanson, Colonel Paul R., 222.
Harding, Warren G., 550.
Hardy, B.A., J. H., 360.
Harkness, Judge D. B., 624.
Harmon, Byron, 540.
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester 545.
Harpell, J. J., 192, 255.
Harrington, Hon. Gordon S., 404, 412.
Harris, Charles, 482.
Harris, George H., 327.
Harris, Lloyd, 35.
Harris, Miss Vida, 618.
Harrison, D.SC., LL.D., Dr. F. C. 382, 388, 604.
Harrison, H., 393.
Harrison, T. J., 244.
Harrisson, S. T., 268.
Hart, H. H., 268.
Hart, W. S., 217-18.
Hartley, Rev. F. H., 591.
Harvey, D. W., 215.
Harvey, K.B.E., Sir Ernest, 214.
Harvey, E. J. 328.
Harvey, T. B., 328.
Harwood, Dr. L. de L., 391.
Hastings, Basil Macdonald, 558.
Hatch, Col. Arthur F., 262, 264.
Hathaway, J. D., 266.
Hatzan, Leon, 540.
Haultain, Prof. E. T., 602-04.
Haultain, Hon. Sir F. W. G., 498.
Hawken, M.P., Hon. O. J., 154.
Hawkes, Arthur, 540.
Hawkins, William C., 215.
Hay, Ian, 558.
Haycraft, Miss E. E., 348.
Hayden, H. H., 323.
Hayes, C. J., 217.
Hayes, W. H., 223, 234.
Hearn, Samuel, 598.
Heartz, His Honour Frank R. 431, 433-34.
Heath, Charles E., 327.
Heathcote, Ven. Archdeacon, 591.
Heather, Alfred, 551.
Heaton, M.A., M.COM., D. LITT., Prof. H., 362.
Hébert, Abbé Pierre, 384.
Heenan, Peter, 331.
Heffernan, Miss Helen, 619.
Heffernan, J. H. 475.
Heine, LL.D., Rev. G. C., 430.
Heming, Arthur, 542.
Henderson, Miss Elsie, 610.
Henderson, D.L.S., F. D., 597.
Henderson, Mrs. George, 615.

Henderson, Mrs. Rose, 35.
Henderson, Dr. V. E., 600.
Henderson, K.C. W. T., 193-94.
Hennigar, D.D., Rev. Edward Calvin, 430.
Henry, Hon. G. S., 348-49, 543.
Henry, R. A. C., 191, 220.
Henry, M.A., S. H., 360.
Herdt, D.SC., Louis A., 394, 606.
Herrick, Myron T., 112.
Hersey, Milton L., 231, 235.
Hertzog, Gen., the Hon. J. B. M., 143-44, 156.
Hesson, C. A., 347.
Hetherington, Hon. J. E., 419.
Hewlett, W. H., 554-55.
Hibberd, Dr. Harold, 602.
Hickey, W. J., 460.
Hicks L. W., 322, 462.
Hill, G. W., 618.
Hill, M.L.A., O. D., 436.
Hillborn, A. W., 328.
Hincks, Dr. C. M., 624.
Hind, Miss E. Cora, 614.
Hindle, M.L.A., A. J., 466, 468.
Hingley, E. G., 477.
Hingston, S.B., LL.D., Rev. William H., 387, 417.
Hirsch, Michael, 391.
Hitchman, R. G. T., 244.
Hoadley, Hon. George, 488-89, 491.
Hoare, Sir Samuel, 146.
Hoban, D.D., Rev. Samnel John, 364.
Hobbs, J. W., 211.
Hobday, John W., 173.
Hobson, F. W., 502.
Hobson, Robert, 330.
Hocken, M.P., H. C., 73, 530.
Hodge, W. E., 477.
Hodges, Frank, 137.
Hodgins, Mr. Justice, 311-12.
Hodgson, O.B.E., Maj. P. K., 89.
Hogan, Dr. E. V., 416.
Hogarth, George, 348.
Hogg, A. O., 232.
Holden, B. F., 485.
Holland, H. E., 351.
Hollis, Mrs. G. A., 482.
Holmes, Major H. Cuthbert, 223.
Holmes, Mrs. John, 482.
Holmes, Mrs. W. H., 388.
Holmstead, A. W., 261.
Holt, Sir Herbert S., 199, 208, 211, 262, 306, 308, 315-16.
Homuth, Karl K., 332, 339.
Honeyman, J. R. C., 558.
Honnoral, LL.D., Hon. André, 386.
Hooke, Burford, 536.
Hoover, A., 234.
Hoover, Hon. Herbert 115.
Hopkins, LITT.D., LL.D., Ernest Martin, 386.
Horay, Joseph, 588.
Horne, D. K., 323.
Horne, Sir Robert, 135.
Horne-Payne, R. M., 214.
Horner, M. C., 245.
Hosmer, C. R., 208.
Hotchkiss, C. P., 254.
Hotson, Miss J., 527.
Houghton, Alanson B., 112.
Houghton, Stanley, 558.
Houle, Leopold, 531.
Housser, George E., 223.
Houston, D. W., 217.
Howard, LL.D., Sir Esmé William, 144, 386.
Howard, James R., 115.
Howard, Major V. Maclean, 546.
Howard, W. B., 209.
Howay, Judge F. W., 545.
Howe, C. D., 441, 484.
Howell, Alfred, 548.
Howland, Peleg, 199, 306.
Howson, J. E. M., 588.
Hoyles, Dr. N. W., 618.
Hubbard, W. W., 428.
Hudd, Frederic, 264, 269.
Huddlestone, D.D., Rev. Arthur Lionel, 417.
Hugenin, Madame Madeleine, 394.
Huggins, Hon. George F., 268.
Hughes, Charles Evans, 112.
Hughes, Hon. J. J., 83, 89.
Hughes, D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. W.S., 95.
Hulton, Sir E., 150.
Hungerford, S. J., 180, 189.
Hunt, T. A., 462.
Hunter, A. F., 546.
Hunter, Sir George Lee, 150.
Hunter, James, 261.
Hunter, J. J., 234.
Hunter, Leslie S., 431.
Hunter, W. A., 479.
Huntsman, Dr. A. G., 602.
Hurford, R. U., 242.
Hurlbatt, Miss Ethel, 394, 610.
Hurlbut, W. N., 261.
Huss, John, 108.
Hutcheson, J. E., 216.
Hutchinson, Frank, 478.
Hutchinson, L., 507.
Hutchison, Miss W., 622.
Huttan, G. H., 437, 485.
Hutton, Maurice, 540.
Huyck, Mrs. William, 508.

Ibsen, Henrik, 557-58.
Imhoff, Berthold, 550.
Imrie, John M., 170.
Ingram, A. E., 341.
Ingram, W. R., 190.
Inman, Mark, 613.
Irvine, St. John G., 556.
Irwin, D.D., Rev. Herbert M., 455.
Irwin, Lord, 158.
Irwin, Violet, 542.
Isaacs, Sir Godfrey, 150.
Ishii, Viscount, 118, 119.
Ives, Hon. W. C., 492.
Ivey, R. G., 216.

Jackman, W. J., 507.
Jackson, A. G., 548.
Jackson, Mrs. G. N., 625.
Jackson, Walter, 218.
Jackson, Mrs. W. R., 613.
Jacob, Fred., 540, 541, 557.
Jacob, Robert, 444.
Jacobs, M.P., S. W., 60.
Jadwin, Brig.-Gen., 115.
James, Dr. A. A., 600.
James, Lieut.-Col. F. J., 436.
James, Henry, 540.
Jameson, Clarence, 80.
Jamieson, M.D., Hon. David, 345, 346.
Jaquays, H. M., 262.
Jardine, J. B., 232.
Jarry, M.D., J. A., 391.
Jarvis, Aemilius, 343.
Jeanney, M.D., Georges, 385.
Jeffery, R. A., 587.
Jefferys, Charles W., 547-48.
Jeffrey, J. W., 492.
Jelf, A. S., 149.
Jellicoe, Earl, 145, 153.
Jelliff, M.P., L. H., 32.
Jenkins, Rev. C. H., 592.
Jenkins, M.D., F.A.C.S., S. R., 434.
Jensen, Chris., 243, 507.
Jodouin, Henri, 28.
Johnson, Mrs. Blanche Reid, 622.
Johnson, Mrs. Clara, 508.
Johnson, Edward, 552, 554.
Johnson, Gordon B., 269.
Johnson, M.P., L. W., 62.
Johnson, Dr. Margaret, 611.
Johnson, P. N., 502.
Johnson, T. H., 256.
Johnston, A., 256.
Johnston, C. E., 268.
Johnston, A.R., C.A., Franz H., 549.
Johnston, F. T., 117.
Johnston, J. E., 254.
Johnston, J. T., 115.
Johnston, Robert E., 550.
Johnston, Dr. Wyatt, 386.
Johnstone, C., 258.
Jonasson, Mayor Einar, 463.
Jones, Carl, 341.
Jones, PH.D., LL.D., C. C., 430.
Jones, Major D. C., 117.
Jones, F. P., 222, 309.
Jones, Hon. George B., 21.
Jones, H. G., 547.
Jones, J. W., 516.
Jory, Charles J., 535.
Jost, Dr. A. C., 415.
Jost, E. B., 115.
Joubert, P. E., 263.
Jouhaux, Leon, 118.
Jouvenal, M., 100.
Jury, John H. H., 344.
Jutten, T. W., 116.

Kamm, C. C., 224.
Kannawin, D.D., Rev. W. M., 581.
Kay, M.P., Fred, 386.
Kay, Harold Eustace, 554.
Keen, George, 290.
Keilty, M. S., 588.
Keirstead, Prof. E. M., 364.
Keith, Gordon C., 266.
Keith, D.D., Rev. H. J., 455.
Kellogg, Frank B., 112.
Kelly, Charles E., 360.
Kelly, Rev. Dean, 587.
Kelly, Mrs. E. P., 621.
Kelly, LL.D., Hon. Hugh Thomas, 362.
Kelly J., 32.
Kelly, Col. William, 115.
Kelso, J. J., 366.
Kemal, Mustapha, 109.
Kemp, J. A. C., 336.
Kennedy, M.P., D. M., 55, 57, 59, 65-6, 79, 81.
Kennedy, M.D., E. J. C., 391.
Keunedy, Howard Angus, 540.
Kennedy, M.P., W. W., 56, 61.
Kenney, S. M., 222.
Kent, F. A., 347.
Kenton, Edna, 539.
Kernigan, R. F., 542.

Kerr, Philip, 148.
Keys, PH.D., David A., 605.
Kidd George, 214, 529, 549.
Kidd, D.D., LL.D., Rev. J. T., 586.
Kieffer, F. E. Henry, 391.
Killam, L., 217.
Kilpatrick, J. A., 262.
Kilpatrick, Miss, 625.
Killer, Fred, 267.
Killoran, J. L., 90.
Kilmer K.C., G. H., 186.
Kindle, L. F., 148.
King, Rev. Basil, 542.
King, K.C., Francis, 227.
King, LL.D., Hon. J. H., 32, 47, 56, 59, 85, 91, 365, 410, 529.
King, J. W., 24, 48.
King, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie, 21-9, 30-3, 35, 41-48, 50-1, 53, 55, 58-9, 60-6, 73-4, 76-7, 84-8, 129, 142, 167-68, 181, 183-84, 199, 225, 246, 254-55, 257, 277, 312, 396, 399, 463, 496, 543 544.
Kingsland, William A., 203.
Kingston, M.D., C. M., 509.
Kingston, George A., 367.
Kinloch-Cooke, K.B.E., Sir Clement, 149.
Kirkconnell, Prof. Watson, 538.
Kirkpatrick, Guy H., 231.
Klinck, Dr. L. S., 520.
Klostermann, G. L., 347.
Klugh, Prof. A. B., 604.
Knight Dr. A. P., 255.
Kuight, Virginia Coyne, 557.
Knoblock, Edward, 559.
Knowles, J. C., 479.
Knox, M.P., Andrew, 182-83.
Knox, George, 541.
Koons, Mrs. M. E., 458.
Kraft, Arthur, 553.
Kristjanson, Wilhelm, 613.
Kuhcner, A. L., 387.
Kuhring, Mrs. G. A., 624.
Kureuko, Madame Maria, 618.
Kvaran, Einar H., 463.
Kyness, J. E., 389.

Labelle, Norman, 222.
Laberge, Alfred, 389.
Laberge, C.E., F. C., 391.
Lacombe, M.P., L., 52.
LaFerle, Charles, 267.
Laflamme, M.P., L. K., 28.
Lafleur, K.C., Eugene, 193, 194, 196, 373, 394.
Laing, Lewis, 328.
Laird, Miss Hilda, 362.
Lalande, Narcisse, 389.
Lalement, Father, 544.
Lamb, Commissioner, 516.
Lamb, M.SC., H. M., 386.
Lamb, John R., 318.
Lamb, Mrs., 516.
Lambert, Alfred, 58.
Lambett, H. F., 597.
Lamontagne, Constance, 613.
Lamontagne, Yves, 269.
Lanctot, K.C., Gustave, 545-46, 605.
Lanctot, J. P., 392.
Landry, J. P., 588.
Landy, John, 82.
Lang, Malcolm, 331.
Langley, Hon. George, 482.
Langley, J. A., 269.
Langlois, H. G., 553.
Langlois, Jules, 377.
Langlois, D.D., Rt. Rev. Alfred, 384, 587.
Langskill, Roy, 256.
Lapierre, Hon. Laureat, 290.
Lapointe, Hon. Ernest, 33, 50-1, 53-5, 60-1, 84, 88, 95, 343, 526.
Lapp, M.B., A. D., 525.
Larivière, C.E., Alex., 391.
Larkin, Hon. P. C., 129, 327, 545.
Laroche, F., 278.
LaRochelle, M. G., 80.
Larose, Alphonse, 389.
Lascelles, Vicountess (Princess Mary), 623.
Latchford, Hon. F. R., 543.
Latham, Hon. J. G., 143.
Latta, Hon. S. J., 473.
Laud, Rt. Rev. Archbishop, 590.
Laughton, D.D., Rev. George, 455.
Laughton, Dr. N. B., 600.
Laureys, Henry, 385.
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, 33, 78, 87, 141, 143, 617.
Laursen, V., 214.
Lauthier, R., 267.
Laval, Mgr., 587.
Lavell, Mrs. H. A., 625.
Lavergne, Armand, 28.
Lavoie, F. T., 423.
Lavoie, J. H., 243.
Law, Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar, 422.
Lawrence, Calvin, 193, 196, 197.
Lawson, J. E., 186.
Lawson, J. Murray, 532.
Laycock, Prof., 478.
Leach, N. L., 461.
Leacock, D. G., 268.
Leacock, Prof. Stephen, 543, 545, 558.
Leaman, C. H., 461.
Learmouth, C. M., 437, 487.
LeBaron, Mrs. J. B., 388.
Leblanc, D.LL., Hon. Arthur, 385.
LeBlanc, Hon. B. A., 404.
LeBlanc, D.D., Right Rev. E. A., 584.
Leblanc, O.M.I., PH.D., Rev. Raoul, 365.
Leclair, J. A. A., 390.
Lee, George W., 192.
Lee, Lyman, 328.
Lee, R. G., 222.
Leech, E. T., 460.
Leech, Philip, 487.
Lefebvre, Gordon, 261.
Lefebvre, Oliver O., 115.
Lefevre, L. A., 232.
Legault, A. A., 391.
Leger, Hon. Antoine J., 422-24, 426, 429.
Lehmann, Prof. A., 604.
Leman, Beaudry, 115, 318.
Lembke, W. H., 223.
Lemieux, Dr. L. J., 394.
Lemieux, LL.D., Hon. Rodolphe, 36, 50-1, 63, 65 67, 128, 543, 620.
Leminerre, M.D., André, 385.
Lemire, A., 389.
Lenin, Nicolai, 106.
Lennox, E. J., 215.
Lennox, M.P., T. Herbert, 33, 35, 86.
Léonard, D.D., Rt. Rev. J. R., 587.
Leonard, Lieut.-Col. R. W., 365.
Léopold, O.C.S.O., Rev. Father, 382.
Lepailleur, Mgr., 585.
LeSage, Royal, 257.
Leslie, Andrew, 477.
Leslie, John, 209.
Lessard, Dr. Alphonse, 383.
Lessard, P. E., 89.
Lester, E. H. H., 546.
Leverhulme, Lord, 150.
Levesque, J., 391.
Lewis, Major A. C., 116, 334, 352, 354.
Lewis, His Honour E. N., 48.
Lewis, G. H., 478.
Lewis, Hon. John, 84.
Lewis, John, 89, 531.
Lewis, Lansing, 591.
Lillie, Beatrice, 559.
Lillie, W. C. 328.
Limoges, D.D., Rt. Rev. J. E., 585.
Lindsay, Carl E., 341.
Lindsay, Mrs. F. L., 548.
Lindsay, Sir Ronald. 160.
Lipsett, R. W., 227.
Lithgow, William, 223.
Little, C. E., 478, 479.
Livesay J. F. B., 536, 614.
Lloyd, Arthur, 556.
Lloyd, E. A., 245.
Lloyd, Sir (Lord) George, 149, 159.
Lloyd, S. P., 527.
Llwyd, M.A., D.D., Very Rev. J. P., 591.
Lockhart, M.D., F. A. L., 386.
Locock, Guy, 149.
Logan, K.C., M.P., Hance J., 28, 161, 263, 268.
Logan, H. T., 148.
Logan, Colonel James A., 112.
Logan, D.D., Rev. J. A. 521.
Logan, PH.D., D.LIT., J. Daniel, 385, 540, 542.
Logan, S. A., 243.
Logan, Sir William, 605.
Lomas, I. W., 555.
Long, C. J., 454.
Lord, James S. 423.
Loucheur, M., 118.
Loudon, Dr. Julian, 600.
Lougheed, Sir James, 88.
Love, E. T., 242.
Love, J. R., 508.
Love, Robert, 454.
Lovering, Mrs. W. H., 619, 620.
Low. Hon. T. A., 35 224-25, 239.
Lowe, Peter, 462.
Lowe, John, 264.
Lowe, Jr., John, 290.
Lowe, M.A., W. D., 360.
Lowry, J. E., 234.
Lucas, F. G. T., 223.
Lucas, M.P., W. T., 52, 54, 61, 63-6.
Luke, E. B., 243.
Lunn, S., 507.
Luun, Sir Samuel, 126.
Lusk, Mrs. F. S., 388.
Luther, Hans, 101, 102, 104.
Lyall, H. B., 263.
Lyle, John M., 548.
Lymburn, John Farquhar, 497.
Lynch, F. C. C., 254.

Lynch - Staunton, Hon. George, 83-4.
Lyon, Stewart, 531.
Lyons, Dr. James, 555.
Lyons, Hon. James, 331, 333, 352, 353, 354.
Lyster, H. M., 258.

MacAdam, R. J., 223.
Macalister, K.C., A. W. G., 391.
Macallum, SC.D., LL.D., F.R.S., A. B., 605.
MacArthur, Creelman, 398, 431, 434.
MacAulay, R. A., 265.
MacAulay, R. B., 396.
Macaulay, T. B., 327, 386.
MacBain, Mrs. G. A., 625.
MacBeth, Rev. R. G., 206, 540.
MacBride, M. M., 353.
MacCarthy, Albert H., 597.
MacClement, Prof. William T., 594.
MacDonald, A. A., 223.
Macdonald, Adrain, 539.
Macdonald, Alan James, 613.
MacDonald, Prof. A. L., 416.
Macdonald, M.P., Charles, 86.
Macdonald, D.L.S., C. S., 598.
Macdonald, Hon. E. M., 29, 51, 59, 85.
Macdonald, M.P., Finlay, 62.
MacDonald, George, 588.
MacDonald, J. A., 431, 433-34.
Macdonald, Dr. J. A., 532.
Macdonald, Hon. John A., 22.
Macdonald, Sir John A., 327, 542-43.
Macdonald, J. F., 362.
Macdonald, J. L., 263.
MacDonald Hugh, 290.
Macdonald, Sir Hugh John, 463.
Macdonald, Mrs. Hugh John, 610.
Macdonald, Hon. H. Y., 487.
Macdonald, M.P., Ramsay, 132, 135, 161.
Macdonald, Sir William, 386.
MacDonald, W. C., 223.
Macdonald, Dr. W. J., 600.
Macdonnell J. M., 148.
MacDonnell, Lord, 150.
Macdonnell, N. S., 148.
MacDougall, Dr., 403.
MacEachern, A. F., 269.
MacGillivray, Mrs. John, 625.
MacGillivray, Rev. N. H., 581.
MacGougan, Prof. Alexander, 479.
Macgregor, F. A., 283.
MacInnes, C. M. 540.
MacInnes, LL.D., Col. C. S., 364.
MacInnes, W. R., 180.
Macintosh, Blanche, 613.
Macintyre, D. E., 267.
MacKay, LL.B., F.R.S.C., A. H., 409, 416.
MacKay, F. D., 234.
Mackay Mrs. Isabel Eccleston, 538, 613.
Mackay, M.A., Louis A., 556.
MacKay, W. D., 223.
MacKendrick, Lieut.-Col. W. G., 232.
MacKenzie, Major A. R., 422, 523.
Mackenzie, PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C., A. Stanley, 416, 605.
Mackenzie, D. D., 407.
MacKenzie, D. G., 462.
Mackenzie, D. S., 148.
Mackenzie, G. C., 254.
Mackenzie, George P., 597.
MacKenzie, Miss Helen, 509.
MacKenzie, Capt. Ian, 518.
MacKenzie, K.C., Norman, 547.
MacKinnon, George D., 263.
Mackinder, Sir Halford, 139.
Mackintosh, Prof, W. A., 438-39.
Macklin, E. H., 536.
MacLachlan, D. C., 461.
MacLachlan, Mrs. V. S., 624.
Maclachlan, B.A.SC., Wills, 218.
MacLaren, J. A., 536.
Maclean, A. P., 485.
MacLean, D. R. C., 463.
MacLean, Hon. Dr. J. D., 512-15, 518-19, 521.
Maclean, M. M., 278.
Maclean, M.P., W. F., 26, 60.
Maclennan, David, 455.
Macleod, D. B., 406.
MacMillan, Hon. A. S., 414.
Macmillan, Prof. Cyrus, 58, 399.
MacMillan, Dr. Ernest, 365, 551-52, 557.
Macmillan, Gilbert, 386.
MacMurchy, Miss B., 581.
MacMurchy, Dr. Helen, 617.
MacNamara, Rev. J. W., 581.
MacNaughton, M.A., LL.D., John, 361.
McNaughton, Dr. Peter, 344.
MacNeill, H. N., 454.
MacNichol, John R., 35, 341.
Macoun, Mrs. Charles, 348.
Macphail, M.P., Miss Agnes, 26, 35, 51, 57, 61, 66, 77, 616.
Macphail, Sir Andrew, 538-39.
Macphee, E. D., 174.
Macpherson, G. A., 323.
MacPherson, D.D., Rev. Hugh, 280.
MacPherson, Dr. H. P., 411.
Macpherson, J. E., 233, 234.
Macpherson, Miss M. J., 341.
MacRae, D., 485.
MacTavish, M.A., Newton McFaul, 80, 90, 541.
Mactier, A. D., 211.
MacTier, W. S. M., 323.
Madden, George J., 227.
Madsen, H. P., 508.
Magee, Hon. Fred, 223.
Magill, Dr. Robert, 461.
Magrath, P.L.S., D.L.S., D.T.S., Charles A., 246, 264, 362, 354, 619.
Maguire, Charles Alfred, 354.
Mahias, Robert, 549.
Maharg, J. A., 242.
Maher, S., 92.
Maheux, Abbé Arthur, 384.
Mahon, W. F., 323.
Mahoney, J. F., 406, 407.
Malcolm, Hon. Harcourt, 268.
Malcolm, James, 88.
Malcolm, M.A., Wyatt, 605.
Malkin, W. H., 315.
Malleson, Miles, 558.
Mallette, J. L. V., 267.
Maloney, J. J., 87.
Mance, Sir Henry, 150.
Manion, Hon. R. J., 21, 33-4, 53-4, 59, 63, 66, 73, 88, 116, 251, 266.
Mang, Karl, 485.
Mannerheim, Baroness Sophie, 619.
Manson, K.C., Hon. A. M., 512, 517-18, 527-28.
Mantle, Major A. F. 479.
March, Vernon, 543-44, 550.
Marchand, J. O., 547-48.
Marchand, Victor, 375.
Marcile, Joseph, 47, 85.
Marcotte, O.M.I., Rt. Rev. Father, 480.
Marion, J. A., 454.
Marler, B.C.L., Hon. Herbert, 24, 26, 35, 89.
Marlow, W. T., 225.
Marlowe, Francis, 542.
Marois, Rt. Rev. Z. H., 480, 587.
Marsh, H., 484.
Marshall, B.A., B.D., Rev. L. H., 364, 592.
Marshall, Col. Noel, 345.
Marshall, Mrs. Ord, 150.
Martin, Prof. Chester, 148.
Martin, B.A., M.D., C. F., 386, 391.
Martin, E. D., 115.
Martin, F. H., 183, 462.
Martin, Hugh, 535.
Martin, M.L.A., John A., 223.
Martin, Hon. J. E., 536.
Martin, Hon. J. S., 346.
Martin, Hon. Médéric, 394.
Martin, B.A., D.D., Rev. Samuel T., 364.
Martin, Dr. Valmont, 394.
Martin, Hon. W. M., 88.
Marty, Dr. A. E., 623.
Marven, J. A., 222, 261.
Marx, Wilhelm, 102.
Mary, H.M. Queen, 131.
Masaryk, Dr. Thomas G., 107.
Masefield, John, 556.
Mason, D.D., Ernest Seymour, 417.
Mason, James, 311, 314.
Massey, Raymond, 559.
Massey, Hon. C. Vincent, 26, 35, 89, 546.
Massey, Rt. Hon. W. F., 150, 153.
Mathers, F. F., 408.
Matheson, LL.B., D.D., Rev. Hugh, 364.
Matheson, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Most Rev. S. P., 589-91.
Mathews, A. E., 227.
Mathieson, Hon. John A. 434.
Mathieu, D.D., Most Rev. O. E., 480.
Matthews, Albert, 592.
Mavor, PH.D., James, 539, 606.
May, Jr., William, 327.
Maynes, W. J., 148.
Mayrand, Oswald, 531.
McArthur, C. 89.
McArthur, Prof. Duncan, 545.
McArthur, J. D., 261, 459.
McArthur, J. P., 323.
McArthur, Mrs. J. P., 454.
McArthur, Peter, 540.

McCallum, K.C.M.G., Prof. M. W., 149.
McCalman, Dr. D. H., 463.
McCann, Mrs. B. C. 587, 620.
McCarthy, Most Rev. E. J., 587.
McCausland, J. A., 338.
McClelland, J. A., 605.
McCloy, John, 481.
McClung, Mrs. Nellie, 488-89, 538, 541.
McColl, D. P., 148.
McColl, E. L., 264, 269.
McColough, R. W., 223, 414.
McConnell, A. C., 235.
McConnell, J. C., 222.
McConnell, J. W., 309.
McCormack, Dr. J. M., 600.
McCormick, Frank A., 261.
McCormick, John, 83.
McCormick, Colonel R. R., 250.
McCrae, Col. John, 386.
McCrea, Hon. Charles, 181 351, 369.
McCrimmon, Rev. A. L., 592.
McCullough, Lieut.-Col. C. R., 265, 555.
McCurdy, Hon. F. B., 83, 396.
McDaniel, H. C., 507.
McDonald, A. F., 263.
McDonald, Justice D. A., 526-27.
McDonald, D. D., 462.
McDonald, D. E., 502.
McDonald, John, 458, 462.
McDonald, Dr. T., 416.
McDougald, Dr. W. L., 115, 231.
McDougall, D. H., 403.
McDougall, C.M.G., F. L., 149.
McDowell, V.C., M.C., Major T. W., 394.
McDuff, J. Leslie, 223.
McEacharn, D.V.S., F.R.V.S., Duncan, 386.
McEvoy, Ambrose, 547.
McEvoy, Bernard, 549.
McEvoy, Charles, 558.
McEwen, Loretta, 554.
McEwen, Col. R. F., 237, 243.
McFadden, S. A., 244.
McFadyen, M.A., D.D., Rev. Prof. J. F., 364.
McFadyen, Ald. A., 462.
McFarland, J. H., 117.
McFarlane, L. B., 233-34.
McFarlane, P. A., 233-34.
McFarren, F. B., 266.
McGee, Hon. D'Arcy, 210 387, 539, 542.
McGeo, John J., 543.
McGeer, K.C., G. G., 193, 196.
McGibbon, PH.D., D. A., 239.
McGillicuddy, Owen, 540.
McGill, Judge Helen Gregory, 610, 612, 624.
McGillivray, K.C., A. A., 492, 497-98.
McGillivray, Florence H., 547.
McGillivray, James, 542-43.
McGillivray, Mrs. John, 617.
McGivern, Hon. Hal. B., 24.
McGlade, J. E., 90.
McGregor, James Duncan, 455,
McGregor, M.D., Miss Leone, 498.
McIlheran, Ven. Archdeacon, 591, 593.
McIlmoyle, Z., 501.
McInnes, Campbell, 551.
McInnes, K.C., Hector, 413.
McIntosh, B.D., D.D., Rev. George Allan, 363.
McIntosh, G. E., 238, 428.
McIntosh, Norman, 614.
McIntyre, M.A., Alexander, 455.
McIntyre, W. H., 262.
McKechnie, Harold, 341.
McKechnie, F.I.A., J. B., 327.
McKechnie, Dr. R. E., 520-21.
McKee, George M., 262.
McKee, John, 244.
McKee, W. J., 588.
McKenna, J. D., 264, 396, 398.
McKenzie, D. G., 58, 436.
McKenzie, Roderick, 457. 464.
McKenzie, T. P., 527.
McKeown, K.C., Hon. H. A., 193, 195-97, 312.
McKerrol, Mrs. D. T. L., 581, 625.
McKie, John, 509.
McKillican, Dean W. C., 454, 462.
McKinnell, M.L.A., W. C., 450.
McKinnon, LL.D., Rov. Clarence, 430.
McKinnon, H. B., 58.
McKichnie, Archie P., 541-42.
McLachlan, D. W., 115.
McLagan, P. W., 390.
McLaughlin, Henry, 82.
McLaughlin, R. S., 220.
McLean, Angus 249, 398, 421.
McLean, A. K., 223.
McLean, Dr. E. D., 416.
McLean, J. A., 347.
McLean, J. D., 502.
McLean, J. M., 508.
McLean, John, 83.
McLean, LL.B., PH.D., S. J., 193, 195 197.
McLean, W. K., 403.
McLeish, John, 254.
McLellan, R. A., 558-59.
McLennan, O.B.E., PH.D., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S., J. C. 603-05.
McLennan, B.A., LL.D., Hon. John S., 83, 605.
McLeod, A. A., 463.
McLeod, M.P., Hon. A. D., 154.
McLeod, Hon. D. L., 443, 448, 462.
McLeod, Rev. C. E., 592.
McLeod, J. A., 318.
McLeod, J. W., 475.
McLeod, K. C., 499.
McLeod, N. L., 318.
McLeod, W. A., 538.
McLimont, A. W., 214, 258.
McMackin, A. W., 234.
McMahon, A. E., 403.
McMartin, Mrs. John, 620.
McMaster, K.C., A. R., 225.
McMaster, R. H., 209, 211, 262, 330.
McMeans, Senator, 83.
McMechan, Prof. Archibald, 538, 540, 545.
McMillan, J. S., 550.
McMillan, R. C., 26.
McMillan, T., 26, 581.
McMillan, Hon. W., 434.
McMullen, W. J. M., 477.
McMurray, Hon. E. J., 463.
McNab, Hon. A. P., 473-74.
McNally, Right Rev. J. T., 586, 619.
McNamara, J. P., 389.
McNamee, George A., 222.
McNaught, C. B., 261.
McNaughton, Brig.-Gen. A. G. L., 115.
McNaughton, John, 531.
McNaughton, Mrs. John, 482.
McNee, Archibald, 532.
McNeill, Hon. E. P., 498.
McNeill, E. W., 581.
McNeill, J. T., 540.
McNeil, His Grace, Most Rev. Neil, 375, 620.
McNevin, Bruce, 341.
McNichol, Andrew Robert, 463.
McNicholl, A.R.C.A., Helen G., 549.
McNiven, J. D., 524.
McOuat, Mrs. Campbell, 388.
McOuat, L. C., 139.
McPhail, A. J., 482. 485.
McPherson, Dougald, 509, 512.
McPherson, M.L.A., O. L., 507.
McPherson, R. A., 507.
McRae, W. R., 218.
McRuere, J. C., 283, 526.
McSweeny, R., 479.
McWhirter, John. 464.
McWilliams, Mrs. R. F., 617.
Meagher, Hon. N. H., 587.
Meakings, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., J. C., 606.
Meighen, Rt. Hon. Arthur, 21-9, 30-2, 34-5, 41-9, 51-3, 55-6, 59, 60-7, 73, 75, 85-8, 137, 184, 312, 381, 543.
Melvin, G. G., 428.
Menard, Achille, 391.
Menzies, Thomas, 525-26.
Mercer, Mrs. F. D., 548, 618.
Mercer, Sir William, 147.
Mercier, Hon. Honoré, 246, 377, 379, 383.
Mercier, M.P., P., 54, 64, 66, 79.
Meredith, K.C., F. E., 387.
Meredith, Sir Vincent, 208, 305, 318.
Merkley, D. C., 266.
Merson, Bert, 277.
Merrill, Rev. R. W., 592.
Metcalf, J., 218.
Michael, A. C., 461.
Michalakopoulos, Premier, 109.
Michaud, J. E., 222, 423-24.
Michell, M.A., Prof. H., 270.
Michell, M.C., Lieut.-Col. W. C., 360.
Mickle, Miss Sara, 618.
Middleton, Hon. Mr. Justice, 313.
Mignault, Hon. Pierre Basile, 89.
Mikel, W. C., 341.
Mill, D. W., 379.
Millar, J., 184.

Milledge, A. A., 265.;
Miller, George L., 328.
Miller, Mrs. J. C., 479.
Miller, J. N., 384.
Miller, Robert, 265.
Milne, A. A., 558.
Milne, George D., 233.
Milner, Viscount, 150.
Miner, Jack, 597.
Miner, W. H., 263.
Mitchell, A. C., 232.
Mitchell, A. J., 214.
Mitchell, Hon. C. R., 492.
Mitchell, Brig.-Gen. C. H., 115, 116.
Mitchell, J. W., 462.
Mitchell, Roy, 541, 544, 557.
Mitchell, T. W., 548.
Mitchell, K.C., Hon. Walter G., 384.
Mitchell-Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir W., 146.
Moffat, R. J., 485.
Moffat, T. H., 477.
Moisan, W. A., 391.
Molloy, J. P., 89.
Molson, F. W., 211.
Monaghan, C. V., 264.
Mond, Sir Alfred, 132.
Montague, William F., 328.
Montagu-Douglas-Scott, M.C., Capt. the Lord, W. W., 89.
Montet, Edmond, 538.
Montgomery, K.C., D.C.L., G. H. A., 387.
Montgomery, L. M., 541.
Montpetit, Edouard, 385, 394.
Monty, K.C., Hon. Rodolphe, 554.
Monypenny, T. F., 263.
Moodie, Colonel J. R., 258.
Moore, H. J., 243.
Moore, H. Napier, 614.
Moore, Sir Newton, 149.
Moore, N. E., 234.
Moore, Rev. T. Albert, 578-79.
Moore, Tom, 168, 277.
Moore, M.A., D.C.L., Rev. A. H., 387.
Moore, William H., 540.
Morand, Hon. Raymond, 22.
Morden, K.C., W. S., 263.
More, W. G., 318.
Moreau, M.L.A., Dr. L. J., 391.
Morgan, Theodore G., 222.
Morgan, Mrs. T. M., 482.
Morin, M.P., Georges Doreze, 64, 85-6.
Morin, Oscar J., 379.
Morin, Victor, 394.
Morison, D.D.S., J. B., 386.
Morphy, Miss, 625.
Morrice, R.C.A., James W. 547.
Morris, Clara, 559.
Morrison, Frank, 279.
Morrison, J. Boyd, 454.
Morrison, D.D., Rt. Rev. James, 417.
Morrison, J. J., 341.
Morrison, Rev. Dr., 578.
Morrison, Hon. William, 268.
Morrow, Dr. A. T. 347.
Morrow, T. M., 558.
Morse, D.LITT., William Inglis, 417.
Morse, LL.D., Dr. William Reginald, 417.
Mosher, A. R., 202, 278.
Motherwell, Hon. R. W., 67, 85, 88.
Mott, E. A., 263.
Mount Stephen, Lord, 210.
Mowatt, Max, 222.
Mowinckel, M., 118.
Moyse, Prof. Charles E., 558.
Mozart, 557.
Muddiman, A. G., 269.
Mulholland, A. A., 232.
Mullins, Col. H. A., 25, 88.
Mulock, Sir William, 361, 362, 543.
Mulvey, Thomas, 408.
Munday, Mrs. D., 623.
Murdock, C. J., 223.
Murdock, Hon. James, 35, 277, 284.
Murphy, Hon. Charles, 23, 47, 59, 84, 89, 94, 147, 235, 543.
Murphy, Judge Emily, 493, 611.
Murphy, John, 396.
Murphy, W. A., 461.
Murray, Rev. Athol, 480.
Murray, Mrs. Clarke, 612.
Murray, Gen. Sir George, 544.
Murray, Howard, 217.
Murray, J. P., 265.
Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., W. C., 479, 605.
Murrin, W. G., 214.
Mussolini, Benito, 104, 105.
Myers, Joseph, 463.
Myles, LL.D., Wesley Joseph Sutcliffe, 430.

Nada, Mlle., 552.
Nantel, Hon. W. B., 89, 193.
Nanton, K.B., Sir Augustus, 208, 330, 464.
Nash, A. E., 80.
Neal, J. A., 244.
Neatby, Leslie Hamilton, 613.
Needham, C. A., 485.
Needham, J. B., 479.
Neelands, R. H., 515.
Nehru, Motilil, 157.
Neill, M.P., A. W., 56-7, 62.
Neill, C. E., 317, 318.
Nelson, Rev. Banks, 577.
Nelson, John, 540.
Nesbitt, A. J., 258.
Ness, R. R., 386.
Newberry, Arthur, 431.
Newcombe, C. K., 264, 453.
Newcombe, Hon. E. L., 182.
Newcombe, Rev. H. C., 592.
Newlands, K.C., Hon. H. W., 89, 465, 487.
Newman, L. H., 441, 594.
Newman, William, 242.
Newton, Prof. R., 604.
Ney, Major F. J., 624.
Nichol, Hon. J., 372, 375, 377.
Nichol, Eleanor, 559.
Nichol, LL.D., His Honour W. C., 208, 509-11, 520-21, 528, 549-50.
Nicholl, J. W., 225.
Nichols, M. E., 536.
Nickle, K.C., Hon. W. F., 311, 333-34, 367-68, 575-76.
Nicholson, C. H., 227.
Nicholson, James, 591.
Nicholson, Mrs. R. W., 613.
Nintchich, M., 118.
Niven, Miss Charlotte, 622.
Niven, Frederick, 542.
Noonan, James D., 115.
Norcross, J. W., 228.
Nordheimer, Albert, 267.
Norris, Hon. T. C., 32, 463.
Norton, G. P., 214.
Norton, Verity B., 528.
Nosworthy, Hon. R., 268.
Nosworthy, M.P., Hon. W., 154.
Nowlan, George C., 406.
Nutting, Miss Mary Adelaide, 619.

Oakley, George, 353.
O'Brien, Mrs. E. E., 625.
O'Brien, G. E., 243.
O'Brien, Hon. J. Leonard, 422.
O'Brien, D.D., Rt. Rev. Michael J., 585.
O'Brien, W., 258.
O'Byrne, E. D., 588.
O'Connor, F. P., 266.
O'Connor, John, 232.
O'Connor, J. T., 256.
O'Donohue, J. G., 314.
Ogden, I. G., 330.
Olafson, Olaf, 486.
O'Leary, Grattan, 532.
O'Leary, D.D., Most Rev. H. J., 498.
O'Leary, D.D., Rt. Rev. Louis G., 434.
O'Leary, R., 234.
Olive, John A., 217.
Oliver, Dr. E. H., 545.
Oliver, Hon. Frank, 193, 197.
Oliver, Premier John, 32, 184, 186, 196, 264, 511-12, 514-18, 520, 528.
O'Malley, Henry, 596.
O'Mara, J., 266.
O'Neil, G., 243.
Oper, Mrs. Miles, 242, 341, 616.
Orchard, Rev. M. L., 592.
O'Reilly, D.D., Rev. Leo, 586.
Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. G. A., 130, 145.
Orr, George, 328.
Ortez, Henri, 391.
Osborne, Mrs. Elizabeth, 482.
Osborne, Marian, 542, 558.
Osler, Sir Edmund, 209, 330.
Osler, Sir W., 386, 539.
Ostenso, Martha, 541.
Ostiguy, Dr. Paul, 394.
O'Sullivan, Monsignor J. A., 620.
O'Sullivan, Rev. F. J., 587.
Ottewell, A. J., 508.
Outerbridge, B. C. C., 268.
Owen, Rev. Derwent T., 588.
Owen, E., 387.
Owen, Hon. W. H., 405.
Owens, Walter, 460.
Oxford and Asquith, Lord, 132.

Packard, Frank L., 541.
Pacaud, Lucien, 129.
Page, Dr. Earl, 264.
Page, Hon. E. C. G., 152.
Page, J. J., 267.
Page, Minnie, 508.
Painleve, Paul, 98, 118-9.
Palmer, F. H., 269.
Palmer, Herbert S., 548.
Palmer, John, 558.
Palmer, K. B., 148.
Panet, D.S.O., Brig.-Gen. E. de B., 209.

Pangalos, General, 109.
Papineau, Henri, 389.
Paquet, M., 389.
Paradis, Rev. Octave, 480.
Paradis, Hon. P. J., 264.
Pardoe, Avern, 261.
Pariseault, C. A., 588.
Parker, E. D., 454.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, 541.
Parkin, Sir George R., 148.
Parks, B.A., PH.D., W. A., 605.
Parlby, Hon. Irene, 491-92.
Parles, W. L., 460.
Parr, K.C.M.G., M.P., Hon. Sir James, 154.
Parr, W. J., 454.
Parry, Sir John Franklin 150.
Parsons, Hon. Albert, 405.
Parsons, Mrs. A. L., 548.
Parsons, Mrs. Horace, 611, 612.
Parsons, J. J., 328.
Parsons, M.A., Mabel Helena, 417.
Parsons, S. R., 291.
Partridge, Arthur, 536.
Partridge, Bernard, 149.
Partridge, F. E., 266.
Passingham, Tremanheere, 532.
Patenaude, Hon. E. L., 21-2, 27-8, 33, 35, 42, 49, 87, 223, 373, 374.
Paterson, R. D., 222.
Paterson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R. W., 183, 436, 462.
Paterson, T. F., 524.
Paton, J. L., 478.
Patrick, Dr. T. A., 481.
Patterson, Mrs. A. H., 615.
Patterson, D. C., 261.
Patterson, D.D., LL.D., F. W., 417.
Patterson, M.A., J., 606.
Patterson, Hon. W. J., 473.
Patton, M. J., 252.
Pattullo, Hon. T. D., 514, 522-24, 527.
Paul, Charles F., 532.
Paulhus, J. A., 255.
Payne, B. Iden, 557.
Payne, Chester H., 268.
Payne, David H., 550.
Paynter, F. W., 485.
Peake, Mrs. W. H. T., 458.
Pearce, Dr. Lorne, 540.
Pearson, G. Fred, 536.
Pearson, Sir Neville, 535.
Pearson, R., 496.
Peart, J. E., 347.
Pease, E. L., 318.
Pease, O. C., 265.
Peck, V.C., Col. Cyrus, 518.
Peel, Paul, 549.
Pelletier, Dr. J. M. J. P., 394.
Pelletier, L. Phillippe, 586.
Pelletier, Rev. Noel, 383.
Pemberton, F. B., 550.
Pepin, Gustave, 389.
Peppall, Andrew, 343.
Perdue, LL.D., Hon. W. Egerton, 362.
Perfect, Dr. A. H., 579.
Perkins, D.C.L., Rev. Jocelyn. 387.
Perley, Hon. Sir Georgo H., 21, 28, 36, 66, 264.
Perodeau, D.C.L., Hon. Narcisse, 375, 387, 392.
Perrault, D.LL., Hon. J. E., 374, 377, 380, 381, 385.
Perrigard, Pauline B., 558.
Perron, Hon. J. L., 381.
Perroneau, Jean Baptiste, 547.
Perry, Prof. E. G., 454.
Perry, H. G., 518.
Perry, Ven. Archdeacon, 588.
Pershing, General, 114.
Pescott, B.A., D.D., Rev. Walter Edwin, 363.
Peterson, F. G. R., 536.
Petersen, Sir William, 23, 149, 224-5, 386.
Petty, A. L., 327.
Phelan, M.A., PH.D., Dr. Gerald B. 364.
Philip, Rev. Brother, 585.
Philips, D., 512.
Phillips, Sir Percival, 534.
Phillips, Stephen, 556.
Phillips, William, 203.
Phin, W. E., 215.
Phippen, K.C., F. H., 235.
Phipps, A. E., 318.
Picketts, H. R., 485.
Pickford, Sir Alfred D., 149.
Pickthall, Marjorie, 540, 542.
Pidgeon, D.D., Rev. George Campbell, 364, 577-79.
Pidgeon, Rev. Leslie E., 378.
Pierce, Dr. Lorne G., 614.
Piette, J. V. 385.
Pike, James, 493.
Pilkington, F. J., 477.
Pilley, Miss Dorothy E., 150, 610.
Pillow, Howard W., 222.
Pillsbury, Lt.-Col. George E., 115.
Pilot, Robert W., 547.
Pinard, J. A., 334, 337 339.
Pion, Auguste, 222.
Pitblado, M.A., LL.B., K.C., Isaac, 455.
Pius XI, His Holiness, Pope, 584-87, 620.
Plante, Arthur, 377.
Platt, Nathaniel, 389.
Playfair, James, 226, 544.
Plimsoll, A. R. W., 588.
Plumer, Ben S., 507.
Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., Lord, 149, 159.
Plumptre, Mrs. H. P., 617.
Pomare, K.B.E., M.P., Dr. The Hon. Sir Maui, 154.
Poole, A. J. M., 242, 457, 458.
Pooler, M. A., 217.
Pooley, R. H., 515-18.
Pope, George D., 432, 434.
Pope, Hon. Rufus H., 83.
Porter, LL.D., Thomas Marshall, 362.
Potter, A. B., 487.
Potts, Frank L., 422.
Poussette, H. R., 269.
Powell, H. O., 318.
Powell, Major L. E., 516.
Power, M.P., C. G., 65.
Power, Mrs. J. U., 613.
Power, Hon. W. Gerard, 371.
Prefontaine, Hon. A., 451.
Prenter, S. L., 231.
Preston, Major R. D., 77.
Preston, Thomas H., 532.
Preston, W. B., 536.
Preston, W. T. R., 224.
Prevey, W. W., 242, 508.
Price, Mrs. J. F., 615.
Price, John H., 315.
Price, Sir William, 384.
Price, Hon. W. H., 335, 336, 337.
Price-Green, C., 173.
Prichard, J. H., 244.
Priestman, Charles, 328.
Prince, Dr. E. E., 538.
Pritchard, Miss A. S., 388.
Proulx, E., 338.
Puddicombe, H., 554.
Putman, Dr. J. H., 360, 518.
Putnam, George A., 348.
Queen, John, 443.
Quinn, M.P., F. P., 63.
Quinn, Vernon, 540.
Rae, W. A., 57.
Raine, Hébert, 547.
Ralston, K.C., Lieut.-Col. J. L., 399.
Ramsay, E. B., 484.
Ramsden, J. G., 354.
Rand, LL.D., Dr. Benjamin, 417.
Rand, Hon. Ivan C., 419, 421.
Raney, K.C., W. E., 333, 338, 352, 353, 354.
Rankin, M.P.P., A. M., 574.
Rankin, Miss Jeanette, 609.
Rankin, J. P., 89.
Rankin, Leslie, 436.
Rankin, M.D., LL.D., W. H., 362.
Rasmuson, E. R., 508.
Rathbone, F. J., 240.
Rattray, A. C., 485.
Rawlinson, Lord, 150.
Rayson, M.A., Rev. R. S., 480.
Rea, S., 206.
Read, J. D., 485.
Read, J. E., 148, 416.
Read, John E., 416.
Read, John R., 223.
Read, H. E., 416.
Read, H. S., 535.
Reading, Marquis of, 149, 157-58.
Reany, G. J. A., 327.
Ree, Alexander, 613.
Reed, Norman, 597.
Reed, T. M., 508.
Reeve, D.D., Rt. Rev. W. D., 589.
Reford, R. W., 225-26.
Regan, T. P., 222.
Regan Mrs. W. T. O., 621.
Rehfuss, Hon. W. N., 404, 416.
Reid, E. E., 328, 593.
Reid, R.C.A., G. A., 366, 548.
Reid, LL.D., Miss Helen R. Y., 391.
Reid, Hon. J. D., 83, 84.
Reid, Leslie, 541.
Reid, Mary Wrinch, 548.
Reid, Percy, 89.
Reid, Hon. R. G., 489-91, 494, 506.
Reid, Thomas, 262.
Reid, W. Lyle, 327.
Reilly, K.C., Hon. E. Albert, 422, 424, 429.
Reiner, Fritz, 551.
Reman, Dr. G. E., 344.
Renaud, Emile, 222.
Renison, Ven. Archdeacon, 169, 588.
Renton, W. D., 535.
Repington, Col., 150.
Rethoret, Harry, 328.

Rettie, J. R., 458.
Rexford, Rev. Dr., 384.
Rexford, Mrs. Willard, 388.
Reynolds, F. J., 476.
Rhodenizer, V. B., 613.
Rhoades, E., 245.
Rhodes, Cecil, 148.
Rhodes, Hon. E. N., 34, 397, 402, 410, 418.
Rhodes, Fred, 485.
Rice-Jones, C., 242.
Richard, A., 393.
Richards, Mrs. A. L., 625.
Richards, Hon. Charles D., 419-20, 426.
Richardson, F. L., 437.
Richardson, J. A., 461.
Riddell, C. P., 274.
Riddell, J. H., 438, 440.
Riddell, Dr. W. A., 126, 290.
Riddell, Hon. W. R., 89.
Rigg, R. A., 274.
Riley, D. E., 507.
Riley, R. T., 315.
Rinfret, F., 66.
Rija Khan, 110.
Ritchie, D.D., Rev. D. L., 579.
Ritz, Charles, 267.
Rivard, A., 538.
Robb, D. W., 398.
Robb, Hon. J. A., 23-4, 28, 47, 54-5, 60, 62, 67-9, 70-2, 74-9, 85, 89, 163, 167, 173, 254, 268, 306-07, 314.
Robb, P. A., 57.
Robb, Thomas, 226.
Robb, W. D., 180, 203.
Roberts, M.A., LL.D., Charles G. D., 542, 605.
Roberts, Lloyd, 558.
Roberts, Professor H. F., 604.
Roberts, Percy, 174.
Robertson, B.A., M.D., A. A., 386.
Robertson, Mrs. C. Field, 347.
Robertson, J. M., 258.
Robertson, LL.D., C.M.G., James W., 243, 410.
Robertson, Hon. G. D., 83-4.
Robertson, George W., 485.
Robertson, D.D., Rev. Hugh J., 455.
Robertson, J. D., 501.
Robertsou, J. G., 485, 486.
Robertson, M.A., J. K., 605.
Robertson, John Ross, 530.
Robertson, Mrs. M. A., 482.
Robertson, W. G., 221-22, 267.
Robertson, W. R., 218, 220.
Robichaud, M.P., J. G., 80, 81.
Robicheau, J. L. P., 407.
Robinson, E. C., 527.
Robinson, E. G., 266.
Robinson, F. E. M., 386.
Robinson, James, 240.
Robinson, J. R., 530.
Robinson, Lennox, 558.
Robinson, Oscar, 528.
Robitaille, D.S.A., Abbé J. A., 385.
Robson, J. H., 484.
Roddick, Lady, 386.
Roddick, Sir Thomas, 386.
Roden, Thomas, 263.
Rodwell, K.C.M.G., Sir Cecil Hunter, 149.
Rogers, Mrs. A. H., 508, 615.
Rogers, Mrs. C. H., 617.
Rogers, Mrs. D., 388.
Rogers, M.L.A., Mrs. Edith, 444.
Rogers, Jonathan, 549.
Rogers, M.P., Hon. Robert, 32.
Rogers, R. H., 258.
Rogers, W. George, 375.
Rolland Jean, 263.
Rolleston, M.P., Hon. F. J., 154.
Rolph, A.R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., Ernest, 550.
Rorke, Louise R., 557.
Rorke, D.D., Rev. Joseph, 577.
Rose, H. E., 328.
Rose, Hon. H. E., 359.
Ross, Hon. Alex. 491, 497, 501.
Ross, M.P., A. E., 60.
Ross, Miss B. A., 360, 618.
Ross, D. H., 269.
Ross, F. M., 226.
Ross, F. W., 268.
Ross, George, 493.
Ross, Sir George W., 327.
Ross, Hugh, 555.
Ross, Miss H. G., 360.
Ross, Henry T., 318.
Ross, J. Allan, 222.
Ross, J. C., 192.
Ross, J. H., 486.
Ross, J. K. L., 209.
Ross, P. D., 530.
Ross, Senator W. B., 83, 84.
Ross, Walter J. M., 246, 247.
Roseborough, Margaret, 613.
Rosebrugh, Prof. T. R., 604.
Rosseau, Rev. Father, 454.
Rossini, D. L., 462.
Rossiter, E. J., 514.
Rowe, W. E., 331.
Rowell, K.C., Hon. N. W., 579.
Rowley, C. W., 317.
Roy, Alcide, 389.
Roy, Mgr. Camille, 384, 587.
Roy, Hon. Ernest, 374.
Roy, James, 362.
Roy, J. Harvey, 261.
Royce, Miss M. V., 593.
Roy, Most Rev. Paul Eugène, 393.
Roy, M.D., Hon. Phillipe, 82, 126, 244, 544, 546.
Roy, LITT.D., Pierre Georges, 365.
Roy, D.LL., Octave, 385.
Rubinowitz, Louis, 529.
Ruddick, J. A., 238.
Ruickbie, G. P., 397.
Rumbold, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. M., 123.
Russell, R.C.A., G. Horne 548.
Russell, H. J., 454.
Russell, J. A., 115.
Russell, Miss K., 618.
Russell, T. A., 75, 76, 262, 267.
Rutherford Prof. W. J., 239.
Rutherford, Prof. J. W., 520.
Ruttan, Brig.-Gen. H. N., 464.
Ruttan, B.A., M.D., D.SC., F.R.S.C., R. F., 605.
Rutter, Mrs. A. F., 613.
Ryckman, Hon. E. B., 21.
Ryerson, M.P., R. E., 53.
Said, Sheik, 108.
Saint-Jacques, Joseph Léou, 375.
St. John, Mrs. E. P., 482.
St. Laurent, K.C., Louis, 373.
St. Mars, L., 266.
St. Père, M.P., E. C., 54, 79.
Saint-Pierre, Arthur, 388, 538.
Salois, P. J. 389.
Salter, Rev. F., 593.
Salverson, Laura Goodman, 542.
Samson, J., 267, 390, 394.
Samuel, G.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, 136, 159, 160.
Sanderson, E. N., 217.
Sandford, M. Bouchier, 541.
Sandwell, B. K., 192, 362.
Sansregret, J. A., 390.
Sargent, R.A., J. S., 150, 547.
Sargent, R. L., 247.
Sarrail, General Maurice P. E., 99, 100.
Saunders, Admiral Charles, 545.
Saunders, Dr. Charles E., 441, 606.
Saunders, E. A., 223.
Sauvé, Arthur, 371, 374-75,
Sauvé E. J., 173.
Savage, Hugh, 533.
Sawyer, Marvin A., 82.
Sayers, John, 536.
Scarth, Prof. G. W., 604.
Schofield, H. C., 261.
Scholefield, H. E. G. H., 242 507.
Schongauer, Martin, 547.
Schwermann, Rev. A. H., 499.
Sciajola, Signor, 102, 118-19.
Sclanders, F.R.G.S., F. Maclure, 116, 397.
Scollard, D.D., Rt. Rev. D. J., 584.
Scott, D'Arcy, 242.
Scott, Dr. Duncan Campbell, 558.
Scott, D.D., Rev. Ephraim, 580-81.
Scott, John, 536.
Scott, J. G., 230, 239.
Scott, B.A., M.D., D.D., Rev. R. G., 364.
Scott, D.D., Rev. Stanley, 542.
Scott, Walter, 244.
Scott, Hon. Walter, 479.
Scovil, J. M., 223.
Scripture, A. W., 323.
Scully, W. E., 222, 418.
Seaman, George M., 459.
Secretan, J. H. S., 540.
Segre, B. H., 598.
Selby, Mrs. S. E., 482.
Seitz, Ernest, 552.
Sen, Sun Yat, 111.
Senior, W. C., 592.
Sergent, M.D., Emile, 385.
Serls, George, 241.
Seurot, Paul, 394.
Sewell, George D., 331.
Seymour, Dr. M. M., 475.
Shakespeare, William, 556.
Sharman, Lyon, 542.
Shave, A. E., 209.
Shaw, Mrs. A. de B. L., 538.
Shaw, Prof. A. N., 604.
Shaw, G. Bernard, 557-58.
Shaw, Harvey, 261, 264.
Shaw, H. H., 148, 433.

Shaw, M.C., Capt. J. T., 492, 497-98.
Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon, Lord, 208, 210.
Shenstone, J. N., 262.
Shepard, Dr. F. J., 547.
Sheppard, W. J., 544.
Sherlock, Sir Alfred, 268.
Sherman, Harry B., 487.
Shields, Rev. T. T., 592.
Shorey, Major F. C., 387.
Short, H. M., 235.
Shortt, Dr. Adam, 126.
Shortt, Mrs. Adam, 612.
Shortt, Dr. Elizabeth, 611.
Shotwell, LL.D., PH.D., James Thomson, 362.
Shrum, Dr. G. M., 603.
Sifton, Sir Clifford, 33, 115, 168-69.
Sime, Miss J. G., 538.
Simms, L. W., 264, 398.
Simons, J. R., 550.
Simpson, C. M., 436.
Simpson, Charles W., 548.
Simpson, James, 277.
Simpson, J. W., 328.
Simpson, Mrs. W. J., 347.
Sinclair, G. E. B., 601.
Sinclair, Hon. J. E., 35.
Sinclair, K.C., V. A., 367.
Sinclair, Walter, 556.
Sinclair, M.L.A., K.C., W. E. N., 333, 337-38, 346, 352.
Sing, Wong Foon, 528.
Sinnot, His Grace, Archbishop, 586, 619.
Sise, C. F., 233, 234.
Sissons, Mrs. C. B., 625.
Skelton, M.A., PH.D., LL.D., Oscar Douglas, 89, 362, 365.
Skelton, Isabel, 539.
Skinner, Constance L., 542.
Skinner, Sir Thomas, 209.
Skitch, Wilhelmina, 542.
Skrzynski, Count Al., 102.
Sloan, Hon. William, 517, 521-22, 525.
Slack, M.A., S. B., 386.
Smallfield, W. E., 532.
Smart, Brig.-Gen. C. A., 374.
Smellie, Miss E. L., 619.
Smith, B. Frank, 423.
Smith, C. A., 244.
Smith, C. J., 205.
Smith, D. L., 230.
Smith, E. Norman, 536.
Smith, Jr., Eustace, 218.
Smith, G. P. 492.
Smith, Herbert, 135.
Smith, Janet, 528.
Smith, J. Forsythe, 139, 269.
Smith, Julian C., 216, 261.
Smith, J. K., 197.
Smith, Hon. Lewis, 422, 428.
Smith, M.L.A., Mrs. Mary Ellen, 610.
Smith, Maxwell, 509.
Smith, N. S., 508.
Smith, O. E., 234.
Smith, Peter, 343, 353.
Smith, R. H., 454.
Smith, R. Home, 235.
Smith, Robert K., 34, 398.
Smith, R. Moyle, 223.
Smith, Mrs. R. Wilson, 548.
Smith, Sydney E., 416.
Smith, S. J., 203.
Smith, S. T., 228.
Smith, Hon. V. W., 491, 493, 495, 497.
Smith M.A., D.D., Rev. Prof. W. H., 521.
Smith, D.D., B.A., Rev. William James, 364.
Smitten, W., 502.
Smuts, General, 143-44, 155-56.
Smyth, Herbert, 484.
Smyth, LITT.D., LL.D., Ven. Archdeacon John Paterson, 386, 542.
Snelling, G. L., 216.
Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. H. W., 89.
Snow, M., 240.
Snowball, W. B., 35.
Snowden, Mrs. Philip, 609.
Snowden, Philip, 132.
Sokoloff, Nicolai, 552.
Solandt, D.D., Rev. D. M., 455.
Souter, Mrs. George, 341.
Spalding, John, 454.
Sparks, R. P., 80, 264.
Sparks, Mrs. W. H. H., 625.
Speers, J. A., 228.
Speers, R. J., 460.
Speirs, R. M., 360.
Spence, Mrs. J. H., 613.
Spencer, M.P., H. E., 66.
Spencer, D.D., Rev. Canon Percival Lawson, 364.
Spicer, Earle, 553.
Spidle, D.D., Simeon, 417.
Spotton, George, 24, 48.
Sproatt, LL.D., R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., Henry, 548, 550.
Sproule, A. F., 484.
Squire, S. L., 220, 348.
Stackhouse, R. T., 90.
Stafford, M.A., PH.D., Joseph, 386.
Stahl, C. J., 258.
Stairs, K.C., G. S., 148.
Stambuliski, General Alexander, 109.
Stanbridge, M. J., 454.
Stanford, J. T., 327.
Stansell, M.P., J. L., 54, 88.
Stapells, R. A., 222.
Stark, W. J., 508.
Staunton, Mrs. Lynch, 618.
Steed, Wickham, 131.
Steele, Joseph, 401.
Stefansson, Vilhjalmur, 539, 542.
Stephens, G. W., 126.
Stephen, W. F., 242.
Stevens, G. R., 269.
Steveus, M.P., Hon. H. H., 21, 32, 53-5, 64-6, 73, 79, 81, 194, 263-64.
Stevenson, C. S., 25, 457.
Stewart, Hon. Charles, 47, 56, 58, 85, 88, 92, 116, 187, 252, 254, 459, 492, 507.
Stewart, Hou. David A., 422, 427.
Stewart, F. W., 223, 265.
Stewart, George, 552.
Stewart, H. H., 226.
Stewart, Premier J. D., 30, 34, 431-32, 434.
Stewart, Dr. J. L., 625.
Stewart, J. J., 328.
Stewart, R.N., Miss Julia, 625.
Stewart, Major-General J. W., 115.
Stewart, Peter, 244.
Stewart, Reginald, 552, 553.
Stewart, M.A., R. M., 605.
Stewart, Mrs. S. B., 508.
Stewart, M.P., Hon. W. Downie, 154.
Stillman, C. O., 504.
Stock, N. E. R., 588.
Stockett, Lewis, 254.
Stokowksi, Leopold, 551.
Stoliker, C. C., 482.
Stonehaven, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lord, 149, 153.
Stonehouse, E. H., 242.
Stoneman, J., 482.
Storrie, Mrs. William, 625.
Stovel, Emilie, 540.
Strachey, St. Loe, 149.
Strange, H. G. L., 244.
Streseman, Dr. Gustav, 101, 104.
Stringer, Arthur, 541.
Stuart, Miss Annie, 615.
Stuart, Sir Campbell, 535.
Stuart, Hon. Charles A., 492.
Stuart, James, 464.
Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Sir Reginald, 149.
Sturdee, Sir Doveton, 150.
Sturdee, E. F. L., 209.
Stutchbury, H., 187.
Styles, W. G., 441, 484, 591.
Sullivan, Archibald, 542.
Sullivan, Rev. Mgr. J. A., 586.
Summerby, R., 244.
Surveyer, Hon. E. Fabre, 394, 538, 543.
Sutherland, M.P., Hon. Donald, 22, 53, 55, 57, 61, 88.
Sutherland, Duke of, 166.
Sutherland, U. J., 588.
Sutherland, Hon. W. H., 511-12, 520, 525.
Suzzalo, Dr. Henry, 520-21.
Swanson, Dr., 478.
Swart, H. T., 228.
Swayne, C., 536.
Sweatman, K.C., Travers, 459.
Sweeny, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Rt. Rev. J. F., 364, 366.
Sweeting, J. F., 460.
Sydere, Arthur H., 331, 332.
Sylvestre, Amédée, 375.
Sylvestre, Victor, 244.
Symington, K.C., H. J., 193, 196, 440.
Symington, J. A., 527.
Symons, Arthur. 556.
Synge, J. M., 556.

Tait, E. E. B., 245.
Tait, L., 216.
Talbot, O. E., 205.
Talbot, Hon. P. A., 448.
Tanguay, J. E., 217.
Tanner, Hon. Charles E., 83.
Tautou, Wilfrid, 431.
Tarte, L. J., 266.
Tarut, A., 394.
Taschereau, Hon. L. A., 29 82, 180, 182, 251, 265, 342, 371-72, 374-76, 378-79, 385, 390, 393.
Tattersall, Richard, 365, 551, 553.
Taylor, Andrew, 597.
Taylor, Coleridge, 554.
Taylor, Major F. G., 448.
Taylor, M.D., Hon. Henry I., 422, 428.
Taylor, J. Frater, 262.
Taylor, J. G., 327.

Taylor, John M., 263-64.
Taylor, L. D., 529.
Taylor, L. E., 242.
Taylor, R. Bruce, 362-63, 417.
Taylor, PH.D., Rev. T. W., 581.
Taylor, W. J., 536.
Techekov, 557.
Teakle, R. B., 226.
Tegart, W. A. S., 482.
Tellier, E. P., 338.
Tennant, W. H., 223.
Terroux, A., 394.
Theoret, A., 389.
Therese, Sister, 584.
Thomas, J. A., 524.
Thomas, M.P., J. H., 132, 140, 161.
Thomas, J. M., 481.
Thomas, Miss, 615.
Thomas, S. A., 323.
Thompson, Alex., 389.
Thompson, Major Andrew Ruthven, 89.
Thompson, David, 546.
Thompson, Miss Esther, 458.
Thompson, H., 487.
Thompson, James, 249.
Thompson, J. E., 90.
Thompson, Joseph E., 354.
Thompson, W. C., 190.
Thompson, Col. W. E., 410.
Thomson, A., 461.
Thomson, K.C.B., Sir Graeme, 149.
Thorburn, Mrs. Charles H., 612, 624.
Thorburn, Mrs. James W., 613.
Thorneloe, D.D., Most Rev. George, 588-89.
Thornton, Sir Henry, 23, 177-79, 180-82, 185-89, 192, 199, 201-06, 226, 229-30, 264, 266, 397, 495.
Thorson, Dean Joseph T., 463.
Thorvaldson, B.A., PH.D., Prof. T., 604, 605.
Thrasher, W. M., 482.
Thurber, M.L.A., Alex., 390.
Thurston, C. W., 487.
Tierney, Evelyn, 552.
Tighe, J. E., 278.
Tighe, R. D., 80.
Tilley, K.C., Hon. Leonard P. D., 421, 423.
Tilley, K.C., W. N., 193, 208.
Tilt, Capel, 228, 461.
Tilton, John F., 223.
Timmins, N.A., 258.
Tisdale, A. A., 460.
Tisdale, W. H. J., 243.
Tobin, S. G., 88.
Todd, Hon. I. R., 234.
Todd, His Hon. Lieut.-Gov. William, 418, 422, 424, 426.
Todd, Mrs. William, 347.
Tolmie, Hon. S. F., 21.
Tomlin, Edwin, 264.
Tong, William, 553.
Tonks, Henry, 547.
Tory, LL.D., His Hon. James Cranswick, 89 404-05, 408-09, 411, 417.
Tory, M.A., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., J. M., 603, 605.
Tovell, A. H., 501.
Tregent, A. E., 232.
Tremayne, M.A., Rev. H. O., 591.
Tremblay, J. E., 80, 90.
Tremblay, Hon. P. B., 531.
Trotter, Beecham, 540.
Trotter, Reginald G., 540.
Truman, John T., 328.
Tucker, Gilbert Norman, 613.
Turgeon, Hon. W. F. A., 115, 239, 441, 461, 484.
Turiff, Hon. J. C., 83.
Turnbull, D. R., 398.
Turnbull, F., Martin, 336.
Turner, Harris, 465.
Turner, James, 458.
Turner, J. M. W., 547.
Tuttle, M.A., D.D., A. S., 499.
Tweed, C. S., 328.
Tweed, Mrs. S. C., 612.
Tweedie, F. M., 35.
Twidale, Mrs. Clara W., 611.
Twigg, H. Despard, 512.

Uhrich, Hon. J. M., 465, 473, 475.
Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Col. H.M., 89.

Vaillant, H. G., 265.
Vallance, Hugh, 547-48.
Vallée, C.E., Ivan, 391.
Vanderpoll, G., 553.
Vandervelde, Émile, 102.
VanDyck, Anthony, 547.
Vane, Sutton, 556, 558.
Vanfosset, R. E., 477.
Van Horne, Sir William, 210.
Van Koughnet, Mrs. Arthur, 625.
Van Someren, Dr. A. P., 328.
Vaughan, Mrs. Walter, 618.
Veit, D.D., Rev. F. W., 365.
Veniot, Hon. Peter J., 385, 396, 419-26.
Veregin, Peter, 512.
Vernon, Canon, 591.
Veronese, Paul, 547.
Versailles, Joseph, 391.
Vézina, Joseph, 384.
Vial, M.A., B.D., D.C.L., Prof. F. G., 387.
Victoria Eugenie, Queen of Spain, 107.
Victorin, M., 540.
Vien, K.C., Lieut.-Col. Thos., 89, 193, 197.
Viets, R. B., 115.
Villard, Dr. Paul, 394.
Vinan, S. C., 327.
Vogt, Dr. A. S., 553.
Von Eysinga, Jonkheer, 118.
Von Hindenburg, F.M., Paul, 102.
Von Kunits, D.MUS., Luigi, 362, 552.

Wade, R. W., 244.
Walcott, E. M., 268.
Walcott, Hon. H. B., 268.
Wales, H.R.H., Edward, Prince of, 102, 127-28, 131, 148, 159.
Walker, Miss Daisy, 360.
Walker, Sir Edmund, 547.
Walker, B.A., M.B., E. M., 595.
Walker, Hon. John A., 397, 404.
Walker, J. A., 267.
Walker, J. Bruce, 90, 129, 167, 169.
Walker, R. M., 508.
Wallace, Archer, 542.
Wallace, F. W., 541.
Wallace, Hon. H. B., 58.
Wallace, M. B., 262.
Wallace, D.LITT., Oates Chas. Symonds, 417.
Wallace, Prof. Paul A. L., 538.
Wallace, Dr. R. C., 462.
Wallace, Hon. W. B., 399.
Waller, G. E., 215.
Walls, Miss Jessie E., 478.
Walsh, J. C., 90.
Walsh, Hon. W. L., 57, 491.
Walter, J. L., 437.
Wansbrough, B.A., V. C., 387.
Warcup, Mrs. Elmer, 388.
Ward, H. H., 290.
Ward, Miss Irene, 609.
Ward, J. W., 242.
Ward, Mrs. J. W., 616.
Wardrope, C. C., 261.
Wardrope, K.C., W. H., 576, 581, 583.
Warren, A. E., 203.
Warren, Mrs. H. D., 623, 625.
Warren, H. V., 148.
Warriner, D.D., Rev. W. H., 577.
Watson, A. Gordon, 223.
Watson, Harrison, 269.
Watson, R.C.A., Homer, 547.
Watson, Robert, 538.
Watson, W. W., 318.
Watt, Mrs. David, 458, 614.
Watters, Miss Maude, 388.
Watts, B.A., B.D., D.D., John Robert, 362.
Weaver, Emily P., 542.
Weaver, Roy S., 267.
Webb, Mayor, 264, 459.
Webb, D.S.C., M.C., Col. R. H., 436.
Webster, J. A., 244.
Webster, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.SC., LL.D., John Clarence, 417, 424, 545, 546.
Weegen, Mary A., 538.
Weichel, W. C., 338.
Weigand, General, 99.
Weir, Dr. G. M., 518.
Weir, W. G., 457.
Weizmann, Dr. Chaim, 160.
Weldon, W. S., 82.
Wentzell, A. W., 217.
Wesson, J. H., 485.
West, Elmer, 222.
Westgate, W. T., 242.
Weston, Col. B. A., 223.
Westren, John, 266.
Wetmore, O. W., 418.
Wheatley, M.P., J., 132.
Wheeler, C. E., 553.
Wheeler, H. N., 246.
Whelan, Mgr., 587.
Whidden, B.A., LL.D., Dr. Howard P., 592.
Whisholm, Hon. William, 403.
Whitby, Prof. G. S., 604.
White, Arthur F., 309.
White, A. P., 461.
White, Arthur V., 355.
White, Charles, 347.
White, Brig.-Gen. J. B., 247, 261.
White, J. G., 241.
White, Melville P., 264.
White, Richard, 530.

White, M.P., R. S., 36, 57, 60.
White, Sir Thomas, 265, 530.
Whitman, A. Hanfield, 403.
Whitman, Walt, 550.
Whittaker, Henry, 520.
Whitton, Miss Charlotte, 126, 610, 612, 620, 624.
Whyte, KT. M.A., LL.D. (Edin.), LL.D., Sir Alexander F., 386.
Wickware, Dr. E. H., 360.
Widtsoe, Dr. John A., 493.
Wigmore, Commissioner, 223.
Wilby, Colonel A. W. R., 223.
Wilde, C. Noel, 269.
Wilgress, L. D., 263, 269.
Wilkinson, Dr. H. N., 593.
Wilkinson, Thomas H., 246.
Wilkinson, W. J., 536.
Willan, Dr. Healy, 551-53.
Willey, Hon. F. V., 141.
Williams, Prof. Basil, 386, 545.
Williams, Flos Jewell, 541.
Williams, Helen A., 538.
Williams, M. Y., 605.
Williamson, A. H., 323, 462.
Williamson, Thomas, 267.
Williams-Taylor, LL.D., Sir F., 318, 327, 391.
Willingdon, Viscount, 129.
Willis, B.A., S. J., 520.
Willison, Sir John, 531, 532, 614.
Willison, Lady, 614.
Wilson, Miss Alice D., 618.
Wilson, A. E., 477, 485.
Wilson, Andrew P., 559.
Wilson, Miss Anne Elizabeth, 614.
Wilson, F. W., 338.
Wilson, Mrs. J. A., 612.
Wilson, James, 217.
Wilson, J. Lockie, 347.
Wilson, Hon. J. R., 183, 436.
Wilson, L. R., 251.
Wilson, M. W., 318.
Wilson, Norman W., 251.
Wilson, Dr. R. A., 454.
Wilson, D.D., Rev. R. J., 579.
Wilson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel, 149.
Wilson, William, 268.
Wilson, M.P.P., W. F., 341.
Windle, M.D., F.R.S., K.S.G., Sir Bertram, 587.
Winfield, J. H., 234, 410.
Winn, K.C., E. S. H., 290.
Winnington-Ingram, Dr. A. F., 166.
Wise, Rabbi S., 160.
Wiseman, R. A., 268.
Wolmer, Lord, 147.
Wolvin, Roy M., 62, 228, 404, 411, 413.
Wood, Arthur B., 328.
Wood, Dr. Casey, 387.
Wood, K.C., Rt. Hon. E. F. L., 158.
Wood, Mrs. E. R., 363.
Wood, LL.D., Edward Rogers, 362.
Wood, Flora A., 549.
Wood, Henry Wise, 32, 240, 505-06.
Wood, Thomas, 458.
Wood, Col. William, 546.
Woods, George B., 591.
Woods, Sir James, 34.
Woods, J. H., 532, 535-36.
Woods, K.C., S. B., 193, 503.
Woodside, Frank E., 223.
Woodsworth, M.P., J. S., 56, 65, 167.
Woodward, Charles, 515.
Woodyatt, James B., 214, 258.
Woolford, Hon. E. F., 268.
Woollcombe, M.A., LL.D., Rev. George Penrose, 386.
Worrell, His Grace Archbishop, 416.
Worrell, K.C., J. A., 591.
Worrell, LL.D., Samuel Albert, 430.
Wright, A. A., 230.
Wright, George, 215.
Wright, Mrs. Gordon, 621-22.
Wright, Mr. Justice, 48, 343.
Wright, R. A., 437, 486.
Wright, R. W., 487.
Wrong, Prof. G. M., 545-46.
Wrong, Gordon, 116.
Wylie, D. J., 486.
Wyman, Mrs. E. E., 493.
Wyman, Mrs. F. E., 507.
Wyman, Mrs. R., 341.
Wynne, J. J., 539.

Yates, George W., 115.
York, H.R.H. Albert, Duke of, 131.
Young, B.A., PH.D., G. A., 606.
Young, M.D., C.M., Dr. H. E., 520-21, 525.
Young, M.P., Hon. J. A., 154.
Young, D.D., Rev. W. R., 579.
Yule, J. C., 507.
Ypres, Earl of, 150, 544.

Zaghlul, Pasha, 159.
Zavitz, B.A., A. S., 360.
Zavitz, Mrs. E. J., 625.
Ziwar, Pasha, 159.
Zumeta, M., 118.

INDEX OF AFFAIRS

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., 417.
Academy of Medicine (Toronto), 600.
Actuarial Society of America, 328.
Adolescent School Attendance Act (Ont.), 358.
Advancement of Music (Bureau for), 553.
Advisory Fuel Committee (Federal), 252.
Affiliated Ad. Clubs, 210.
Agricultural Inquiry Commission (Ont.), 345.
Agriculture in Canada, 237 *et seq.*, 293.
Air Defence (Great Britain), 146.

ALBERTA, 488-508:
- Agriculture, 238, 436, 490, 500.
- Assessments, 488.
- Bonds, 321.
- Boundary Survey, 502.
- Budget, 489, 494.
- Building Construction, 435.
- Coal Question, 32, 89, 175, 186, 252, 503.
- Education, 493, 498-9.
- Elections, 497.
- Finances, 489, 494.
- Freight Rates, 503.
- Health, 504-5.
- Highways, 501.
- Immigration, 163, 166.
- Insurance, 501.
- Irrigation, 493.
- Labour Conditions, 502.
- Labour Legislation, 286.
- Legislative Proceedings, 488-97, 492-8.
- Livestock, 507.
- Liquor Commission, 489, 499.
- Mines, 488, 503.
- Mothers' Allowance Act, 492.
- Municipal Affairs, 504.
- New Government, 491.
- New Railway Mileage, 435.
- Oil Development, 504.
- Pacific Great Eastern R. R., 186.
- Power Development, 489 492.
- Printing Inquiry, 491.
- Public Works, 501.
- Railways, 492, 502.
- Swine Breeders, 508.
- Telephones, 232, 489.
- Women's Institutes, 508.

Alberta Catholic College, 498.
Alberta College, 499.
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, 492, 503.
Alberta Miners' Strike, 281.
Alberta Music Festival, 555.
Alberta Natural Resources Bill, 60, 61, 63, 65, 490, 495.
Alberta Wheat Pool, 507.
Aldwych Club, London, 206.
Alliance Francaise, 294.
"All-Red" Cable Route, 147.
Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, 275.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 275.
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, 274.
Ambassadors' Conference, 103.
American Association of Travelling-Passenger Agents, 191, 205.
American Bankers' Association, 203.
American Federation of Labour, 275-8.
American Federation of Musicians, 275.
American Radio Relay League, 236.
American Railway Express Co., 188.
American Railway Engineering Association, 246.
American Women's Club (Toronto), 624.
American Wood Preservers' Association, 246.
Anglican Church in Canada 588-92.
Anglican Women's Auxiliaries, 625.
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 156.
Anticosti, 379.
Appointments, Federal, 89-90.
- Financial, 323.
- Industrial, 26.
- Insurance, 329.
- Imperial, 149.
- Ontario, 369.

Arbitration Treaties, 121.
Army and Navy Veterans' Association, 642.
Art in Canada, 546-50.
Arvida (Que.), 378.
Asbestos Production, 253, 371.
Asiatic Affairs, 110-2.
Association of Municipal Electric Utilities, 354.
Associated Board of Trade, 626-31.
Atlantic Experimental Station (Halifax), 255, 602.
Australia, 151-3, 533.
Australian Elections, 153.
Australian Policies, 143, 146.
Australian Settlement Plan, 140.
Australian Treaty, 151, 241, 260.
Austria, 107.
Austrian Finances, 125.
Automobile Club of B.C., 221.
Automobile Industry, 259.
Automobile Tariff, 57, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76-8.
Automobile Statistics, 221.
Automobile Tax Remissions, 75.
Automotive Industries of Canada (Association), 266
Bagot By-Election, 49, 85.
Baking Trades, 283.
Baltic Conference, 108.
Baltic Nations, 108.
Bank Act, 306.
Bank Amalgamations, 314.
Bank Branches, 316-7.
Banks (Conditions and Policies), 304, *et seq.*
Bank Clearings, 298, 302, 318-9.
Bank Deposits, 303.
Bank Debits, 298, 302.
Bauk Loans, 303.
Bank of Montreal, 156, 306.
Bank of Nova Scotia, 306.
Bank of Toronto, 306.
Banque Nationale Canadienne, 314, 376.
Bankruptcies in Canada, 270, 298, 302.
Baptist Church in Canada, 592, 625.
Baptist Young People's Union, 592.
Bar Association, International, 113.
Barclay's Bank, 156.
Barnardo Homes, 173-4.
Barrie *Examiner*, 536.
Belfast *Telegraph*, 536.
Belgium Domestic and Foreign Affairs of, 108.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 233.
Big Brother Movement, 637.
Big Sister Associations, 624.
Biological Board of Canada, 255.
Births in Canada, 299.
Bishop Bidwell Controversy, 589-91.
Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec, 387.
Bisley Matches, 647.
Board of Grain Commissioners, 240-1.
Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, 187, 190, 192, 194.
Boards of Trade of Canada, 88, 626-31.
Boards of Trade Winnipeg Conference, 170.
Bond Dealers' Associatiou, 322.
Bond Investments, 303.
Bond Transactions, 309-10.
Bonne Entente Movement, 375-6, 393.
Book Trade, 538.
Books (Canadian), 560-73.
Boot and Shoe Industry, 281. 371.
Border Cities *Star* (Windsor), 179.
Boundary Waterways Treaty, 56.
Boys' Training School (Ont.), 344, 348.

Braudon College, 455.
Brantford *Expositor*, 78, 532, 536.
Brewery Inquiry (B.C.), 517.
Brewery Trades, 283.
British American Express Co., 188.
British Coal Commission, 135-6.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:
Agriculture, 523-4.
Anniversary, 516.
Automobile Traffic, 528.
Bonds, 320.
Budget, 512.
Debt, 513.
Education, 518-21.
Electric Railway, 213.
Fire Loss, 524.
Fisheries, 523.
Forests and Timber, 522.
Freight Rates' Problem, 195-6.
Fruit Combine Inquiry, 526.
Grazing Areas, 527.
Health, 525.
Highways, 525.
Hydro - Electric Development, 256.
Immigration, 163, 169.
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 286.
Insanity Problem, 517.
Labour Conditions, 524.
Legislative Proceedings, 509-18.
Liquor Commission, 517 525, 527.
Mines, 521.
Old Age Pensions, 518.
Public Works, 515-7.
Railways, 514.
School Problem, 512.
Statute Revision, 526.
Taxation, 512-3.
Telephones 232.
University Question, 511.
Wage Bill, 517.
Women's Institutes. 614.
British Columbia Art League, 549.
British Columbia Automobile Club, 223.
British Columbia Electric Railway, 529.
British Columbia Library Association, 527.
British Columbia Teachers' Federation, 529.
British Columbia Products Bureau, 265.
British East Africa, 159.
British Empire Exhibition, 127, 130-1, 173, 269.
British Empire Settlement Scheme, 168.
British Empire Service League, 640.
British Empire Steel Corporation, 413.
British Labour Party, 100.
British Land Settlement Corporation, 166.
British Legion, 149.
British Preferential Tariff, 67, 71.
British Visitors to Canada, 149.
British War Debt, 133.
British West Indies, 161, 268.
British West Indies Trade Agreement, 161, 268.
British Women's Patriotic League, 610.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 275.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, 275.
Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, 275.
Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen, 275.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 275.
Brownlee Government (Alberta), 491.
Budget (Federal), 67-8.
Budget (Federal), Debate, 72-4.
Budget (Federal) Editorial Comments, 78-9.
Building in Canada, 260, 273, 299.
Building Workers, 282.
Bulgaria, 110, 122.
Bull Dog Lake Mining Area, 446.
Burrand Inlet Bridge, 191.
Bureau for Advancement of Music, 553.
Business Failures, 74.
Business Statistics, 302.
Butter Production, 238, 300.

BY-ELECTIONS (Fed.):
Bagot, 49, 85.
Prince Albert, 55, 86.
Regina, 87-8.
West Middlesex, 58, 88.

Calgary Board of Trade, 631.
Calgary Canadian Club, 635.
Calgary *Herald*, 44, 140-1, 168, 196, 211, 240, 252-3, 532, 536.
Calgary Municipal Railway, 217.
Call Loans by Banks, 303.
Canada Club, London, 206.
Canada Colonization Association, 171.
Canada-Cuba Line, 226.

CANADA, DOMINION OF:
Agriculture, 237, *et seq*, 293, 602.
Borrowings, 319-22.
Canals, 229.
Coal Production, 252.
Customs and Excise, 90-1.
Bureau of Statistics, 176.
Electric Railways, 213.
Exports, 268-9.
Finances, 68, 298, 304-7.
Fisheries, 255-293.
Forestry Branch, 92.
Forest Production and Resources, 245-7, 293.
Furs, 293.
Health, 92.
Highways and Motor Transportation, 218-24.
Immigration and Colonization, 163, 174.
Interior Department, 92.
Labour Conditions, 271-91.
Labour Legislation, 284-7.
Manufacturing Industries 258-65, 294.
Merchant Marine, 226.
Mineral Production, 251-3, 294.
National Debt, 68.
National Railways, Finances, 69.
Post Returns, 229.
Postal Department, 94.
Public Works Department 91.
Shipping and Navigation, 224-32.
Topographical Survey, 92.
Trade Balance, 69-70.
Trade and Commerce Department, 269.
Transportation and Communication, 175.
Canada First Club, 617.
Canada Gazette, 253.
Canada Grain Act, 62, 470.
Canada House, 127, 129.
Canada Steamships Lines, 228.
Canadian Authors' Association, 536, 557.
Canadian Automobile Association, 220, 221.
Canadian Bankers' Association, 317-8, 336.
Canadian Bank of Commerce, 237, 270, 306.
Canadian Bar Association, 634.
Canadian Bible Society, 592.
Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, 275, 278.
Canadian Cavalry Association, 643.
Canadian Council of Agriculture, 241, 264, 615-6.
Canadian Council of Child Welfare, 624.
Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, 536.
Canadian Deep Waterways Association, 116.
Canadian Educational Association, 633.
Canadian Electrical Association, 258.
Canadian Electric Railway Association, 217.
Canadian Federation of Labour, 278.
Canadian Fisheries' Association, 255.
Canadian Forestry Association, 246.
Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association, 244.
Canadian Girl Guides, 623.
Canadian Good Roads Association, 220.
Canadian Historical Association, 545.
Canadian Independent Telephone Association, 234.
Canadian Industrial Traffic League, 190.
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, 253.
Canadian Legion, 640.
Canadian Labour Organizations, 274-6.
Canadian Life Insurance Officers, 328.
Canadian Lumbermen's Association, 203, 247.
Canadian Legion, 149.
Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 210, 262-5, 290.

Canadian Medical Association, 606.
Canadian Merchant Marine, 60.
Canadian National Clay Products Association, 266.
Canadian National Land Settlement Association, 172.
Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association, 530.
Canadian National Poultry Record Association, 244.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, 60, 69:
- Branch Lines, 202.
- Debt to Government, 200.
- Express Department, 188.
- Finances, 198-200, 320.
- Immigration Policies, 172.
- Labour Disputes, 290.
- Loans, 68.
- Mileage, 198, 202.
- Motor Vehicle Competition, 191.
- Operating Costs, 198.
- Political Aspects, 23, 177.
- Prairie Developments, 435.
- Revenues, 198.
- Securities, 202.
- Statistics, 175-7, 198, 201.
- Telegraphs, 235.

Canadian National Safety League, 638.
Canadian National Exhibition, 211, 550.
Canadian Nurses' Association, 618.
Canadian Operatic Society, 552.
Canadian Order of Foresters, 639.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 23, 206-12:
- Amalgamation Proposals 177-9, 199.
- Finances, 207-8, 320.
- Fortieth Anniversary, 206, 212.
- Immigration Policies, 170.
- McGill Scholarships, 386.
- Mileage, 208.
- Peace River Extension, 181.
- Prairie Development, 435.
- Staff Changes, 209.
- Statistics, 175-7, 207-8.

Can. Pac. Steamships, 226.
Can. Pac. Telegraphs, 234.
Canadian Press, Ltd., 536.
Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, 210, 248, 602.
Canadian Radio Trades Association, 235.
Canadian Railway Club (Montreal), 210.
Canadian Red Cross Society, 636.
Canadian Seed Growers' Association, 243.
Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, 244.
Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association, 244.
Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, 244.
Canadian Society of Water-Colour Painters, 549.
Canadian Stock Exchanges, 309-10.
Canadian Teachers' Federation, 633.
Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, 533, 536.
Canadian Wheat Board, 448, 492.
Canadian Women's Press Club, 614.
Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Association, 266.
Canadienne Nationale, Banque, 306.
Canals, 229.
Canal Traffic, 301.
Cape-to-Cairo Railway, 159.
Cardiff *News*, 535.
Carillon Falls Power Controversy, 257.
Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, 588.
Catholic Normal Schools (Quebec), 384.
Catholic Truth Society, 587.
Catholic Women's League, 619-20.
Cattle Industry, 238.
Central Canada Express Co., 188.
Central Manitoba Mine Fields, 447.
Central Manitoba Railway Co., 447.
Central Vermont Railway, 198.
Cercles des Fermiercs (Quebec), 614.
Chambly Canal, 229.
Champlain Memorial (Orillia), 543-4.
Champlain Society, 546.
Charlottetown Conference, 398.
Charlottetown Guardian, 43.
Charlottetown Provincial Exhibition, 434.
Chartered Banks (Returns), 298.
Cheese Industry, 238.
Chicago Drainage Canal, 116-7, 227, 335.
Chicago Water Diversion, 227, 376.
Chicoutimi Harbour Commission, 62.
Child Immigration, 173.
Child Protection (Saskatchewan), 476.
Child Welfare Council, 174, 624.
Child Welfare Measures, 366, 476, 499, 525, 624.
Children's Aid Society, 593.
Chile, 114.
China, 110-2.
Chinese Abduction Case (Vancouver), 528.
Chinese Civil Wars, 97, 110-2.
Chiropractors, 488.
Christian Guardian, The, 576.
Christian Scientists, 488.
Churches in Canada, 574-93.
Church of England in Canada, 588-92.
Church Property Commission (Ontario), 576, 581-4.
Church Union, 574-84.
Church Union Act (Ontario), 574-5.
Church Union Act (Quebec), 378.
Citizens' Research Institute of Canada 632.
Civil Servants (Amalgamated), 278.
Civil Service Commission, 80.
Clothing Industry, 281, 283.
Coal Commission (British), 135-6.
Coal Industry (Canada), 89, 251, 280, 282, 410, 441.
Coal Strike (N.S.), 410.
Coal Strike (U.S.A.), 252.
Cold Storage Holdings, 296, 300.
Colonial Office, 127 130.
Colonization and Immigration, 163, *et seq.*
Combines Investigation, 283.
Commerce and Industries, 237-70.
Commercial Failures, 317.
Communist Party, 279.
Community Theatre in Canada, 556.
Concordia College (Alta.), 498.
Confectionery, Chocolate and Biscuit Industries, 266.
Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, 278.
Conference of Canadian Universities, 417.
Congregational Church, 574-80.
Conservative Party, 22, 45.
Conservative Policies, 24, 341.
Cooking Lake Forest Reserve (Alta.), 490.
Co-operative Grain Handling, 437.
Co-operative Union of Canada, 290.
Co-operative Wool Growers, 243, 266.
Copper Production, 350.
Copyright Question, 537.
Cost of Living, 282-3.
Cotton Imports, 300.
Council of Agriculture, 241.
Cowichan (B.C.), *Leader*, 533.
Craft Unions, 274-5.
Cranbrook-Golden Highway (B.C.), 218.
Credit (1925). 292.
Criminal Code, 60, 62, 84, 614.
Criminal Statistics, 95, 298.
Crop Movement (1925-26), 187.
Crops (1925), 237-8, 346, 436.
Crown Lands (Federal) Settlement, 56, 58.
Crow's Nest Pass Rates Case, 193.
Crow's Nest Vancouver Highway, 218.
Currency Returns, 298, 303.
Customs Inquiry, 53-5, 79-83, 84 264.
Customs Returns and Revenue, 90-1.
Czecho-Slovakia, 107.
Daily Newspapers Association of Canada, 178, 204.
Dairy Council of Canada, 242.
Dairy Industry, 238, 258, 282, 346, 382, 481, 500, 524,

Dalhousie College and University (Halifax), 416.
Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.), 612-4.
Dawes Plan, 97.
Death Claims (Insurance), 325.
Deaths in Canada, 299.
Deaths of Notable Canadians, 649-57.
Department of Dominion Affairs (London), 130.
Disarmament Measures, 103.
Dissolution of Parliament, (1926), 21-22.
Divorces in Canada, 94, 298.
Dominion Bank, 306.
Dominion Boards of Trade, 398, 626.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 238.
Dominions and Colonial Office, 130.
Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, 212.
Dominion Experimental Farm (Ottawa), 238.
Dominion Express Co., 188.
Dominion Fuel Board, 254, 632.
Dominion General Election (1925), 21-45.
Dominion Marine Association, 226, 229.
Dominion Parks, 595.
Dominion Power and Transmission Co., 215.
Dominion Railway Board, 187, 190, 192, 194.
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks Association, 278.
Dominion Rifle Association, 647.
Dominion Status, 141.
Dominion Rust Research Laboratories, 602.
Dominion Steel and Iron Co., 62.
Dominion Technical Educational Act, 291.
Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, 256.
Doukhobor School Problem (B.C.), 512.
Drama (Canadian), 565-6, 573.
Drama in Canada, 556.
Drug Conferences (International), 123-4.
Earthquakes, 598.
East Africa Indian National Congress, 159.
Eastern Canada Livestock Union, 244.
Eaton Choral Society (Toronto), 552.
Eclipses, 598-9.
Economic and Social Conditions, 293.
Economic Conference (Manitoba), 461.
Edgewood-Vernon Highway (B.C.), 219.
Edmonton Automobile and Good Roads Association, 221.
Edmonton Board of Trade, 166, 631.
Edmonton-Calgary Highway, 219.
Edmonton Canadian Club, 635.
Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway, 186, 491, 492.
Edmonton *Journal*, 196.
Edmonton Street Railway, 217.
Edmonton Technical School, 499.
Educational Conferences 632-3.
Educational Statistics, 298.
Egg Production, 238, 300.
Egypt, Political Affairs of, 159.
Election (Federal, 1925), 21-45. (See General Election.)
Electric Railway Association, 213.
Electric Railways, position and results, 213.
Elgar Choir (Hamilton), 554.
Elgar Choir (Montreal), 554.
Emigration to U.S., 299.
Emmanuel College (Sask.), 480.
Employment, 271, 292, 297, 302.
Employment Service of Canada, 273-4.
Empire Appointments, 149.
Empire Club, Toronto, 144, 635.
Empire Defence, 144-6.
Empire Foreign Policy, 141.
Empire Honours, 149.
Empire Preference, 137-8.
Empire Press Union, 208, 535.
Empire Settlement, 140-1.
Empire Settlement Board, 140-1, 166.
Empire Shopping Weeks, 131, 610.
Empire Trade, 138-9.
Empire Wireless and Cables, 146-7.
Engineering Institute of Canada, 189, 634.
Engineering Science (Canada), 601.
Engineering Standards Association, 634.
Equalization of Freight Rates, 195.
Europe (trade with), 268.
European affairs, 96 *et seq.*
European Debt Settlements, 97, 112-4.
Exchange (New York), 303.
Excise returns and revenue, 90-1.
Exploration in Canada, 597-8.
Express Companies in Canada, 188-9.
Exports, 267-8, 295, 300.
External trade, 267-8, 295.
  Exports, 295.
  Imports, 295.
Family Budget, 301.
Farm land values, 237.
Farmers' Union of Canada, 456-7.
Fascist Movement, 104-6.
Federal Administration and Politics, 46 *et seq.*
Federal Advisory Fuel Committee, 252.
Federal Appointments, 89-90.
Federal Dissolution, 21.
Federal Election (1925). See General Election.
Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, 614.
Federation of Fire Fighters, 278.
Federation of Fire Fighters (Western Section), 278.
Federation of Women Teachers (Ont.), 360, 618.
Fellowships of British Empire Exhibition, 131.
Fiction (Canadian), 541-2, 564-5.
Field Crops (Canada), 237-8.
Finland Trade Agreement, 269.
Financial Appointments, 323-4.
Financial Conditions, 304 *et seq*, 319.
Financial Post, 313.
Financial Statistics, 298, 319.
  Banks (Chartered), 298.
  Currency, 298.
  Dominion, 298.
  Insurance, Fire, 298.
  Insurance, Life, 298.
  Provincial, 298.
Fire Insurance Returns, 298, 326.
Fire Underwriters' Association, 328.
Fisheries, 255, 293, 523.
Fisherman's Union (P.E.I.), 278, 282.
Flin-Flon Mining Area, 446.
Flin-Flon Railway, 447.
Florists' and Gardeners' Association (Canadian), 244.
Flour Industry, 258.
Flour Production, 300.
Football events, 648.
Foreign policies (Canadian) 56.
Forestry Branch (Federal), 92.
Forest Products, Laboratories, 250.
Forest protection service (Quebec), 379.
Forest Resources and Production, 245 *et seq*, 293, 522-3.
Fort George—Hazelton Highway (B.C.), 218.
Fort William Board of Trade, 196.
Fort William Ladies' Choir, 555.
France Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 98.
Fraser Valley Milk Producers (B.C.), 524.
Fraternal Associations (Canadian), 328.
Fraternal Insurance in Canada, 326.
Freight Classification, 197.
Freight Problems, 192, 197.
Freight Rates, 296.
Freight Rate Equalization, 195, 242.
Freight Rates (Maritime), 58, 397.
Freight Statistics, 175.
French-Canadian Literature (1925), 571-3.
French Debt Settlement, 101.
Fruit Combine Litigation (B.C.), 526-7.

Fruit-growing Industry, 238-9, 524.
Furniture Manufacturers' Association, 267.
Fur Production, 239, 293.
Gardiner Ministry, (Saskatchewan), 472-3.
"Garnet" Wheat, 238, 594.
Gatineau Power Development, 342.
General Election (Federal) 1925, 21-45.
Defeated Ministers Resign, 47.
Immigration Policies, 33-4.
Issues, 23 *et seq.*
Keynote Speeches, 23-25.
Locarno Treaty, 33.
Maritime Rights, 28-9.
National Railways Policy, 23.
Nominations, 35.
Patenaude Campaign, 27-8.
Press Comments, 41-45.
Popular Vote, 45.
Quebec Situation, 27-8.
Results, 35-41.
Senate Reform, 23-24.
Standing of Parties, 22.
Tariff, 23 *et seq.*
Transportation Question, 23-4.
Western Campaign, 30 2.
General Strike (Great Britain), 134.
Geneva Protocol, 141.
Geodetic Survey, 92, 601.
Georgian Bay Power Systems, 355-6.
Germany Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 102-4, 119-20, 122.
Gideons (Women's Auxiliary), 625.
Girl Guides (Canada), 623.
Glacier National Park, 219.
Glasgow *Herald*, 535.
Gold Production (Canada), 251, 349-50, 521.
Gold Standard, Restoration of, 60, 100, 134.
Golf Championships, 646.
Government Bonds (Press), 320-1.
Government Commercial Intelligence Service, 269.
"Government Control," 341, 374-5, 443, 474-5, 489, 499.
Government Merchant Marine, 226.
Government Publications, 567-71.
Government Telegraph Service, 91.
Government War Memorial, Ottawa, 550.
Governor-General's Movements, 128-9.
Grade Separation Problems, 189.
Grain Commissioners, 240-1.
Grain Inquiry, 230, 239.
Grain Shipments, 187-8, 437.
Grand Army of United Veterans, 642.
Grand Falls Power Development (N.B.), 115, 419-26.
Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, 639-40.
Grand River Railway, Galt, 213.
Grand Trunk R.R., 201.
Grand Trunk Pacific Debentures, 201.
Graphic Arts Society (Toronto), 549.
Great Britain, Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 100-2, 131-40.
Great Lakes Navigation, 226.
Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, 116.
Great War Veterans' Associations, 641-2.
Greco-Bulgarian Dispute, 122.
Greece, Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 109.
Hague Convention, 121.
Hail Insurance (Saskatchewan), 476, 501.
Halibut Fisheries Treaty, 117, 255, 596.
Halifax Board of Trade, 396.
Halifax Canadian Club, 396, 635.
Halifax *Chronicle*, 42, 78, 403, 536.
Halifax *Herald*, 44, 403.
Halifax Street Railway, 217.
Hamilton Canadian Club, 635.
Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, 630.
Hamilton Conservatory of Music, 555.
Hamilton Radial Railway Coy., 213.
Hamilton *Spectator*, 43.
Hamilton Street Railway, 215.
Hamilton Symphony Orchestra, 554.
Hart House (Toronto), 550.
Hart House String Quartette, 552.
Hart House Theatre (Toronto), 556.
Havergal College (Toronto), 366.
Helpers of the Sick and Handicapped, 624.
High Commissioners' Office, London, 129-30.
Highways Branch (Department of Railways), 220.
Highways Developments, 218-24, 348, 381.
Hindu Question (South Africa), 156.
Historical Celebrations, 542-4.
History of Canadian Forces (1914-9), 539.
Hockey Events, 648.
Holy Name Society, 588.
Holy Year, Rome, 584.
Home Bank Bill, 312-3.
Home Bank Developments, 311-4.
Home and School Associations (Ont.), 623-4.
Homestead Grants, 92.
Honorary Degrees (Canadian Universities), 607-8.
Horticultural Council, 242.
Hospitals, 344.
Hospitals for Insane (Ont), 344.
HOUSE OF COMMONS:
Budget, 67-8, 72-4.
Conservative Amendments to Speech from Throne, 51, 53.
Customs Inquiry, 53-5, 66.
Dissolution, 67.
Divisions, 52-6, 60, 64-6.
Election of Speaker, 50.
Foreign Policies Debated, 56.
Labour Legislation, 284-7.
Resignation of King Ministry, 65-6.
Session (1926), 46 *et seq.*
Speech from the Throne, 50-1.
Standing of Parties, 35-41.
Unfinished Legislation, 67.
Usurpation Charge, 51.
Hudson's Bay Railway, 30-1, 87, 182-4, 227, 241, 436, 441, 446.
Hudson's Bay Company, 168, 474, 529.
Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement, Limited, 168.
Hungary, 107.
Hydro-Electric Commission (Ontario), 331, 336.
Hydro-Electric Development, 256-7, 341-2, 377, 414.
Icelanders' Jubilee, Manitoba, 463.
Immigration, 23, 24, 299.
Immigration and Colonization, 163 *et seq.*, 612, 616.
Immigration (Deportation regulations), 61-2.
Immigration, London conference, 166.
Immigration Statistics, 163.
Imperial Appointments, 149.
Imperial Airways, 146.
Imperial Affairs, 127-62.
Imperial Bank of Canada, 199, 306.
Imperial Budgets, 132.
Imperial Conference, 64, 143.
Imperial Defence, 144.
Imperial Economic Committe, 139.
Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, 612-4.
Imperial Press Conference, 532.
Imperial Shipping Board, 224.
Implement Industry, 259.
Imports, 300.
Income Tax Act, 306.
Income Tax Reductions (Federal), 67, 70, 72, 76.
Incorporations, 298.
Independent Order of Foresters, 327.
Independent Order of Oddfellows, 644.
India, Domestic and Imperial Affairs, 157.
India, Home Rule Movement, 157-8.
Indian National Congress, 158.
Industrial Accidents, 291.
Industrial Accident Preventive Association, 291.
Industrial Appointments, 261-2.

Industrial Canada, 533.
Industrial Information Bureau, London, 130.
Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 277, 280, 284, 287.
Industrial Employment, 272.
Industrial Peace Act (N.S.), 285.
Industrial Relations Committee, 290-1.
Industrial Research, 601-3.
Industrial Stocks, 303.
Industrial Traffic League, 190.
Industrial Workers of the World, 274-5.
Industries and Commerce, 237-70.
Inland Revenue Returns, 90-1.
Institute of Journalists (Great Britain), 535.
Insurance Appointments, 329.
Insurance in Canada, 324-9.
Inter-Allied Military Commission, 103.
International Federation of Trade Unions, 275.
International Joint Waterways Commission, 115.
International Relations, 92 *et seq.*
Intercolonial Railway, 395.
Iuternal Trade, 296.
Cold Storage Holdings, 296.
Loaded at Railway Stations, 296.
Slaughterings (inspected), 296.
Wheat Receipts, (Upper Lake Ports), 296.
International Association of Machinists, 275.
International Craft Unions, 275.
International Live Stock Exposition (Chicago), 237.
International Longshoremen, 278.
International Paper Coy., N. B., 425.
International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 278.
International Council of Nurses, 619.
International Federation of Catholic Alumnæ, 621.
International Labour Conference, 287, 290.
Interprovincial Conference on Highways, 220, 381.
Investments, 302-3.
Investment Bankers' Association, 322, 336.
Iraq Treaty, 160.
Irish Boundary Question, 127, 150.
Irish Customs Tariff, 151.
Iron Production (Canada), 251, 299.
Iron aud Steel Industries, 259.
Italy, Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 104-6.
Janet Smith Mystery (Vancouver), 528.
Jarvis Bond Case, 342.
Jesuit Martyrs, beatification 584.
Jesuit Martyrs Commemoration (Midland), 544.
Jewish School Question (Montreal), 373, 391.
Journalism in Canada, 530-6.
Jubaland, 106.
Jugo-Slavia, 107.
Kenya (East Africa), 159.
King Cabinet, Personnel, 84-5.
King Ministry Resigns, 65.
Kiug's Daughters and Sons, 624.
Kiwanis Clubs, 167, 529. 550, 645.
Knights of Columbus, 203.
Knights of Pythias, 644.
Knox College (Toronto), 363-4, 575.
Ku Klux Klan, 516.
Labour Conditions in Canada, 271-91.
Labour Department (Ont.), 357.
Labour Educational Association, 278.
Labour Legal Decisions, 287.
Labour Party (Canada), 22, 45, 279.
Labour Statistics, 297, 302.
Labour Statistics (International), 291.
Labrador Boundary Dispute, 161.
Lacombe & Northwestern R.R., 492, 503.
Lake Marine Crop Movement, 187.
Lake Shippers Clearance Association, 227.
Land Defence (Great Britain), 144-6.
La Patrie (Montreal), 531, 536.
La Presse (Montreal), 531.
Laurentian Power Coy., 216.
Laval University, 384.
Law Society of Upper Canada, 363.
Lead Production (Ont.), 350.
League of Nations, 83, 96, 109, 118-21. 142, 146, 160, 610, 613.
League of Nations (Canada's Participation), 126.
Leather Industry, 260.
Le Canada (Montreal), 531.
Le Devoir (Montreal), 27, 154.
L'Ecole des Hautes Études Commerciales, 385.
L'Evenement (Quebec), 531.
Legal Decisions (Labour), 287.
Leper Colonies (Canada), 92.
Le Soliel (Quebec), 536.
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Enterprise, 493.
Levis-Rimouski Highway, 381.
Levis-St. Lambert Highway, 381.
Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario, 341.
Liberal Party, 22, 45, 463.
Liberal Policies, 23.
Libraries (Public), 359.
Life Insurance Companies, 324-5.
Life Insurance Returns, 298, 324-5.
Life Underwriters' Association, 327.
Literature (Canadian), 537-46.
Little *Entente*, 107.
Liquor Traffic, 81-2, 332-3, 368, 374-5, 444-51, 474-5.
Live Cattle Industry, 237, 485.
Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, 141.
Live Stock Breeders (Eastern Cauada), 244.
Loan Companies, 310-1.
Locarno Treaty, 33, 64, 96, 101, 106, 121-2, 142.
London (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, 626.
London (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle*, 535.
London (Eng.) *Daily Express*, 165.
London (Eng.) *Daily Mail*, 533, 535.
London (Eng.) *Financial News*, 199.
London (Eng.) *Gazette*, 142.
London (Eng.) *Observer*, 166.
London (Eng.) *Morning Post*, 165, 536.
London (Eng.) *Telegraph*, 165, 535.
London (Eng.) *Times*, 131, 142. 165, 534, 536.
London (Ont.) *Advertiser*, 78, 532.
London (Ont.) Canadian Club, 635.
London (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce, 630.
London (Ont.) *Free Press*, 44, 566.
London (Ont.) Street Railway, 213, 215.
Lower Canada College, Montreal, 387.
Loyala College, Montreal, 387.
Lumber Industry, 245 *et seq.*, 258, 271, 352, 522.
Macdonald College, 382, 385-6.
McGee Centenary Celebratiou, 542-3.
McGill University, 210, 385, 558, 604, 610.
McKenna Duties, 127, 132.
McMaster University, 270, 364.

MANITOBA, 443-64.
Agriculture, 436, 455-6.
Bonds, 321, 449.
Budget, 444-5, 448-9.
Building Construction, 435.
Debt, 449.
Education, 448, 453.
Economic Conferences, 461.
Farm Loans, 445, 449.
Immigration, 163.
Industrial Conditions, 459, 460.
Industrial Disputes Act, 448.
Income Tax, 435.
Lands, 451-2.
Legislative Proceedings, 443, 446-50.
Liquor Commission, 444, 447, 449, 451.

Minerals, 444-5, 447.
Municipal Affairs, 462.
Power Commission, 443, 445, 450-1.
Public Utilities Act, 447.
Railway Agreement, 194.
Rural Credits, 445, 449.
Savings Office, 445.
School Trustees' Association, 454.
Suburban Municipalities Board, 450.
Telephones, 232, 445, 449.
Temperance Act, 444.
Workmen's Compensation Act, 286, 443, 452.
Women's Institutes, 458.
Manitoba Competition Mnsic Festival, 555.
Manitoba *Free Press*, 42, 78, 141, 154, 167, 179, 183, 193, 201, 211, 229, 230, 436, 441, 533, 536.
Manitoba Live Stock Breeders' Association, 458.
Manitoba Motor League, 221.
Manitoba Wheat Pool, 439-40, 456.
Manitoba Northern Railway, 447.
Manufacturing Industries, 258-65, 301, 443.
Marconi Developments, 147.
Margaret Eaton School, Toronto, 557.
Maritime Economic Conference, 397.
Maritime Freight Rates, 58, 397.
Maritime Rights, 28-30, 83, 88, 395-9.
Maritime Rights Commission, 58, 399.
Maritime Secession 83.
Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Coy., Ltd., 234.
Marqnis Wheat, 594, 606.
Marriages in Canada, 298.
Marriage Laws (Quebec), 393.
Masonic, Order, 643.
Masters and Servants Act (Ont.), 289-90.
Mathieu College (Saskatchewan), 480.
Meat Industry, 258, 296.
Medical Discoveries (Canadian), 599-600.
Meighen Cabinet (1926), 21-22.
Meighen's (Rt. Hon. Arthur), Hamilton Speech, 48-49.
Meighen Ministry formed, 65-6.
Mendelssohn Choir (Montreal), 554.
Mendelssohn Choir (Toronto), 551.
Mergers (Commercial), 307-9.
Metallic Reserves (Banks), 303.
Metallurgical Industries, 251-3, 350.
Metal Trades, 282.
Methodist Church, 574-84.
Metropolitan Choral Society (Montreal), 553.
Michigan Central Railway, 191, 210.
Middlesex (West) By-Election, 88.
Military Hospitals Commission, 88.
Mineral Production, 294, 350, 380.
Miners' Strike (Great Britain), 134.
Mine Workers' Union of Canada, 274, 278.
Mining Industry, 251-3, 271, 280.
Mining Investments, 251.
Molsons Bank Amalgamation, 314, 316.
Monetary Times, 310.
Moncton Conference, 399.
Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League 391.
Montreal Art Association, 547, 549.
Montreal Association of Big Brothers, 638.
Montreal Bank Clearings, 318.
Montreal Board of Trade, 629.
Montreal Canadian Club, 129, 246, 635, 641.
Montreal Chamber of Commerce, 196, 629.
Montreal Corn Exchange, 196.
Montreal Elgar Choir, 554.
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, 384, 591.
Montreal *Gazette*, 27, 43, 79, 143, 164, 166, 172, 196, 212, 240, 257, 313, 530, 532, 533, 536.
Montreal Harbor Commission, 231, 390.
Montreal Health Leagne, 391.
Montreal Little Symphony Orchestra, 553.
Montreal Police Probe, 392.
Montreal Port Returns, 231.
Montreal-Mont Laurier Highway, 381.
Montreal-Ottawa Highway, 381.
Montreal School Question, 373.
Montreal-South Shore Bridge, 231.
Montreal *Star*, 27, 44, 79, 177, 536.
Montreal Stock Exchange, 310.
Montreal Technical Institute, 210.
Montreal Thurso Highway, 381.
Montreal Tramways Coy., 213, 216.
Moose Jaw Board of Trade, 631.
Moroccan War, 97, 99.
Mosul Boundary Dispute, 97, 160.
Mothers' Allowances, 367, 449.
Motor Car Statistics, 221.
Motor Trade in Britain, 133.
Motor Transportation, 218-24.
Motor Vehicles, 191.
Mount Allison University, 430.
Mount Royal Club (Montreal), 210.
Music in Canada, 551-6.
Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association, 328.
Narcotic Regulations, 92.
Natural History (Canada), 594-7.
Natural Phenomena (Canada), 598-9.
Natural Resources Bureau (London), 130.
National Bank of South Africa, 156.
National Catholic Unions, 274-5.
National Chorus (Toronto), 551.
National Conncil of Child Welfare, 173.
National Conncil of Education, 632.
National Conncil of Women, 610-2.
National Dairy Council, 242.
National Debt, 68, 74.
National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs, 617.
National Gallery of Canada, 91, 546.
National Girls' Work Board, 623.
National Institnte for the Blind, 624, 637.
National Millers' Association, 267.
National Parks, 92.
National Parks' Association, 638.
National Publishers' Association (U.S.), 248.
National Research Council, 602, 603-4.
National Safety League, 638.
National Union of Railway Workers, Great Britain, 15.
National Sons of Canada, 639.
Naval Defence, 144-6.
Navigation, General, 224-32.
Navigation, Lake Shippings, 187, 226-8.
Navy League of Canada, 613, 642-3.
Nelson-Kaslo Highway (B. C.), 218.
Netherlands' Trade Agreement, 269.

NEW BRUNSWICK:
Agriculture, 428.
Bonds, 321.
Budgets, 419, 423.
Debt, 427.
Education, 429-30.
Fisheries, 427.
Financial Measures, 426.
Game, 427.
General Elections, 420.
Highways, 427.
Grand Falls Power Development, 115, 419, 420-5.
Immigration, 163.
Lands and Mines, 426.
Legislative Proceedings, 418, 422-6.
New Government, 422.
Public Health, 428.
Public Works Department, 427.
Revenues, 424.
Speech from the Throne, 418.

Workmen's Compensation, 429.
New Brunswick Automobile Association, 222.
New Brunswick Federation of Labour, 278.
New Brunswick Motor League, 221.
New Brunswick Power Commission Coy., 217, 419, 429.
New Brunswick Telephone Coy., Limited, 233.
New Companies (Capital), 302.
Newfoundland, Political Events, 161.
New Glasgow Eastern *Chronicle*, 395.
New Outlook, The, 576.
Newsprint Production, 300.
New Symphony Orchestra (Toronto), 552.
New York Call Loans, 303.
New York *Herald-Tribune*, 134.
New York Interest Rates, 303.
New York *World*, 134.
New Zealand, 153-5.
New Zealand Imperial Policies, 143, 154-5.
New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, 270.
Niagara Falls International Commission, 117.
Niagara Falls, M.C.R. Bridge, 191.
Niagara Falls Power Development, 355.
Nickel Production, 350.
Nipissing Central, R.R., 181-2.
Non-International Labor Unions, 275.
North Atlantic Steamship Conference, 224.
North Huron Recount, 48.
Northern Alberta Land Settlement Corporation, 166.
Note Circulation, 303.
Nova Scotia, 400-17.
Agriculture, 407, 412.
Audit of Affairs, 400.
Bonds, 321.
Budget, 401, 408.
Debt, 402.
Education, 409, 416.
General Elections, 400, 402.
Health, 415.
Highways, 409, 414.
Immigration, 163.
Industrial Peace Act, 284-5.
Legislative Council, 401, 407.
Legislative Proceedings, 400-2, 405-10.
Loans, 404.
Mines, 412-3.
Miners' Strike, 280-1, 410-1.
Motor League, 221-3.
New Government, 414.
Power Commission, 414.
Workmen's Compensation Board, 414.
Nova Scotia Medical Society, 416.
Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Coy., 213, 217.
Nova Scotia Technical College, 604.
Obituary List, 649-50.
Oil Production, 252-3, 504.
Oka Agricultural Institute, 243, 382.
Old Age Pensions Bill, 56-7, 59, 60, 62, 83, 518.
One Big Union, 274-5.
Ontario Agricultural College, 346, 348.
Ontario Bar Association, 363.
Ontario Board of Parole, 345.
Ontario Bus Owners' Association, 223.
Ontario College of Art, 366.
Ontario Educational Association, 360.
Ontario Experimental Farm, 346.
Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions Association, 347.
Ontario Federation of Barbers, 278.
Ontario Fire and Casualty Agents Association, 328.
Ontario Horticultural Association, 347.
Ontario, 331-69.
Agriculture, 345-6.
Appointments, 369.
Bonds, 320.
Children's Aid Department, 366.
Debt, 336.
Education 358.
Election Act, 334, 339.
Fish and Game, 369.
Finances, 335-6.
Highways, 348-9.
Health, 356.
Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, 344.
Hydro-Electric Commission, 256, 336, 354-6.
Immigration, 163.
Labour, 357.
Lands and Forests, 351.
Licence Board, 368.
Land Tax Act, 332.
Legislative Proceedings, 331-40.
Manufacturing Outfit, 259.
Mineral Production, 251, 349-50.
Mines, 349-51.
Minimum Wage Act, 332, 366.
Mothers' Allowances, 367.
Power Questions, 336, 342.
Provincial Secretary's Department, 343.
Public Accounts Committee, 334, 352-3.
Public Works Department, 348.
Redistribution, 339.
Taxation, 336-7.
Women's Institutes, 347.
Workmen's Compensation Board, 286, 332, 366.
Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, 575.
Ontario Historical Association, 546.
Ontario Mining Association, 251, 291, 350.
Ontario Motor League, 221.
Ontario Municipal Electric Association, 354.
Ontario Religious Educational Committee, 593.
Ontario Society of Artists, 548.
Ontario Temperance Act, 332-3, 337-8, 341.
Ontario Training College, 358.
"On-to-the-Bay" Association, 436.
Opium, International Conferences, 123-4.
Orange Order, 639-40.
Orange Sentinel (Toronto) 174, 487, 532.
Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 275.
Organists (Canadian College of), 553.
Organization, 626-46.
Orillia, Champlain Memorial, 543-4.
Osgoode Hall Law School, 363.
Ottawa Board of Trade, 630-1.
Ottawa Canadian Club, 635.
Ottawa *Citizen*, 45, 179.
Ottawa Conservatory of Music, 554.
Ottawa Dramatic League, 558.
Ottawa Electric Railway, 213, 216.
Ottawa Ladies' College. 575.
Ottawa *Journal*, 44, 78, 166, 193, 253, 316, 532, 533, 536.
Ottawa Mint, 251.
Ottawa-Rideau Canal, 229.
Ottawa River Power Development, 332, 356.
Ottawa Temple Male Choir 554.
Ottawa War Memorial, 550.
Outlook College (Saskatchewan), 480.
Overseas Scholarships (I.O.D.E.), 613.
Overseas Settlement Committee, 130, 140.
Overseas Teachers' Training Colleges, 131.
Pacific Cable Board, 147, 235.
Pacific Freight Rates Case, 195-7.
Pacific Great Eastern R.R., 186, 320, 514.
Pacific Great Eastern Securities Act, 514.
Pageant Chorus (Toronto), 552.
Palestine, 159.
Paper Industry, 249.
Parliament (Federal), Proceedings, 50 *et seq.*
Patricia (District of), 331, 349.
Peace Protocols (Geneva) 120.
Peace River Outlet, 52.
Peace River Election, 57, 59, 61, 64.
Peace River Railway Project, 184-5, 490.
Pedagogical Institute (Montreal), 384.
Pembina Valley Railroad Extension, 492.
P. E. N. Society, 538.
Penitentiaries, 95.

Pennsylvania Society of New York, 206.
Pennsylvania Railroad, 206.
Penny Postage, 67, 70.
Pepall Prosecution, 343.
Permanent Court of International Justice, 121.
Persia, 110.
Peru, 114.
Petersen Shipping Agreement, 224-6.
Petroleum Production, 252-3, 300, 350, 504.
Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association, 267.
Pig Iron Production, 299.
Pilgrimages (Holy Year), 584-8.
Plymouth *News*, 535.
Poetry (Canadian) 542, 565-7.
Popular Vote (Federal Election, 1925), 45.
Population, 293.
Postmaster-General's Report, 94.
Post Offices in Canada, 94.
Post Office Revenue, 297.
Poultry Industry, 238, 345.
Poultry Record Association, 244.
Power Export Question, 257.
Prairie Provinces, 435 *et seq.*
Preferential Tariff (British), 67.
Presbyterian Church of Canada, 335, 574-84.
Presbyterian Property Commission, 576, 581-4.
Presbyterian *Witness, The*, 576.
Press Comment re Federal Elections (1925), 41-5.
Preventable Disease, 356-7.
Prices in Canada, 270, 296, 301.
Prince Albert By-Election, 86.
Prince Edward Island:
Agriculture, 433.
Bonds, 321.
Education, 433.
Finances, 432.
Fisheries, 434.
Furs, 434.
Health, 433.
Immigration, 163.
Legislative Proceedings, 431-2.
Prince Edward Island Motor League, 221, 434.
Prince of Wales, 127-8.
Printing Trades, 282.
Privy Council, 287-8.
"Produced-in-Canada Movement," 210, 265, 610.
Production Statistics, 293 *et seq.*
Agriculture, 293.
Furs, 293.
Fisheries, 293.
Forestry, 293.
Minerals, 294.
Manufacturers, 294.
Progressive Party, 22, 25 45, 46, 487.
Progressive Policies, 25-6, 52.
Prohibition Federation, 26.
Prohibition (New Brunswick), 419, 420.
Prohibition (Ontario), 333.
Protestant School Question (Montreal), 373, 391-2.
Protestant Women's Federation, 621.
Provincial Bank (Ontario), 306.
Providence *Journal*, 200.
Provincial Borrowings, 320.
Provincial Finances 298.
Provincial Savings Offices (Ontario), 337.
Psychiatric Hospitals (Ontario), 343-4.
Public Health, 356, 383, 391, 415.
Public Libraries, 359.
Public Works (Federal), 91.
Pulp and Paper Industry, 249, 258, 282, 352, 370, 393, 400, 403.
Pulpwood Embargo Question, 248.
Pulpwood Production, 242.
Quarantine Service, 92.
Quebec *Chronicle*, 530.
Quebec (City):
Board of Trade, 196.
Canadian Club, 635.
Port Returns, 230.
Quebec (Province), 370-94.
Agriculture, 382.
Bonds, 320.
Budget, 372, 377.
By-Elections, 375.
Colonization, 380-1.
Debt, 372.
Education, 377, 382-4.
Fisheries, 380.
Highways, 380-1.
Hydro-Electric Development, 256.
Immigration, 163.
Lands and Forests, 379.
Literary Awards, 538.
Legislative Proceedings, 371-9.
Liquor Commission, 374, 387-8.
Mines, 380-1.
Municipal Affairs, 379.
Power Negotiations, 342-377.
Public Institutions, 383.
Public Service Commission, 377, 391.
Public Works, 381.
Reforestation, 372.
Revenues, 372.
Streams Commission, 257.
Women's Institutes, 388.
Women's Minimum Wage Act, 286.
Workmen's Compensation Act, 286, 374, 378.
Quebec Provincial Motor League, 222.
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Coy., 213, 216.
Quebec Telegraph, 530.
Quebec Tourist Association, 223.
Queen Alexandra, Death of, 127-8.
Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 625.
Queen's University, 359, 362, 594, 604.
Queen's *Quarterly*, 438.
Queen's Theological College, 575.
Quihell-Red Lake Railway, 63.
Quebec-Murray Bay Highway, 381.
Race-track Betting, 88.
Radio Statistics and Progress, 235-6.
Radio Telegraph Branch (Department of Marine), 235.
Railway Association of Canada, 192.
Railway and Marine *World* (Canadian), 176, 191.
Railway Labour Disputes, 283.
Railway Problems (Canadian), 199-200.
Railway Relations, 177-80.
Railway Revenues 301.
Railway Statistics, 175-7, 301.
Railways, Track-laying in 1925, 176.
Railway Users' Association, 192.
Raw Materials, 301.
Receipt Tax, 70.
Reciprocity, 29.
Red Cross Nurseries, 617.
"Red" Lahour Activities, 279.
Reduction of Bank Branches, 316.
Red Lake Mining Area, 331, 349, 351, 446.
Red Lake Railway, 63.
Regina Board of Trade 196.
Regina Canadian Club, 635.
Regina By-Election, 87-8.
Regina College, 479.
Regina Community Players, 558.
Regina Finances, 487.
Regina *Leader*, 44, 78, 166, 240, 536.
Regina Male Choir, 555.
Regina Municipal Railway, 217.
Relations with the Empire, 27-62.
Renfrew *Mercury*, 532.
Research Institute of Canada, 632.
Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, 88.
Retail Prices, 301.
Returning Canadians, 299.
Review of Reviews, 131.
Rhodes Scholarships, 148.
Rideau Canal, 229.
Ridley College (St. Catharines), 365.
Rifle Shooting, 647.
Rocky Mountain's Park, 92.
Roman Catholic Church, 584-8.
Rosary Hall Activities, 616.
Rotary Clubs, 645.
Roumania, 107.
Rouyn Gold Fields, 180, 251, 368.
Rouyn Railway Projects, 180-1, 368.
Rowing in Canada, 647.
Royal Air Force, 601.
Royal Arch Masons, 644.
Royal Automobile Club of Canada, 222.
Royal Bank of Canada, 199, 304, 306, 314-6, 491.
Royal Canadian Academy, 547.
Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, 647.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 82.
Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, 230, 239.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 550.
Royal Mint (Ottawa) 350.
Royal Society of Canada, 605.
Royal Victoria College (Montreal), 610.
Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, 173, 434.
Rubber Association of Canada, 266.
Rubber Imports, 300.
Rugby Football Events, 648.
Ruhr Occupation, 97.
Rural Credits, 52, 60, 61, 241, 445, 471.
Russia, Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 106-7.
Rust Research, 602.
Rust-Resisting Wheat, 441, 487.

St. Andrew's Canal, 229.
St. Andrew's College (Toronto), 365.
St. Anne de la Pocatiere Agricultural School, 383.
St. Augustine's Seminary (Toronto), 586.
St. Chad's College (Saskatchewan), 480.
St. Dunstan's University, P.E.I., 434.
St. Frances Xavier College, Antigouish, 417.
St. John Ambulance Association, 636.
St. John (N.B.) Board of Trade, 396.
St. John (N.B.) Canadian Club, 635.
St. John (N.B.) Port Returns, 230.
St. John (N.B.) *Globe*, 46, 536.
St. John (N.B.) *Telegraph-Journal*, 29, 42, 229, 421.
St. John River Power Coy., 425.
St. John (N.B.) Street Railway, 217.
St. Joseph's College (N.B.), 430.
St. Lawrence Canals, 229.
St. Lawrence Power and Waterways Development, 58, 115-6 212, 232, 356, 376-7, 390, 545.
St. Michael's College (Toronto), 364.
St. Murray Canal, The, 229.
St. Peter's Canal, 229.
"Safety Convention," 291.
Sales Tax, 67, 70.
Salvation Army, 141, 610.
Sapiro Marketing Plan, 487.
Saskatchewan Competition Music Festival, 555.
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, 485.
Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevators, 440, 470, 482-3.
Saskatchewan Grain Growers' and Farmers' Union, 481.
Saskatchewan (North) Motor League, 221.
Saskatchewan, 465 *et seq.*
Agriculture, 436, 467, 471-2, 480-1.
Agricultural Research Foundation, 286.
Bonds, 320.
Budget, 467, 471.
Building Construction, 435.
Company Laws, 466.
Debt, 467, 472.
Elections, 468.
Education, 469, 477-8.
Farm Loans, 471.
Female Employment Act, 286.
Health, 475.
Highways, 473.
Immigration, 163.
Labour and Industries, 477.
Labour Legislation, 286.
Legislative Proceedings, 465, 468-72.
Liquor Board, 465, 474-5.
Livestock Conditions, 485.
Municipal Affairs, 473, 477.
Municipal Insurance, 476.
Natural Resources Question, 466, 469.
New Railway Mileage, 435.
Public Works, 474.
Taxation, 472.
Telephones, 232-3, 487.
Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association, 486.
Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, 486.
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 439-40, 470, 483-4.
Saskatoon Canadian Club, 635.
Saturday Review of Literature (N.Y.), 538.
Sault Ste. Marie Canal, 229.
Scientific Development in Canada, 594-606.
Scientific Societies 603-5.
Scottish Immigration Aid Society, 170.
Secondary School Teachers' Federation (Ont.), 360.
Securities in Canada, 319.
Seed Growers' Association, 243.
Self-Propelled Cars in Canada, 189.
Senate of Canada, Proceedings, 83-4.
Senate Reform, 24, 241.
Senate Committee on Railroad Problems, 179.
Separate Schools, 359-60.
Sheep Breeders' Association, 244.
Sheep Industry, 238.
Shipping Federation of Canada, 225.
Shipping in Canada, 224-32.
Shoe and Leather Industry, 259.
Shoe Manufacturers' Association, 267.
Silver Fox Breeders' Association, 244.
Silver Production (Ontario), 350.
Smuggling Scandal and Probe, 79-83.
Social Service Committee (Anglican), 167.
Social Workers' Club (Montreal), 173.
Society of Artisans (Quebec), 585.
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 93.
Soldiers' Pensions, 93.
Soldier Settlement Act Amended, 60, 92.
Soldier Settlement, 92, 490.
South Africa, 128, 143, 152, 155-6.
South Africa Racial Question, 156.
South-West Africa, 156.
Soviet Republics, 108.
Soviet Rule, 106-7.
Spain, Domestic aud Foreign Affairs, 107.
Spain, Trade Agreement, 269.
Speculation Statistics, 303.
Speech from the Throne (Ottawa), 50-1.
Sporting Events (1925), 646.
Spray Lakes Development, 489, 493.
Standard Bank of Canada, 306.
Stanstead College, 394.
Statistical Survey (1925), 292-303.
Steel Production, 299.
Stamp Tax, 67, 70.
Stock Exchange Transactions, 298, 303, 309.
Stocks (Market Values), 292.
Strikes in Canada, 280-2, 302.
Suburban Rapid Transit Co., (Winnipeg), 214.
Sugar Imports, 300.
Sumas (B.C.) Reclamation Project, 515.
Superintendents of Insurance Association, 327.
Supreme Court of Canada, 287.
Swarajists (India), 157-8.
Swine Breeders' Association, 244.
Syria, Troubles with France, 99.
Tacna-Arica Dispute, 97. 114.
Tauganyika, 159.
Tariff Advisory Board, 23, 47, 58.
Tariff Amendments, 62, 70, 76.
Tariff, 22-3, 57, 60, 68, 76, 137-8, 263-4.
Taxation Couference (Ottawa), 446.
Taxation of Dividends, 306-7.
Technical Education, 359.
Telegraph Statistics, 232-4.
Telephone Association of Canada, 234.
Telephone Statistics, 232.
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 181, 336, 368.
Tennis Championship, 646.
Third Iuternationale, 106, 279.
Thompson (Davis) Memorial Fund, 546.

Thousand Island R.R., 198.
Timber Industry, 245 *et seq.* 522.
Tobacco Production, 239.
Topographical Survey, 92, 601.
Toronto Art Galley, 548.
Board of Trade, 629.
Grave Separation Problems, 189.
Harbour Commission, 232.
Port returns, 232.
Transportation Commission, 213-4.
Toronto Bank Clearings, 318.
Toronto Canadian Club, 144, 635.
Toronto *Globe*, 41, 78, 86, 143, 193, 200, 229, 257, 531, 532.
Toronto Male Chorus, 552.
Toronto *Mail & Empire*, 43, 46, 79, 156, 212, 229, 257.
Toronto Oratorio Society, 552.
Toronto Rotary Club, 144.
Toronto *Saturday Night*, 532.
Toronto *Star*, 42, 78, 179.
Toronto Stock Exchange 310.
Toronto *Telegram*, 42, 530.
Toronto Trades and Labour Council, 278.
Trade Balances (Dominion), 69-70, 267-8, 292.
Trade Disputes, 280.
Trade Treaties, 29.
Trade Unions, 271-91.
Trade (United Kingdom), 138-9.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 275-8.
Trades and Labour Congress (Dominion), 196.
Traffic Club, Indianapolis, 203.
Trans-Canada Express (C.P. R.), 208.
Transcontinental Railroads, Proposed Amalgamation, 177-8.
Transportation and Communication, 175-7, 297, 300.
Canals, 297.
Electric Railways, 297.
Motor Vehicles, 297.
Shipping, 297.
Railways, 297.
Telegraphs and Telephones, 297.
Treaty of Versailles, 96, 103, 120.
Trent Valley Canal, 229.
Triennial National Conference on Education, 632.
Trinity College (Toronto), 364.
Trinity Memorial Hall Players (Montreal), 557.
Trust and Loan Companies, 310-1.
Turkey, Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 108.
Typographical Union, 278.
Uganda, 159.
Ulster Boundary Question, 102.
Unemployment, Percentages, 273, 297, 302.
Union of Canadian Municipalities, 631.
Union Bank Amalgamation, 314, 491.
Union of British Columbia Municipalities, 529.
Union of Manitoba Municipalities, 462.
Union of Quebec Municipalities, 390, 632.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 275, 278.
United Church of Canada, 334-5, 372-3, 378, 574-84, 625.
United Empire Loyalists' Association, 546.
United Farmers of Alberta, 32, 497, 505.
United Farmers of Manitoba, 457.
United Farmers of Ontario, 26, 34, 340-1.
United Farm Women of Ontario, 341.
United Farm Young People of Ontario, 341.
United Farmers of Quebec,
United Grain Growers, 440, 458.
United Kingdom (Trade with), 268.
United Kingdom Trade Returns, 138.
United Mine Workers of America, 274-5, 280.
United States Chamber of Commerce, 626.
United States Debt Commission, 113.
United States, Domestic and Foreign Affairs, 112-8.
U. S. Federal Reserve Board, 270.
United States Magazines, 73.
United States Mint, 350.
United States (Trade with), 268.
University Club, Ottawa, 203.
University of Alberta, 498, 599, 604.
University of British Columbia, 511, 520, 529, 604, 606, 610.
University of Manitoba, 454-5, 602, 604.
University of Montreal, 385.
University of New Brunswick, 430.
University of Ottawa, 365.
University of St. Joseph's College (N.B.), 430.
University of Saskatchewan, 479, 487, 504.
University of Toronto, 210, 361, 550, 556, 604, 605, 618.
University of Toronto Schools, 366.
University of Western Ontario, 359, 360, 365, 600.
University Women's Clubs, 610, 618.
Upper Canada College, 365.
Upper Canada Law Society, 366.
Vancouver, 519.
Board of Trade, 265, 529, 630.
Canadian Club, 208, 635.
Harbour Commission, 231.
Little Theatre Association, 558.
Parent Teacher Association, 518.
Port Returns, 231.
Vancouver *Province*, 44, 78, 211, 313, 535.
Venereal Disease Control, 92.
Vessels Launched (1925), 228.
Victoria (B.C.) Arts and Crafts Society, 549.
Victoria College (Toronto), 363, 575.
Victoria (B.C.) Canadian Club, 129.
Victoria (B.C.) Canadian Club, 635.
Victoria (B.C.) Chamber of Commerce, 631.
Victoria (B.C.) *Colonist*, 166, 240, 536.
Victoria (B.C.) Jubilee Hospital, 528.
Victorian Order of Nurses. 619.
Victoriaville-Woburn Highway, 219.
Victory Bonds, 320-1.
Vimy Dinner, 129.
Vital Statistics, 93, 357.
Volstead Act Administration, 114.
Wages, 282, 297, 336-7.
Wall St. *Journal*, 200.
War Debts, 133.
War Graves Commission, 148.
War Loans, 321-2.
War Memorials, 148-9, 544.
Water Power Development, 256.
Welland Canal, 229.
Wembley Exhibition, 130-1.
Wesley College (Manitoba), 455.
West Indies (British), 161-2.
West Indies Trade Agreement, 62, 67, 162.
West Middlesex By-Election, 88.
Western Canada Coal Operators' Association, 281.
Western Canada Dairy Convention, 458.
Western Canada Golf Association, 646.
Western Canada Land Coy., 167.
Western Canada Livestock Union, 437.
Western Canada Unity and Development League, 31-2.
Western Coal Combine Inquiry, 441-2.
Western Ontario Experimental Farm, 348.
Western Ontario Liberal Conservative Association, 341.
Westminster Church (Ottawa), 576.
Westminster *Gazette*, 535.
Westminster Magazine, 532.
Weyburn Bank (Sask.), 306.
Wheat Crop (Canada), 237-8, 296, 300, 436, 441, 471-2, 480-1, 500.
Wheat Pool, 438, 456, 507.
Wheat Production (India), 158.
Wholesale Prices, 301.
Willisons Monthly, 43, 531.

Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Radial Railway, 213.
Winnipeg Bank Clearings, 318.
Winnipeg Board of Trade, 196, 444, 629.
Winnipeg City Hydro-Electric Commission, 459, 460.
Winnipeg Choral and Orchestral Society, 555.
Winnipeg Community Players, 558.
Winnipeg Electric Coy., 213, 214, 459.
Winnipeg Finances, 462.
Winnipeg Grain Exchange, 239, 439, 461.
Winnipeg Male Choir, 555.
Winnipeg Orchestral Club, 555.
Winnipeg Publicity and Convention Bureau, 210.
Winnipeg River Railway, 447.
Winnipeg Stock Exchange, 462.
Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, 555.
Winnipeg *Tribune*, 86, 143, 536.
Women's Art Association (Toronto), 548, 618.
Women's Canadian Clubs, 617.
Women's Canadian Historical Societies, 618.
Women's Christian Temperance Union, 621.
Women Grain Growers' Association, 616.
Women's Hostels, 616.
Women's Institutes, 614.
Women's Law Association (Ont.), 618.
Women's Memorial Bldg. (Ottawa), 609.
Women's Minimum Wage Act (Quebec), 285-6.
Women's Missionary Societies, 625.
Women's Organized Work, 609-25.
Women's Political Organizations, 617.
Women Teacher's Association (Ontario), 618.
Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*, 536.
Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll R.R., 213.
Wool Clip, 238.
Wool Growers' Co-operative, 243.
Woollen Industry, 259.
Workmen's Compensation Acts, 286, 366.
Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, 290.
Workmen's Compensation Decisions, 288-9.
World Conference of Faith and Order, 579.
Yoho National Park, 219.
Young Communist League, 279.
Young Men's Christian Association, 637.
Young Women's Christian Association, 622.
Yukon Territory, 163.
Zurowski Case (Saskatchewan), 470.

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